



19th CONGRESS OF THE CPSU (B)

October 5-14, 1952

Documents and Materials

Svitlana M, Erdogan A

XIX Congress

of the

CPSU (B)

Documents and Materials

(October 5-14, 1952).

Svitlana M, Erdogan A

Source in Russian

ХІХ съезд ВКП(б) - КПСС (5 - 14 октября 1952 г.). Документы и материалы

We excluded the Greetings and the speeches in that nature plus the "Economic problems of socialism in the USSR" by Stalin in order to keep the PDF Book under 700 pages. Referenced Stalin's writing is available and accessible at Revolutionary Democracy site.

XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) - is the only party congress, the materials of which were not published in a separate publication. This electronic publication is intended to fill this gap.

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The publication contains pre-congress documents of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), reports made at the congress, speeches by delegates and guests of the congress, greetings to the congress, decisions taken by the congress and a number of other materials.

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M.M. Pidtychenko, (Ukrainian SSR)

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Presiding V.M. Andrianov.

I.K. Lebedev, (Omsk region)

S.E. Zakharov, (Leningrad)

E.Yu. Kasnauskaite, (Lithuanian SSR)

V.G. Tskhovrebashvili, (Georgian SSR)

F.S. Goryachev, (Tyumen region)

L.F. Ilyichev, (Moscow)

V.V. Lukyanov, (Yaroslavl region)

Ismail Bilen, (Communist Party of Turkey)

Nikos Zachariadis, (Communist Party of Greece)

Bonomo Tominets, (Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste)

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Dominic Urbani, (Communist Party of Luxembourg)

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Greetings from the Chilean Communist Party

Greetings from the Communist Party of Pakistan

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XIX CONGRESS OF THE PARTY

A whole historical era lied between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses. History does not know a period more eventful of world significance than this one:

in the last pre-war years, the development of the national economy and the growth of the defense potential of our country continued;

the world-historical Victory in the Great Patriotic War was won;

in the pre-war years and following the results of World War II, the territory of the USSR expanded, which led to the emergence of new regional and republican party organizations;

in the post-war years, not only was it restored destroyed by the war, but the pre-war level of development of the national economy was significantly exceeded;

atomic weapons were created in the Soviet Union;

the world socialist system has appeared on the international arena;

in many countries of the world, communist and workers' parties have received legal status;

the collapse of the colonial system began;

our country has acquired unconditional international authority;

The Soviet Union became a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

All this meant that fundamentally new tasks of communist construction were on the agenda, which were planned to be formulated and ways to solve them in the new edition of the Party Program.

The 19th Congress will forever remain the only truly triumphant party congress in its entire history.

The 19th congress was the last Stalinist party congress. Therefore, the materials of the congress give a detailed picture of the legacy left behind by Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin as the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as the recognized leader of the world communist and workers' movement.

The next, XX Congress of the CPSU was not only post-Stalinist, but also anti-Stalinist. The vector of development of the party, society and country, outlined by the XIX Congress, was broken. This immediately had a negative impact on the international communist and workers' movement and had long-term tragic consequences for the Soviet Union.

FORWARD

For the attention of all organizations of the CPSU (b)

The other day, a plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) was held in Moscow.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decided to convene the next XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) on October 5, 1952.

The order of the day of the XIX Congress:

1. Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) - speaker Secretary of the Central Committee comrade. Malenkov G.M.
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b) - rapporteur Chairman of the Auditing Commission com. Moskatov P.G.
3. Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955 - rapporteur Chairman of the State Planning Committee comrade. Saburov M.Z.
4. Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b) - Reporter Secretary of the Central Committee com. Khrushchev N.S.
5. Election of the central bodies of the party.

The norm of representation and the procedure for electing delegates to the congress:

- 1) One delegate with a casting vote for 5,000 party members;
- 2) one delegate with an advisory vote for 5.000 candidates for party members.
- 3) Delegates to the XIX Party Congress are elected in accordance with the Party Charter by closed (secret) ballot.
- 4) Delegates from the RSFSR party organizations are elected at party conferences in regions, territories and autonomous republics. In other union republics, delegates are elected at regional party conferences or at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics - at the discretion of the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics.
- 5) Communists who are members of the party organizations of the Soviet Army, the Navy and the border units of the MGB elect delegates to the 19th party congress along with other party organizations at regional, territorial party conferences or congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) I. Stalin

(Pravda, No. 233, August 20, 1952)

**Project of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party
(Bolsheviks)**

Directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955

(3rd point of the order of the day of the congress)

The successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan makes it possible to adopt a new five-year plan, which will ensure the further development of all branches of the national economy, the growth of material well-being, health care and the cultural level of the people.

In accordance with this, the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to give the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR the following directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

I. In the field of industry

II. In the field of agriculture

III. In the field of goods turnover, transport and communication

IV. In the field of further growth of material well-being, health care and cultural level

In its revised form at the last pages

**Project of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party
(Bolsheviks)**

The text of the amended party charter

(4th point of the order of the day of the congress)

The charter

Communist Party of the Soviet Union

I. Party. Party members, their duties and rights

In its revised form at the last pages

All regional committees and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) obliges you to launch a broad discussion of projects on the new five-year plan and on the Party Rules, starting this matter, whenever possible, from the primary organizations. All party members and candidates should be involved in the discussion, ensuring complete freedom of criticism. The party press must provide its pages for both positive and critical articles.

Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

(Pravda, No. 239, August 26, 1952)

From the editorial board of Pravda

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) decided to call on all the leading organizations of the party to start discussing projects on the new five-year plan and on the Party Rules, primarily in the primary organizations of the party. All party members and candidates should be involved in the discussion, ensuring complete freedom of criticism. The party press must provide its pages for both positive and critical articles.

The Central Committee obliged the editors of Pravda to install on the pages of Pravda a special section entitled "Materials for the 19th Party Congress", in which to publish articles and comments of comrades on the agenda of the Congress.

The editorial board of Pravda calls on party organizations and individual comrades to take part in the discussion of the congress issues and to send relevant articles and comments to Pravda.

(Pravda, No. 239, August 26, 1952)

Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b)

Abstracts of Comrade Khrushcheva N.S. at the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b)

For consideration of the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, amendments and additions are made to the Party Charter. The need for these additions and changes is caused by the fact that some of the clauses of the Charter are outdated and the Charter should reflect the experience in the field of party building, accumulated by the party over the years since the XVIII Congress.

1. On the new name of the party and the definition in the Charter of the main tasks of the party

There is a need to clarify the name of our party. It is advisable to continue to call the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union", given that, firstly, the name of the party - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is more accurate, and secondly, at present there is no need to preserve the double name of the party - the communist and Bolshevik, since the words "communist" and "Bolshevik" express the same content.

The first chapter of the Charter of the party should be given the title - "Party. Party members, their duties and rights ". It is advisable, before setting out the duties and rights of party members, to give in the first paragraph of this chapter a brief definition of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its main tasks, namely:

"1. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a voluntary militant alliance of like-minded communists, organized from people of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, having organized an alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, achieved, as a result of the October Revolution of 1917, the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landowners, the organization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the elimination of capitalism, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man and ensured the construction of a socialist society.

Today, the main tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are to build a communist society through a gradual transition from

socialism to communism, continuously raise the material and cultural level of society, educate members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establish fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, and strengthen active defense in every possible way. Of the Soviet Motherland from the aggressive actions of its enemies. "

In connection with the above, the introductory part to the Charter should not have.

2. Who can be a party member

3. A party member is obliged:

4. On the rights of party members

5. About candidates for party members

6. On the timing of convening congresses and plenums of the Central Committee of the Party

7. About All-Union Party Conferences

8. On the transformation of the Politburo into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party

9. On the reorganization of the Party Control Commission into the Party Control Committee under the Party Central Committee

11. About clarifying the tasks of local party organizations

12. On the terms of convening plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, regional committees, regional committees, district committees, city committees and regional party committees

13. On the size of membership fees for party members and candidates

Economic Remarks Related to the November 1951 Debate

This section is available and accessible from the web site of Revolutionary Democracy

Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

I.V. Stalin Economic problems of socialism in the USSR

Excluded – Available and accessible at;

<https://revolutionarydemocracy.org/Stalin/index.htm>

Remarks on Economic Questions Connected with the November 1951 Discussion

Reply to Comrade Alexander Ilyich Notkin

Concerning the Errors of Comrade L. D. Yaroshenko

Reply to Comrades A. V. Sanina and V. G. Venzher

DIARY OF CONGRESS

5 October

(First meeting)

Presiding V.M. Molotov.

On October 5, the 19th Congress of the CPSU (b) opened in the Great Hall of the Kremlin Palace. In the meeting hall - delegates to the congress, as well as numerous guests, representatives of the workers of the Soviet capital, workers, state and party leaders, representatives of science and art and representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

Seven p.m. Comrade Stalin and his loyal comrades-in-arms appear on the podium. Molotov, Malenkov, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Beria, Kaganovich, Khrushchev, Andreev, Mikoyan, Kosygin were greeted by the delegates with long applause. Everyone gets up. The exclamations of "Hurray to Comrade Stalin!", "Hurray to the Great Stalin!", "Long live Comrade Stalin!", "Hurray to dear, beloved Stalin!" These exclamations are heard in different languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the world.

The warm ovation of the delegates to the Congress expresses feelings of boundless love and devotion to the genius leader of the Communist

Party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, to his native Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the congress was opened with an opening speech by Comrade V.M. Molotov.

After solving organizational issues, the congress heard the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

V.M. Molotov

Introductory speech

Comrades!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, I greet the delegates of the 19th Party Congress, as well as our dear guests, who represent here the foreign communist parties and other fraternal parties of the working class. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Our first word today should be dedicated to those who, during the war years against German and other aggressors, heroically defended our Soviet Motherland and gave their lives for our just cause. Let us stand up to the glorious memory of those who died in this war, who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, for the cause of freedom and independence of the Soviet Union. (Everyone gets up.)

Some of the most prominent leaders of our party are not among us today. Died Alexander Sergeevich Shcherbakov, who led the political work in the army during the difficult years of the war and who is especially known to the party as an outstanding leader of the Moscow party organization. There is no Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin among us, whom the whole country knew so well and our party loved so much. Died Andrei Aleksandrovich Zhdanov, one of the talented representatives of the Stalinist leading nucleus of the party. We also remember the names of other deceased friends and comrades, whose life was inextricably linked with the party.

As a sign of deep respect, let us honor their memory. (Everyone gets up.)

The previous congress of our party was in 1939. Over the past period, events of great historical importance have taken place.

As you know, the peaceful labor of our people was disrupted by the treacherous attack of German fascism on the Soviet Union. We were forced to interrupt work on fulfilling the tasks of the third five-year plan. We had to completely rebuild on a military basis, subordinating everything to the interests of defeating the enemy invading our territory.

The Second World War was the greatest test for the young multinational Soviet state. At the same time, it was a comprehensive test of the correctness of the policy of our party. During the war, the Soviet people went through many difficult days and made heavy sacrifices. But in the fire of these events, the Soviet Union did not weaken and did not hesitate, but under the leadership of our party it became even more tempered and strengthened as a socialist state, even more confident in its own strength, in the invincibility of its great cause.

The Second World War ended with the defeat of the fascist aggressors, which in many respects unleashed the forces of the people's liberation movement in Europe and Asia. In the new conditions that have arisen, especially in view of the decisive role of the Soviet Union in this war, it became possible for a number of countries in the postwar period to turn from the capitalist path of development to a new path, to the path of creating and developing people's democratic states. This marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of international socialism.

All this explains why in our days the guiding ideological influence of our party on all aspects of the country's life has increased so much and the love of our people for their party - for the party of Lenin-Stalin - is so great. (Prolonged applause.)

This also explains why today its international authority is so high and the trust and respect of the working people of other countries to our party, to its Stalinist leadership is so great. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In the post-war period, the Soviet Union concentrated its forces on the tasks of restoring and further developing the national economy, as well as on the tasks of preserving and strengthening peace among peoples.

At this congress we are to discuss the directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR. The results of the past year, and likewise the economic achievements of the current year, testify to the fact that the working people of our country have already achieved considerable success in fulfilling the magnificent tasks of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. To move forward confidently, we must fight even more decisively the existing shortcomings in our work, to overcome the moods of complacency and bureaucratic complacency, wherever they appear, remembering that criticism and self-criticism is a combat and indispensable weapon of the communist and that it is our , the Soviet method of raising the initiative of the masses.

The decisions of the congress will inspire the Party and the entire Soviet people not only to fulfill, but also to overfulfil the new five-year plan. This will mean a further and all-round strengthening of the might of the Soviet state and a further significant increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people: the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia. Thus, by implementing the five-year plan, the Soviet people will achieve important new successes on the path of a gradual transition from socialism to communism. (Stormy applause.)

We do not forget, of course, that the Soviet Union lives "in a system of states", that there is an imperialist camp that has adventurous plans of conquest, which is increasingly arming itself, fanning war hysteria in every possible way and preparing to unleash a new world war. This aggressive, anti-democratic camp is headed by the ruling reactionary circles of the United States of America, fulfilling the will of the capitalist monopolies, who, in an insatiable pursuit of increased profits, are striving to establish their world domination by force.

It is the ruling circles of the United States that bear the main responsibility for the criminal war in Korea, for the seizure of the Chinese island of Taiwan, for the transformation of West Germany and Japan into dependent states, as well as for the creation in the West and East of aggressive military alliances, such as the North Atlantic bloc, directed against peace-loving states. - The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies.

Nothing, however, can hide the serious weakening of the world capitalist system that has taken place in recent years, especially after a number of states with a total population of 600 million fell away from it in the post-war period. Nothing can hide the inability of the capitalist countries to cope with the growing danger of a new economic crisis and a new increase in mass unemployment, which, at the same time, leads to increased contradictions and frictions between these states and to the inevitable aggravation of the class struggle in these countries. None of the efforts of the warmongers and their newspaper servants, seeking to put on a mask of peacefulness and at the same time intoxicating the readers of the bourgeois press with the spread of slander about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, will be able to obscure the fact that it is from the aggressive circles of the imperialist camp that new and new threats to freedom and the national independence of peoples, ever new threats of violation of peace and international security. The more the precariousness and unreliability of future prospects and internal weaknesses of modern capitalism, which is at the stage of a general crisis and an intensified slide towards the fascist regime, are revealed, the more aggressive the main powers of the imperialist camp and their predatory propaganda of a new war become.

The camp of reaction and aggression is opposed by another camp - the international camp for the defense of peace and democracy. This peace-loving democratic camp is rightfully headed by the Soviet Union, which firmly and invariably upholds the policy of preserving and strengthening peace among peoples. (Prolonged applause.)

In this regard, it should be noted that the most important result of the Second World War is the historical fact that the Soviet Union finally came out of the position of international isolation. Now the cause of peace and democracy, together with the Soviet Union, is upheld by the countries of people's democracy, the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic. In addition, the defense of peace and democracy now relies on a powerful international peace movement that unites hundreds of millions of people, including many millions of peace supporters in capitalist countries.

Struggling to ensure peace, we Soviet people do not for a moment forget about the need for due vigilance and readiness to actively repulse

any aggression on the part of the militant imperialist camp. Without this, it is impossible to truly defend the cause of preserving and consolidating peace. We are guided by the well-known instruction of Comrade Stalin, which became the basis for the struggle of peoples for the cause of peace:

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the matter of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. (Stormy, long-lasting applause). War can become inevitable if the warmongers manage to entangle the masses with lies, deceive them and involve them in a new world war. "

This party congress will demonstrate how the forces of the Soviet Union, the homeland of victorious socialism, have grown and become stronger. It will also fulfill its main task - to illuminate with the bright light of Marxism-Leninism the further paths to new and even more glorious victories of socialism in our country and to a further, even broader and more powerful rallying of international democratic forces in the interests of protecting peace throughout the world. (Prolonged applause.)

Our party came to the Nineteenth Congress as powerful and united as ever. (Prolonged applause.) The banner of our party, covered with glorious battles and many victories, is raised high and calls our people forward to the victory of communism. (Prolonged applause.) The name of the leader of our party, the name of Stalin, expresses the best hopes and aspirations of all progressive humanity. (A stormy, long standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

Long live the party of Lenin - Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the 19th Party Congress! (Stormy applause.)

May our dear, great STALIN live and live for many years! (A stormy, long standing ovation. Everyone stands up. Exclamations are heard: "Long live the great Stalin!", "Comrade Stalin - hurray!" ...

On behalf of the Central Committee, I declare the 19th Party Congress open. (All get up. Stormy, prolonged applause. The delegates to the congress are singing the Party anthem "Internationale").

Organizational matters

Then, at the suggestion of V.M. Molotov, the congress is going to elect its own governing bodies.

The floor is given to Comrade Melnikov. On behalf of the Council of Representatives of delegations of all regions, territories and republics, he proposes to elect the Presidium of the congress, consisting of 16 people. The offer is accepted.

When Comrade Melnikov mentions the name of Comrade Stalin, thunderous applause breaks out in the hall. Everyone gets up.

The composition of the Presidium is elected by the congress unanimously.

Congress Presidium:

Andrianov V.M., Aristov A.B., Bagirov M.D., Beria L.P., Bulganin N.A., Voroshilov K.E., Kaganovich L.M., Korotchenko D.S., Kuusinen O.V., Malenkov G.M., V.M. Molotov, A.I. Niyazov, Patolichev N.S., I.V. Stalin, Khrushchev N.S., Shayakhmetov Zh.

Further V.M. Molotov gives the floor to Comrade Brezhnev. Speaking on behalf of the Council of Representatives of Delegations, he proposes to elect the Secretariat of the Congress. This proposal is accepted. The Congress unanimously elects a Secretariat proposed by Comrade Brezhnev.

Congress Secretariat:

Poskrebyshv A.N., Ignatov N.G., I.V. Kapitonov, Mgeladze A.I., Melnikov L.G., Muratov Z.I., Puzanov A.M., Snehkus A.Yu., Smirnov D.G.

On behalf of the Council of Representatives of Delegations, Comrade Mgeladze makes a proposal to elect the Editorial Commission of the Congress. The Congress unanimously elects the Editorial Commission.

Editorial committee of the Congress:

Pospelov P.N., Gafurov B., Ilyichev L.F., Mikhailov N.A., Suslov M.A., E.I. Tretyakova

On the proposal of Comrade Patolichev, the Credentials Committee of the Congress was unanimously elected.

Credentials committee of the congress:

Pegov N.M., Arutinov G.A., Babaev S., Belyaev N.I., Brezhnev L.I., Vagapov S.A., Grishin I.T., Efimov A.P., Kalnberzin Ya.E., Kirichenko A.I., Kiselev N.V., Kabin I.G., Razzakov I.R., Shkiryatov M.F., Yakovlev I.D.

After the election of governing bodies, the following order of the day of the congress is approved.

The order of the day of the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b)

1. Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) - speaker Secretary of the Central Committee comrade. Malenkov G.M.
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b) - rapporteur Chairman of the Auditing Commission com. Moskatov P.G.
3. Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955 - rapporteur Chairman of the State Planning Committee comrade. Saburov M.Z.
4. Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b) - Reporter Secretary of the Central Committee com. Khrushchev N.S.
5. Election of the central bodies of the party.

Then the congress approves the regulations of its work.

The floor for the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) is given to the Secretary of the Central Committee comrade G.M. Malenkov. Comrade G.M. Malenkov on the rostrum is greeted by the delegates with stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone gets up.

G.M. Malenkov

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to the XIX Party Congress

I. The international position of the Soviet Union

Comrades! The period that has passed since the 18th Party Congress is full of events of world-historical significance.

The Second World War shook the life of many nations and states to their foundations and changed the face of the world. Prepared by the forces of international imperialist reaction and unleashed in the East by militaristic Japan and in the West by Hitlerite Germany, the war confused the calculations of its inspirers and, thanks to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, ended with results unforeseen for the imperialists.

Instead of destroying or weakening the Soviet Union, the USSR was strengthened; the international authority of the Soviet Union grew. Instead of weakening and crushing democracy, a number of countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe fell away from capitalism and a people's democratic system was established in them. Instead of further enslavement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, a new powerful upsurge of the national liberation struggle took place in these countries, and the crisis of the colonial system of imperialism intensified. The historic victory of the great Chinese people dealt a heavy blow to the entire world imperialist system. Now one third of humanity has been wrested from the yoke of imperialism, liberated from the chains of imperialist exploitation.

In the capitalist world itself, as a result of the war, three large states - Germany, Japan and Italy fell out of the ranks of the great powers, while France and England lost their former positions.

The post-war period is a period of further weakening of the world capitalist system and the growth of the forces of democracy and socialism.

In the economic field, the postwar years were years of growing new economic difficulties in the capitalist countries, the unfolding expansion of American imperialism and the aggravation of the contradictions between the capitalist countries in connection with this. These contradictions were intensified by the attempts of imperialist circles to find a way out of economic difficulties by militarizing the economy and preparing for a new war.

In the political field, the post-war period was marked by the formation of two camps - an aggressive, anti-democratic camp headed by the United States and a peaceful, democratic camp. During this time, a new center of reaction and aggression has emerged in the capitalist world in the face of the United States, from which now comes the main threat to the cause of peace, the cause of freedom and national independence of peoples. In the face of this danger, peace-loving forces in all countries have risen to a decisive struggle in defense of peace and the national independence of their countries.

In the postwar period, the Soviet Union continued its movement, interrupted by the war, along the path indicated by the 18th Party Congress, along the path of peaceful development and a gradual transition from socialism to communism. The post-war years were years of major achievements in industry and transport, in agriculture, in all fields of science, culture and art. At the same time, these were the years of further strengthening of the Soviet system, strengthening the moral and political unity of Soviet society and friendship between the peoples of our country.

All these years the Soviet Union waged an active struggle to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

Let's consider the main issues of the international situation.

1. Further weakening of the world capitalist system and the economic situation in the capitalist countries

The general picture of the world economic situation is currently characterized by the presence of two lines of development.

One line is the line of continuous growth of the peaceful economy in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies, an economy that does not know crises and develops in the interests of ensuring maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of society. This economy provides a systematic rise in the living standards of the masses and full employment of the labor force. This economy is characterized by friendly economic cooperation between the countries that make up the democratic camp.

Another line is the line of the capitalist economy, the productive forces of which are marking time, an economy beating in the grip of an ever-deepening general crisis of capitalism and constantly recurring economic crises, the line of militarization of the economy and the one-sided development of industries working for. war, the line of competition between countries, the enslavement of some countries by others. This situation is created as a result of the fact that this economy is developing not in the interests of society, but in the interests of ensuring maximum profit for the capitalists by exploiting, ruining and impoverishing the majority of the population of a given country, by enslaving and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and finally, through wars and the militarization of the national economy.

The development of production in the USSR and in the capitalist countries is characterized by the following data:

The growth of industrial production in the USSR and capitalist countries in 1929 - 1951 (as a percentage of 1929)

1929	1939	1943	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	USSR	100	55	25	73	46	65	71	72	18	70	1
08	21	26	66	USA	100	99	21	71	55	17	01	75	16	01	82	20	England	100	123	-
11	21	11	35	14	41	57	16	0France	100	80	-	63	74	85	92	21	04Italy	100	108	-
11	71	33	97	103																

As can be seen from the above table, the volume of industrial production in the USSR in 1951 amounted to 1.266 percent in relation to 1929, that is, it increased almost 13 times during this period; Soviet industry in the postwar period, as well as before the war, is steadily moving along an ascending line, based on the development of peaceful production.

The above table also shows that in the United States of America, industrial production for the period from 1929 to 1939 staggered in one place; it then rose only due to a sharp increase in war production during the Second World War, then significantly decreased and rose again only as a result of the deployment of a war against the Korean people and the transition to an intensified arms race, and therefore doubled in 1951 compared with 1929 year.

During the same period, British industrial production increased by only 60 percent, while in a number of other capitalist countries of Western Europe, industry is still trampling around the 1929 level.

In the European countries of people's democracies, despite the fact that they suffered much more from the war than the capitalist countries of Western Europe, the pre-war level of industrial production in 1951 was surpassed: in Poland 2.9 times, in Czechoslovakia 1.7 times , in Hungary by 2.5 times, in Romania by 1.9 times, in Bulgaria by 4.6 times, in Albania by more than 5 times. There is also a steady rise in agriculture in these countries; the production of industrial crops is developing especially rapidly; there are significant achievements in the field of animal husbandry.

The German Democratic Republic has made great strides in the development of its economy. Industrial production in the republic by 1952 was not only restored but exceeded the pre-war level by 36 percent; the volume of industrial production in 1951 was 2.4 times higher than in 1946; metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemical industry, and electricity production are growing from year to year. Agriculture, both in terms of the cultivated area and in terms of yield, surpassed the pre-war level.

The economy of the People's Republic of China is developing rapidly. The Chinese people are working with great enthusiasm and are successfully overcoming the dire consequences of many years of devastating war against the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang reaction. The industrial development of China since the establishment of the people's democratic power has been proceeding at a rapid pace: the volume of industrial production in 1951 in comparison with 1949 has more than doubled; railway transport has been restored, and the construction of new railways is under way. As a result of the great agrarian reform carried out by the People's Government of China, great successes were achieved in agriculture: the production of grain crops in 1951 was 128 percent compared to 1949, and cotton - 252 percent. While in old China the country's finances were completely disrupted and inflation reached enormous levels, the people's government of China strengthened the financial economy and ensured the stability of the currency.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after its liberation from the Japanese colonialists, great economic growth was achieved. The volume of industrial production in 1949 in comparison with 1946 increased by 4 times. In the countryside, after the agrarian reform was carried out by the People's Democratic Government, the sown area expanded by almost 25 percent, and the yield of all agricultural crops increased significantly. The attack by the American imperialists interrupted the peaceful creative work of the popular masses of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. American and other troops, operating under the UN flag, are savagely destroying peaceful cities and villages in North Korea, its industry and agriculture.

The Mongolian People's Republic has achieved great success in developing its economy. From year to year, the national economy of the republic is growing and gaining strength, the material well-being and culture of the Mongolian people are improving. The main branch of the country's economy - livestock raising is steadily rising, the number of livestock during the existence of the republic has increased 2.5 times; all livestock now belongs to the working peasantry. The production of the state and cooperative industry has almost tripled over the past decade.

All the data characterizing the development of production in the capitalist countries and in the countries of the democratic camp indicate that the industrial production of the capitalist countries, including the industrial production of the United States, lags far behind the rates of industrial development of the USSR and the countries of people's democracies.

It follows, further, from these data that the industrial production of the capitalist countries rose somewhat only in connection with the preparations for war and with the maintenance of the war machine during the war.

The Second World War not only failed to eliminate the economic and political contradictions of capitalism, but, on the contrary, further exacerbated these contradictions, shook the economy of the capitalist countries and deepened the general crisis of the world capitalist system. The Second World War did not justify the hopes of the big bourgeoisie of the imperialist states. Each of the two capitalist groups that opposed

each other during the war hoped to redivide the world by using armed force, seize new sources of raw materials, expand sales markets for their goods, that is, strengthen their own economic position at the expense of their opponents and achieve world domination.

However, these calculations did not come true. Although Germany and Japan were put out of action as the main competitors of the three main capitalist countries - the United States, Britain and France, and these countries, especially the United States, hoped in this connection to increase production in their countries by 4-5 times, nevertheless these hopes failed miserably. In addition, China and the people's democracies of Europe fell away from the capitalist system, forming together with the Soviet Union a single and powerful camp of peace and democracy opposing the camp of imperialism.

The economic result of the formation of two opposite camps, as comrade Stalin points out, was that a single all-encompassing world market disintegrated and two parallel world markets were formed: the market of the countries of the peaceful democratic camp and the market of the countries of the aggressive imperialist camp. The collapse of the single world market is the most important economic result of the Second World War and its economic consequences.

The two world markets are developing in opposite directions. The new, democratic world market does not know sales difficulties, since its capacity is increasing from year to year, in accordance with the crisis-free growth of production in the countries of the democratic camp, since the continuous growth of production in all countries of the democratic camp is increasingly expanding the capacity of the democratic market. On the other hand, we have another, world imperialist market, not connected with the USSR and other democratic countries, which is narrowed because of this and suffers from marketing difficulties due to interruptions and crises in production, due to unemployment and impoverishment of the masses, due to separation from the democratic countries. It should be borne in mind that as a result of the collapse of the single world market, the sphere of application of the forces of the main capitalist countries (USA, England, France) to world resources has sharply decreased, as a result of which the world capitalist market is

increasingly narrowing, the conditions for the sale of goods in this market have worsened and continue to deteriorate further.

The capitalist states emerged from the Second World War with unequal results for them, which made significant changes in the economic relations between these countries. After prolonged hostilities, human losses and material damage, the economy of many warring countries was severely undermined. This applies primarily to Germany, Italy and Japan. France, Holland, Belgium and some other countries also suffered great damage. England is seriously weakened.

The United States of America profited from the war, American billionaires strengthened their economic positions. However, the United States still failed to achieve its goal, failed to establish the dominance of American capital on the world market. The US thought to increase its production after the failure of Germany and Japan by 4 - 5 times. But they have only doubled their production, and now they are sliding down to the economic crisis. It is a fact that in the United States there are now at least three million completely unemployed and even more semi-unemployed. Massive workers' strikes further complicate matters for US billionaires. And this happens because the US industry, through the fault of the US ruling circles, has lost such markets as the USSR, China, and European people's democracies.

American imperialism is now emerging not only as an international exploiter and enslaver of peoples, but also as a force disorganizing the economies of other capitalist countries. Using the weakening of its competitors, US monopoly capital after the war captured a significant share of the world capitalist market. It destroys the historically established multilateral economic ties between capitalist countries, replacing them with unilateral ties of these countries with the United States. By forcing their exports through the most shameless dumping and at the same time protecting their home market from the import of foreign goods, as a result of which the American people are suffocating from high prices, the American monopolies are increasingly upsetting the world capitalist market. American imperialism deprives Western European countries of the opportunity to obtain food products from the former markets in Eastern Europe, while Western European countries

have always exported large quantities of manufactured goods there in exchange for food and raw materials.

Such an economic policy of American imperialism could not but aggravate the contradictions between the United States and the rest of the capitalist states. The main ones remain the contradictions between the United States and Britain. These contradictions result in an open struggle between the American and British monopolies for sources of oil, rubber, non-ferrous and rare metals, sulfur, wool, and for the markets for their goods.

To this must be added the most serious contradictions between the United States and Japan, between the United States and Italy, between the United States and West Germany, living under the occupation yoke of the US dictators. It would be naive to think that these defeated countries would agree to live endlessly under the thumb of the American occupiers. It would be foolish to think that they will not try to somehow escape from the yoke of the United States in order to live a free, independent life.

As American capitalism, under the guise of "aid", by providing loans, penetrates the economies of England, France, Italy, seizes raw materials and markets in the British and French colonies, the contradictions between the United States and Britain, between the United States and France, are escalating and will be escalate even more. England, followed by France and other capitalist countries, are trying to break free from the subordination of the United States in order to secure their independent position and high profits. A stubborn struggle on the part of the British capitalists against the American dominance in international trade is already unfolding.

The economic difficulties in the grip of which the capitalist countries found themselves after the war were aggravated by the fact that the imperialists themselves closed their access to the world democratic market. The United States of America reduced trade with the Soviet Union and the European People's Democracies to almost naught and stopped trade with China. They actually banned not only the defeated countries (Japan, West Germany, Italy), but also England, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium and other capitalist states from selling and buying goods on the market of the countries of the

democratic camp. Trade between the United States and the countries that are now part of the democratic camp declined 10 times in 1951 compared with 1937; Britain's trade with these countries fell 6 times and France - more than 4 times.

The United States and Britain and France, having subjected the USSR, China and the European People's Democracies to an economic "blockade", thought to strangle them. In reality, what has happened was not strangulation, but the strengthening of the new world democratic market. Thus, the imperialists dealt a serious blow to their own exports and further intensified the contradiction between the production capabilities of their industry and the possibilities of marketing its products.

All this means that even deeper contradictions have arisen in the capitalist economy, and the world system of capitalist economy as a whole has become much narrower and weaker and even more unstable than it was before the war.

The capitalists of the United States, realizing the existence of these economic difficulties, are trying to overcome them with the war in Korea, the arms race, and the militarization of industry.

Having unleashed a reactionary war against the Korean people and fanning war hysteria against the democratic camp, the imperialists of the USA, Britain and France switched their economy to a war footing, brought the militarization of the economy and the arms race in their countries to enormous proportions. At present, an increasing proportion of the industrial products of these countries are used for military equipment. Military orders play a decisive role in the main industries in the United States and other capitalist countries. In the budgets of capitalist states, the proportion of direct and indirect expenditures on arms races is constantly increasing. Direct military spending in the United States increased from \$ 1 billion in the 1937-1938 fiscal year to \$ 58.2 billion in 1952-1953, and now these expenditures account for 74 percent of the total US budget, while in 1937-1938 their military expenditures accounted for 14 percent of the budget; in England military expenditures have correspondingly increased from 197 to 1.634 million pounds and now represent 34 per cent of the total budget, compared with 17 per cent in the pre-war period; in France,

military spending now accounts for nearly 40 percent of the total budget.

This unheard-of increase in military spending leads to continuous tax increases and inflationary paper money production. The sharp weakening of the entire financial system of the capitalist countries, which was a consequence of the war and the policies of the ruling circles of the United States, continues to intensify. The depreciation of money has reached unprecedented proportions. The purchasing power of the dollar in 1951 in relation to 1939, according to official, clearly embellished figures, was only 43 percent, the pound sterling 32 percent, the French franc 3.8 percent, and the Italian lira less than 2 percent.

The transition to a war economy made it possible for the United States and other capitalist countries to raise the level of industrial production for the time being. On this basis, bourgeois economists seek to prove that large military orders are capable of endlessly maintaining a high level of "business activity". However, reality overturns these claims. Now, in the third year of especially intensified militarization of the capitalist economy, its harmful consequences are becoming more and more evident. Military-inflationary factors, leading to a temporary revival of the conjuncture, gave rise to a one-sided, military development of the economies of the capitalist countries. An increasing proportion of finished products and raw materials are absorbed by unproductive military consumption or are deadened in the form of huge strategic reserves. At the same time, the militarization of the economy leads to the siphoning of funds from the population by raising taxes. All this turns the budget of the capitalist countries into a means of robbing the people of billionaires, significantly reduces the purchasing power of the population, reduces the demand for industrial and agricultural products, leads to a sharp reduction in civil production and creates conditions for the onset of a sharp economic crisis.

The militarization of the national economy does not eliminate, but, on the contrary, deepens the disproportion between production opportunities and the declining effective demand of the population, which the ruling elite of the capitalist countries reduces to an extreme minimum, which leads to an increasing reduction in the capacity of the

capitalist market. Thus, the inflation of war production inevitably leads to the growth of a new deep economic crisis.

The arms race is placing a particularly heavy burden on the economy of the satellite countries of the United States of America. Having unleashed the war in Korea, the United States increased pressure on the Western European states, demanding from them an ever more complete switch of industry to a war footing, exorbitant appropriations for war preparations, depriving the civilian industries of these countries of the necessary raw materials and materials. American imperialism has finally thrown off the mask of the "restorer" of the economies of the capitalist countries. American "aid" is now being given only for arming, for preparing a new war. The arms race carried out by the rulers of England, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Norway and other capitalist countries under the dictation of the American monopolies is destroying the economies of these countries and pushing them to disaster.

Billionaires, having subjugated the bourgeois state and dictating to it the policy of preparing a new war and an arms race, are now receiving colossal profits. The arms race has turned for billionaires, and primarily for monopolies, for US billionaires, a source of unprecedented enrichment. Even according to underestimated official figures, the profits of the capitalist monopolies in the United States rose from \$ 3.3 billion in 1938 to \$ 42.9 billion in 1951, i.e. increased 13 times. The British moneybags-monopolists, as well as the capitalist monopolies of France, Italy, Japan and other countries, receive enormous profits, despite the fact that the economies of these countries are in a state of prolonged stagnation.

At the same time, militarization led to a sharp deterioration in the living conditions of the masses. Tax increases, rising prices for consumer goods, and inflation have exacerbated the relative and absolute impoverishment of workers. In the United States of America, direct taxes on the population in the current fiscal year have increased by more than 12 times over the 1937-1938 fiscal year, even after adjusting for currency depreciation. In Western European countries, where the tax burden was very significant even before the Second World War,

taxes increased accordingly - England doubled, France 2.6 times, and Italy 1.5 times.

Even the grossly understated official cost of living and retail price indices indicate a continuous rise in the cost of living, especially after the American aggression in Korea. Under these conditions, the policy of freezing wages, carried out by the capitalists with the support of right-wing socialists and reactionary trade union leaders, led to a large decline in real wages of workers and employees. In France and Italy, the real wages of workers in 1952 are less than half of the pre-war level, in England it is 20 percent lower than the pre-war level. The cost of living in the United States, according to the trade union of electricians, has almost tripled since 1939. Despite the growth of war production, in the capitalist countries there is an increase in the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed. In Italy and West Germany, unemployment exceeds the level of the worst years of the world economic crisis of 1929-1933; in Italy there are over 2 million fully unemployed and even more partly unemployed; in West Germany there are almost 3 million fully and partly unemployed. In Japan there are about 10 million fully and partially unemployed. In the United States, there are at least 3 million fully unemployed and 10 million partially unemployed. Unemployment is growing in England, already exceeding half a million people. In a small country like Belgium, there are over 300,000 unemployed.

The progressive deterioration in the material situation of the broad strata of the population in connection with the arms race leads to a steady increase in discontent among the masses and to an intensification of their struggle against the decline in living standards and the entire policy of preparing for a new war. The class contradictions between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the working class and all working people are sharply aggravated. The wave of the strike movement is spreading ever wider throughout the capitalist world.

The position of the world capitalist system is complicated at present by the fact that as a result of the war and a new upsurge of the national liberation struggle in the colonial and dependent countries, the colonial system of imperialism is actually disintegrating.

The immediate result of the defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan was the breakthrough of the imperialist front in China, Korea, and Vietnam, where the people's republics arose in place of semi-colonies and colonies. The victory of the Chinese people further revolutionized the East and contributed to the rise of the liberation struggle of the peoples oppressed by imperialism.

In the post-war period, the contradictions between the metropolises and the colonies increased even more. England, France, Belgium and other colonial powers seek to compensate at the expense of the colonies for the hardships imposed on them by the militarization of the economy and the expansion of the United States. At the same time, the American imperialists are penetrating the colonies and spheres of influence of these colonial powers, gaining positions there for themselves, increasing the exploitation of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. In the course of this struggle, the American invaders incite conspiracies against their British and French "allies", contributing by their actions to further deepening the crisis of the colonial system of imperialism. The territory of many colonial and dependent countries (Egypt, Iran, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, etc.) is used for military bases, and their population is being prepared for the role of "cannon fodder" in a future war.

As a result of the prolonged oppression of the imperialists and the presence of feudal remnants, the economy of the colonial and dependent countries, especially agriculture, is in a state of decline. Tens of millions of people in India, Indonesia, Iran, African countries live in conditions of constant hunger, and a huge number of people became victims of starvation. The predatory exploitation of colonial and dependent countries by imperialist powers leads to the delay in the development of productive forces in these countries, the purchasing power of the population is at an extremely low level, and sales markets for industrial products are narrowing. All this weighs down heavily on the economy of the capitalist world, increasing the internal contradictions of the world capitalist system as a whole.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries are putting up ever more resolute resistance to the imperialist enslavers. The growing scope of the national liberation movement is evidenced by the struggle of the

peoples of Vietnam, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, Indonesia, the growth of national resistance in India, Iran, Egypt and other countries.

2. Aggravation of the international situation. The threat of a new war from the American-British aggressive bloc. The struggle of peoples for peace

In the postwar period, the activities of the ruling circles of the United States of America, England, France and in the field of international relations developed under the sign of the preparation for a new war.

Almost immediately after the end of World War II, the United States of America abandoned the agreed course of policy pursued by the wartime allies and enshrined in the resolutions of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences of powers. With a number of its aggressive actions, the United States aggravated the international situation, putting the world before the danger of a new war.

The rulers of the United States have formulated the goals of their aggressive course quite frankly. As early as 1945, shortly after Truman took over as President of the United States, he declared that "victory presented the American people with a constant and burning need to lead the world." Subsequently, Truman and other American politicians have repeatedly reiterated their claims to the "world leadership of the United States." This line of conquering world domination and subjugating all other countries is the main motive of the entire policy of the American imperialist elite.

The US thugs knew, of course, that it was impossible to achieve domination over other nations by peaceful means. They knew from the experience of the Nazis, who also strove for domination over other countries, that one cannot even dream of world domination without the use of force, without unleashing a new war. And they decided to break the peace, prepare a new war. And since the USSR is the main enemy of the new war, the main bulwark of peace, the US tycoons came to the conclusion that the war should be launched against the USSR and other peace supporters. This is how the North Atlantic aggressive bloc was formed, cobbled together without the USSR's knowledge, behind its back. And in order to hide the aggressive goals of this bloc from the people and deceive the people, they declared it a "defensive" bloc

against "communism", against the Soviet Union, which is supposedly going to attack the United States, Britain, France and other members of the bloc.

For the same criminal purpose, American military bases are being created in various countries located closer to the Soviet borders.

For the same criminal purpose, West Germany and Japan are remilitarized by the ruling circles of the United States.

The ruling circles of the United States and their supporters, carrying out the remilitarization of West Germany and Japan, in front of the whole world are restoring those two hotbeds of the Second World War, for the sake of the elimination of which the peoples shed their blood in this war.

The US attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked the transition of the American-British bloc from preparing an aggressive war to direct acts of aggression. The Korean people, who heroically defend, in close cooperation with the valiant Chinese volunteers, the freedom and independence of their homeland and repulse the troublemakers of peace, arouse the warm sympathy of all democratic and peace-loving humanity. (Stormy applause.)

The international situation as a whole currently has a number of specific features and characteristics, of which the following should be noted.

The main aggressive power - the United States of America - is strenuously urging other capitalist countries to war, primarily those in the North Atlantic bloc, as well as the countries defeated in the Second World War - West Germany, Italy, Japan. The American bosses determine the goals of the war, its route, the forces to take part in it for all the bloc members, and decide other questions of preparing for the war, dictating their will.

The rulers of the United States claim that they are inspired by such ideals as the creation of a "community of free countries." Every now and then they come out with a statement that the USA, England, France, Turkey, Greece represent the "community of free countries", while the USSR and the people's democratic republics are supposedly "not free" countries. We understand this in such a way that in the USA, England,

France, Turkey and other capitalist countries "freedom" really exists, but not people's freedom, but freedom to exploit and rob the people. As for the USSR and the people's democracies, there really does not exist such "freedom", since in these countries the freedom to exploit and rob the working people has long been eliminated. (Applause.) This is what the proponents of the "American way of life" boast about.

In fact, the US policy towards Western European and other capitalist "friends" is not democratic, but imperialist. Under the banner of "anti-communism" and "defense of freedom" there is a de facto submission to the United States and the plundering of the old, long-established bourgeois states and their colonies. The American imperialists, like Hitler in the past, needed the smokescreen of the "struggle against communism" in order to divert attention from their real predatory intentions. While pursuing an imperialist policy towards Britain, France and other capitalist countries, the United States of America has moreover, to put it mildly, immodestly to pretend to be a sincere friend of these countries. Good friend! He sat astride his junior partners, robbing and enslaving them, whipping them in the tail and in the mane, and even saying: "let's make friends", which means for the American moneybags - first you drive me, then I will ride you. (Laughter).

Once free capitalist states - England, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway are now actually abandoning their national policies and pursuing a policy dictated by the American imperialists, giving up their territories for American bases and military footholds, thereby endangering them in case of hostilities their own countries. To please the United States, they conclude alliances and blocs directed against the national interests of their states. A striking example of this is the actions of the ruling circles of France, which, with their own hands, are helping to restore France's worst centuries-old enemy - German militarism. British leaders of both the conservative and Labor trends have signed themselves up for a long time as junior partners of the United States, pledging thereby to pursue not their own national policy, but American policy. The British people are already suffering from this policy and the British Empire is bursting at all seams.

At the same time, the British propaganda organs insist that the British Empire is allegedly being destroyed by the communists. But the ruling

circles of the British Empire cannot fail to see the obvious facts indicating that the British imperial possessions are being captured not by the communists, but by the American billionaires.

Did the communists, and not the American billionaires, seize Canada, seize Australia, New Zealand, oust England from the Suez Canal zone and from the markets of Latin America, the Near and Middle East, and seize the oil regions owned by England?

Facts show that no enemy of England has dealt such heavy blows to her and has not taken away part after part of her empire, as her American "friend" does. This "friend" is in the same bloc with England and uses English land for air bases, thereby putting it in a difficult and, I would say, in a dangerous position, and even portraying himself as the savior of England from "Soviet communism".

As for such "free" countries as Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, they have already managed to turn into American colonies, and the rulers of Yugoslavia, all these Titos, Kardels, Rankovich, Jilas, Piade and others, have long been identified as American agents performing espionage and subversive assignments of their American "bosses" against the USSR and the people's democratic countries.

The ruling circles of France, Italy, England, West Germany and Japan have tied themselves to the chariot of American imperialism, renouncing their national, independent foreign policy. True, by doing so, the ruling elite of these countries betrays the national interests of their countries and signs in their own bankruptcy. But this elite prefers to sacrifice the national interests of their states in the hope of help from overseas imperialist patrons against their peoples, whom they fear more than foreign imperialist bondage.

The right-wing Social Democrats, primarily the elite of the British Labor Party, the French Socialist Party, and the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, bear direct responsibility for this anti-national policy of the ruling circles. The right-wing socialists of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Austria and other countries follow in the footsteps of their fellows and throughout the period after the Second World War have fiercely fought against the peace-loving and democratic forces of the peoples. Modern right-wing social democracy, in addition to its old

role as servants of the national bourgeoisie, has become an agent of foreign American imperialism and carries out its dirtiest assignments in preparing for war and in the struggle against its peoples.

The peculiarity of the strategy of American imperialism is that its bosses build their military plans on the use of foreign territories and foreign armies, primarily West German and Japanese, as well as the British, French, Italian, - on the use of other peoples, which should, according to the plan of American strategists, serve as a blind tool and cannon fodder in the conquest of world domination by the American monopolists.

But even now more sober and progressive politicians in European and other capitalist countries, not blinded by anti-Soviet hostility, clearly see the abyss into which presumptuous American adventurers are dragging them, and are beginning to oppose the war. And we must assume that in countries doomed to the role of obedient pawns of American dictators, there will be truly peace-loving democratic forces that will pursue their independent, peaceful policy and find a way out of the impasse into which the American dictators drove them. Having embarked on this new path, European and other countries will meet with full understanding on the part of all peace-loving countries. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In an effort to disguise their aggressive policy, the ruling circles of the United States are trying to present the so-called "cold war" against the democratic camp as a peaceful defensive policy and intimidate their peoples with the non-existent danger of an attack from the USSR. The disguise of aggressive plans and ongoing hostilities with demagogic peace-loving phraseology by the bosses of the Atlantic bloc is a characteristic feature of their policy. The fact is that today it is not so easy to drive the peoples, who have only recently learned the full weight of bloody military operations, into a new war, into a war against peace-loving peoples. Hence these efforts of an aggressive Atlantic wolf to put on a sheep's skin.

Under these conditions, it would be dangerous to underestimate the harm of the pharisaic peaceful camouflage of modern aggressors.

Preparations for war are accompanied by an unprecedented rampant militarism that embraces the entire life and everyday life of the peoples of the countries of the imperialist camp, a furious offensive of reaction against the working people and the fascisation of the entire regime in these countries.

If the Hitlerite imperialists, preparing for the Second World War, introduced fascism in their country, now the American imperialists, preparing for a new war, are introducing a brutal fascist regime not only in the USA, but also in other countries, primarily where the forces of peace and democracies are especially significant, as, for example, in France, Italy, Japan. The ruling circles of these countries, carrying out a shameful mission dictated by the American military, launched a war against their peoples. At the same time, the American armed forces, located outside the United States, act as punitive gendarme troops.

Today American imperialism is acting not only as an aggressor, but also as a world gendarme, trying to stifle freedom wherever possible, and to plant fascism.

A wave of hatred and resistance from the peoples he suppresses is already rising against this world gendarme.

All this testifies to the weakening of the positions of the imperialists and leads to a sharp intensification of the struggle within the imperialist camp between the forces of fascist reaction and the democratic forces of the peoples of the imperialist countries. This situation is fraught with very serious consequences for the warmongers.

In connection with the growing threat of war, a nationwide movement in defense of peace is developing, an anti-war coalition of various classes and social strata is being created, interested in ending international tension and in preventing a new world war. The warmongers fail to pass off this non-partisan, peaceful, democratic movement as partisan, allegedly communist. The fact that 500 million signed the Stockholm Appeal and more than 600 million signed the Appeal for a Peace Pact between the Five Great Powers is the best refutation of this warmongering assertion and an indication of the colossal scope of this non-partisan, democratic movement for peace. This peaceful movement does not pursue the goal of eliminating

capitalism, since it is not a socialist but a democratic movement of hundreds of millions of people. Peace advocates put forward demands and proposals that should help preserve peace and prevent a new war. Achievement of this goal would be, in modern historical conditions, a tremendous victory for the cause of democracy and peace.

The present balance of power between the camp of imperialism and war and the camp of democracy and peace makes this perspective quite realistic. For the first time in history, there is a powerful and cohesive camp of peace-loving states. In the capitalist countries, the organization of the working class has grown, powerful democratic international organizations of workers, peasants, women and youth have been created. Communist parties have grown and strengthened and are waging a heroic struggle for the cause of peace.

The peoples of all countries, including the broad masses in the United States of America, are interested in fighting the threat of a new war, since in the event of a war they will suffer no less than the population of other countries. The war in Korea, despite the enormous superiority of American technology, has already brought hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded to the American people. It is not difficult to understand what colossal sacrifices the American people will bear if the fatty financial tycoons of the United States throw them into a war against peace-loving peoples.

The point now is to raise the activity of the masses even higher, to strengthen the organization of the peace supporters, to tirelessly expose the warmongers and prevent them from entangling the peoples with lies. To curb and isolate the adventurers from the camp of imperialist aggressors, striving for the sake of their profits to involve the peoples in a bloody massacre - this is the main task of all progressive and peace-loving humanity. (Prolonged applause.)

3. The Soviet Union in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace

The main line of the party in the field of foreign policy has been and remains the policy of peace among peoples and ensuring the security of our socialist homeland.

From the first days of the existence of the Soviet state, the Communist Party has proclaimed and implemented in practice a policy of peace and

friendly relations between peoples. Throughout the entire period between the two world wars, the Soviet Union stubbornly defended the cause of peace, fought in the international arena against the threat of a new war, seeking a policy of collective security and collective rebuff to the aggressor. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the reactionary circles of the United States and Western European countries thwarted the policy of collective security, encouraged Hitler's aggression and led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Unswervingly defending the policy of peace, our party at the same time, mindful of the hostile encirclement, tirelessly strengthened the country's defense in order to meet the enemy fully armed.

In 1939, when the fire of a new war had already flared up, Comrade Stalin at the 18th Party Congress emphasized the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy, pointing out that "We stand for peace and the strengthening of business ties with all countries, we stand and will stand on this countries will maintain the same relationship with the Soviet Union, since they will not try to violate the interests of our country. " At the same time, Comrade Stalin warned the aggressors, saying that "We are not afraid of threats from the aggressors and are ready to respond with a double blow to the blow of the warmongers who are trying to violate the inviolability of Soviet borders."

And when Hitlerite Germany treacherously attacked our Motherland, the Soviet people gave a crushing rebuff to the enemy and defeated him utterly. The whole world is convinced that our party does not throw words to the wind. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

After the end of the Second World War, the party continued to pursue a foreign policy aimed at ensuring a long and lasting peace and the development of international cooperation. The Soviet government has put forward a well-known program of measures to prevent war.

The peacefulness of the Soviet Union is evidenced not only by the proposals with which it comes forward, but also by its deeds. The Soviet Union, after the end of the war, made a significant reduction in its armed forces, which at present do not exceed in numbers the forces available before the war. After the war, the Soviet government withdrew its troops in the shortest possible time from the territories of

China, Korea, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, where these troops were deployed in the course of military operations against the fascist aggressors. Considering that the struggle against the misanthropic propaganda of a new war plays a major role in defusing the international atmosphere, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Law on the Protection of Peace on March 12, 1951 and declared the propaganda of war to be the gravest crime against humanity, thereby setting an example for other states.

In the most serious complications that have arisen in the international arena in recent years, it was the Soviet Union that put forward proposals that provide the basis for the peaceful settlement of disputed issues. Suffice it to recall that it was from the Soviet side that the proposals were put forward that served as the basis for negotiations on an armistice in Korea.

The government of the USSR attaches great importance to the United Nations, believing that it could be an important means of maintaining peace. But at the present time, from an organ of international cooperation, which the United Nations should have been according to the Charter, the United States is turning it into an organ of its dictatorial policy in the fight against peace and is using it to cover up its aggressive actions. However, despite the enormous difficulties posed by the voting machine created by the United States in the United Nations, the Soviet Union defends the positions of peace here, seeks the acceptance of real proposals arising from the current international situation aimed at curbing aggressive forces, preventing a new war and ending hostilities where they have already deployed.

It would be wrong to think that a war can only be directed against the Soviet state. As you know, the First World War was unleashed by the imperialists long before the rise of the USSR. The Second World War began as a war between capitalist states and the capitalist countries themselves suffered greatly from it. The contradictions that are now tearing apart the imperialist camp can lead to war between one capitalist state and another. Considering all these circumstances, the Soviet Union is striving to prevent any war between states and is in favor of a peaceful settlement of international conflicts and disagreements.

However, in pursuing its policy aimed at ensuring lasting peace, the Soviet Union is faced with the fact of the aggressive policy of the US ruling circles.

At the same time, militant American circles are trying to shift the blame from a sore head to a healthy one, and in every possible way inflate their false propaganda about the imaginary threat from the Soviet Union. As for these false tales about the Soviet Union, it would be ridiculous to spread about their complete failure. Indisputable facts testify to who the aggressor really is.

Everyone knows that the United States of America is developing an arms race, refusing to ban atomic and bacteriological weapons and reducing conventional weapons, while the Soviet Union is proposing to ban atomic and bacteriological weapons and reduce other weapons and armed forces.

Everyone knows that the United States refuses to conclude a Peace Pact, while the Soviet Union proposes to conclude such a Pact.

Everyone knows that the United States is forging aggressive blocs against peace-loving peoples, while the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with foreign states are aimed solely at fighting the resumption of Japanese or German aggression.

Everyone knows that the United States attacked Korea and is seeking to enslave her, while the Soviet Union has not fought any military operations anywhere since the end of the Second World War.

The United States is also carrying out aggression against China. They captured the original Chinese land - the island of Taiwan. Their air force is bombing Chinese territory in violation of all generally accepted norms of international law. Everyone knows that the USSR Air Force does not bombard anyone, and that the USSR did not seize any foreign territory.

These are indisputable facts.

Turning to our relations with Britain and France, it should be said that these relations should have been built in the spirit of the treaties that we concluded with these states during the Second World War and which provide for cooperation with these countries in the post-war

period. However, the British and French governments are grossly violating these treaties. The rulers of England and France, despite the solemn promises of post-war cooperation they made to the Soviet Union at the time when it was waging a bloody war for the liberation of the peoples of Europe from German fascist enslavement, fully engaged in the aggressive plans of the American imperialists directed against the peace-loving states. It is clear that in view of this position of the governments of England and France, our relations with these countries leave much to be desired.

The position of the USSR in relation to the USA, England, France and other bourgeois states is clear, and this position has been repeatedly stated on our part. The USSR is now ready to cooperate with these states, bearing in mind the observance of peaceful international norms and ensuring a long and lasting peace. (Applause.)

With regard to the defeated countries - Germany, Italy and Japan - the Soviet government is pursuing a policy that is fundamentally different from the policy of the imperialist powers. The presence of the Soviet socialist state among the victors created an entirely new environment and opportunities for the peoples of the defeated states, unprecedented in history. The policy of the Soviet state opens before any country that has signed an unconditional surrender the possibility of peaceful, democratic development, the development of its civil industry and agriculture, the sale of products in foreign markets, and the creation of national armed forces necessary for the country's defense. In accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union is steadily pursuing a policy aimed at the earliest possible conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany and the creation of a unified, independent, peace-loving, democratic Germany, bearing in mind that the existence of such a Germany along with the existence of a peace-loving The Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe and makes it impossible to enslave the European countries by the world imperialists. (Prolonged applause.)

It can be hoped that the German people, facing the dilemma of following this path or being transformed into the Landsknechts of the

American and British imperialists, will choose the correct path - the path of peace. (Applause.)

The same should be said with regard to Italy, whose fraternal people the Soviet Union wishes to fully restore its national independence. (Applause.)

The Soviet government believes that Japan must also become an independent, democratic, peace-loving state, as it was envisaged by the joint decisions of the allies. The Soviet government refused to sign the unilateral agreement dictated by the American dictators at the conference in San Francisco, since this agreement violates the principles of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, the Yalta Agreement and is aimed at turning Japan into a Far Eastern American military base. The peoples of the Soviet Union have deep respect for the Japanese people, who are forced to endure the yoke of foreign bondage and believe that they will achieve the national independence of their homeland and follow the path of peace. (Applause.)

The Soviet policy of peace and the security of peoples proceeds from the premise that the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism and cooperation are quite possible if there is a mutual desire to cooperate, if they are ready to fulfill their obligations, while observing the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The Soviet Union has always stood and now stands for the development of trade and cooperation with other countries, regardless of the difference in social systems. The party will continue to pursue this policy on the basis of mutual benefit.

While the American-British militant circles insist that only the arms race is loading the industry of the capitalist countries, in reality there is another prospect - the prospect of the development and expansion of trade relations between all countries, regardless of the difference in their social systems, which can give for many years loading the industries of industrially developed countries, to ensure the sale of products, which are rich in some states, to other states, to help the economy of underdeveloped countries and thereby establish long-term economic cooperation.

In pursuing its peaceful policy, the Soviet Union is in complete unanimity with other democratic peace-loving states represented by the People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and the Mongolian People's Republic. The relations of the USSR with these countries are an example of completely new relations between states that have not previously been encountered in history. They are built on the basis of equality, economic cooperation and respect for national independence. True to the treaties on mutual assistance, the USSR is providing and will continue to provide assistance and support in the further strengthening and development of these countries. (Stormy applause.)

We are confident that, in peaceful competition with capitalism, the socialist economic system will every year more and more clearly prove its superiority over the capitalist economic system. But we are not at all going to impose our ideology or our economic system by force on anyone. "Exporting revolution is nonsense. Each country, if it wants it, will make its own revolution, and if it doesn't want it, there will be no revolution," says Comrade Stalin.

The Soviet Union, unswervingly pursuing its policy of peaceful cooperation with all countries, at the same time takes into account the threat of new aggression from the presumptuous warmongers. Therefore, it strengthens and will strengthen its defenses. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union does not fear the threats of warmongers. Our people have experience in fighting aggressors, and they are not used to hitting them. He beat the aggressors back in the civil war, when the Soviet state was young and relatively weak, beat them in the Second World War, and will beat them in the future if they dare to attack our Motherland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

One cannot ignore the facts of the past. And these facts indicate that as a result of the First World War Russia fell away from the capitalist system, and as a result of the Second World War a number of countries in Europe and Asia fell away from the capitalist system. There is every reason to believe that the third world war will cause the collapse of the world capitalist system. (Prolonged applause.)

This, so to speak, is the prospect of war and its consequences if it is imposed on the peoples by the warmongers and aggressors.

But there is another perspective, the perspective of preserving peace, the perspective of peace between peoples. This prospect requires the prohibition of the propaganda of war in accordance with the UN Resolution, the prohibition of atomic and bacteriological weapons, the gradual reduction of the armed forces of the great powers, the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the powers, the expansion of trade between countries, the restoration of a single international market and other similar measures in the spirit of strengthening peace.

The implementation of these measures will strengthen peace, relieve the peoples of the fear of the threat of war, stop the unheard-of expenditure of material resources for armament and preparation of a war of destruction and make it possible to turn them to the benefit of the peoples.

The Soviet Union stands for the implementation of these measures, for the prospect of peace among peoples. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Party tasks in the field of foreign policy:

1) Continue the struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, rally a powerful anti-war democratic front to consolidate peace, strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the supporters of peace throughout the world, persistently expose all preparations for a new war, all the intrigues and intrigues of the warmongers;

2) Pursue the policy of international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries in the future;

3) Strengthen and develop indestructible friendly relations with the People's Republic of China, with the European People's Democracies - Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, with the German Democratic Republic, with the Korean People's Democratic Republic, with the Mongolian People's Republic;

4) Tirelessly strengthen the defensive might of the Soviet state and increase our readiness for a crushing response to any aggressors. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

II. The internal situation of the Soviet Union

The period under review was characterized by the further consolidation of the internal position of the Soviet Union and the growth of the entire national economy and socialist culture. The first two years that have passed since the 18th Party Congress, the working people of our country continued to successfully fulfill the third five-year plan and achieved further strengthening of the Soviet Union. Over the years, new successes have been achieved in the development of the national economy.

The peaceful labor of the Soviet people was interrupted by the treacherous attack on the USSR by fascist Germany. A difficult period began in the history of the Soviet state - the period of the Great Patriotic War. In the course of this war, the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia both at the front and in the rear have shown high consciousness and devotion to their Motherland.

Having ended the war with a historic victory, the Soviet Union entered a new, peaceful period of its economic development. The Soviet state in a short time, at the expense of its own forces and means, without outside help, restored the economy destroyed by the war and moved it forward, leaving behind the economic indicators of the pre-war period.

Successes in the restoration of industry and agriculture made it possible already in 1947 to abolish the rationing system for supplying the population with food and industrial goods and to carry out a monetary reform. These measures, as well as the five-fold reduction in prices for food and industrial goods, increased the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble and ensured an increase in the material well-being of the working people. In 1950, the ruble was converted to a gold base and raised against foreign currencies.

The successes achieved in the restoration and development of the economy made it possible for the Soviet state to begin the practical implementation of new important national economic tasks, including such as the construction of powerful hydroelectric power plants on the Volga and Dnieper, the construction of large canals for shipping and irrigation, and the creation of shelter forests in the vast territory of the country.

The historical events that took place during the reporting period showed that the Soviet social and state system is not only the best form of organizing the country's economic and cultural development during the years of peaceful construction, but also the best form of mobilizing all the forces of the people to repulse the enemy in wartime. These events also showed a huge increase in the political activity of the working people, the further strengthening of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people rallied around the Communist Party, the further strengthening of the fraternal community of the peoples of the USSR and the development of Soviet patriotism.

Our people are full of determination to continue to selflessly work for the welfare of the socialist fatherland, to fulfill with honor the historic task of building a communist society. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

1. Further rise of the national economy of the USSR

A. Industry

During the years of the pre-war five-year plans, socialist industrialization was carried out in the USSR. Powerful industry was the basis for the growth of the entire national economy and the preparation of the country for active defense. The years of war with particular force have confirmed the correctness of the general line of our party on the industrialization of the country. The implementation of the policy of industrialization of the USSR was of decisive importance for the fate of the Soviet people and saved our Motherland from enslavement.

In the difficult conditions of war, the party was able to quickly rebuild industry on a war footing. The equipment of all the most important industrial enterprises was evacuated from the zone of military operations to the eastern regions. During the war years, the Soviet state found sufficient strength and resources not only for the rapid commissioning of the evacuated enterprises, but also for the accelerated construction of new enterprises, mainly factories of heavy industry. Despite the temporary occupation of the economically important regions of the country by the fascist invaders, industry in the course of the war, from year to year, produced all types of weapons and ammunition for the front in increasing quantities.

With the end of the war, industry was rebuilt from war production to civilian production. The Party set the task on a large scale to develop, first of all, heavy industry, especially metallurgy, the fuel industry and the electric power industry, for without heavy industry it was impossible to solve the problems of restoring and further developing the national economy. At the same time, the party paid special attention to expanding the production of consumer goods in order to raise the people's living standards.

It took a certain time to restore the pre-war level of the national economy. The pre-war level of 1940 in terms of the total annual volume of industrial production was reached and surpassed in 1948, in terms of coal production in 1947, in steel and cement production in 1948, in pig iron production and oil production in 1949, in shoe production - in 1950, cotton fabric production - in 1951. This means that the war delayed the development of our industry for 8-9 years, i.e. for about two five-year plans.

As a result of the successful restoration and development of industry in the post-war years, we now have a significantly higher level of industrial production compared to the pre-war period. Here are the data on this score:

The growth of industrial production in the USSR (percentage by 1940)

These data show that in 1945 and 1946 there was a decrease in the level of industrial production. This is due to the fact that the production of military equipment after the end of the war was sharply reduced, and the restructuring of industry on a peaceful track required a certain time. The post-war restructuring of industrial production was basically completed during 1946, after which the production of our industry began to grow at a rapid pace and in 1951 its total volume exceeded the 1940 level by more than 2 times. In 1952, new successes were achieved in the development of our industry. As you know, the plan for the current year for industry as a whole is not only being successfully fulfilled, but also overfulfilled, so there is every reason to believe that in 1952 industrial output will be approximately 2.3 times more than in 1940.

The industry that produces the means of production is developing especially rapidly, which in 1951 surpassed the pre-war level by 2.4 times in total production, and in 1952 will exceed this level by about 2.7 times. In 1952 the following will be produced: 25 million tons of pig iron, or about 70 percent more than in 1940; 35 million tons of steel, or about 90 percent more than in 1940; 27 million tons of rolled products, or more than 2 times more than in 1940; 300 million tons of coal, or more than 80 percent more than in 1940; 47 million tons of oil, or more than 50 percent more than in 1940; 117 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, that is, 2.4 times more than in 1940; more than three times more machines and equipment will be produced than in 1940.

As for the annual increase in the output of the most important branches of industry, in recent years we have had a much larger increase in comparison with the pre-war period. So, for the last three years - 1949 - 1951, that is, after the pre-war level of industrial production was not only restored, but also surpassed, the increase in pig iron production amounted to 8 million tons, the increase in steel production - 13 million tons and the increase in production rolled products - 10 million tons, while in the pre-war years, an increase in the same amount was achieved in pig iron smelting in eight years, in steel smelting in nine years and in rolled products in twelve years. The increase in coal production for the three years indicated amounted to 74 million tons and the increase in oil production was 13 million tons; an increase of the same size in the pre-war years was achieved in coal production in six years and in oil production in ten years. The increase in electricity generation over the same three years amounted to 37 billion kilowatt-hours; the increase in electricity generation in the same amount in the pre-war years was achieved in nine years.

The growth in the production of the means of production and the growth in agricultural production have created a reliable basis for the development of industries producing consumer goods. The total output of this industry in 1951 was 43 percent more than in 1940, and in 1952 it will be more than in 1940 by about 60 percent. In 1952 the following will be produced: over 5 billion meters of cotton fabrics, or about 30 percent more than in 1940; nearly 190 million meters of woolen fabrics, or about 60 percent more than in 1940; 218 million meters of silk fabrics, or 2.8 times more than in 1940; 250 million pairs of leather shoes, or

about 20 percent more than in 1940; 125 million pairs of rubber shoes, 80 percent more than in 1940; over 3 million 300 thousand tons of sugar, or more than 50 percent more than in 1940; over 380 thousand tons of animal oil produced by industry (not counting a significant amount of home-made oil), which is more than 70 percent higher than the pre-war level of industrial production of animal oil.

As a result of the successful restoration and development of industry in the post-war period, per capita industrial production in the USSR now exceeds the pre-war level. Thus, the production of electricity per capita in 1951 exceeded the 1940 level by more than 2 times, the smelting of pig iron - by 50 percent, steel smelting - by 70 percent, coal mining - by 60 percent, the production of cement - more than 2 times, the production of cotton fabrics - by 20 percent, the production of woollen fabrics - by more than 60 percent, the production of paper - by 70 percent, etc.

During the reporting period, especially in the post-war years, the production and technical base of our industry has significantly expanded and strengthened, both through the construction of new and through the reconstruction of existing enterprises. In 1946-1951 alone, more than 320 billion rubles were invested in industry out of a total investment in the national economy of about 500 billion rubles. During this time, about 7 thousand large state industrial enterprises were restored, built and put into operation in the USSR. The basic production assets of industry had increased by 77 percent by 1952 as compared with 1940.

But the point is not only in the quantitative growth of fixed assets. The past period is also characterized by further technical progress in industry. Unlike the capitalist countries, where there are periodic interruptions in the development of technology, accompanied by the destruction of the productive forces of society due to economic crises, in the USSR, where there are no such crises, continuous improvement of production is carried out on the basis of higher technology, on the basis of the achievements of advanced Soviet science. In the postwar years, all industries were equipped with new machines and mechanisms, more advanced technological processes were introduced, and a more rational organization of production was carried out. The

machine park during this period has increased due to the replenishment of new, more productive machines by 2.2 times. Domestic mechanical engineering has created about 1,600 new types of machines and mechanisms in the last 3 years alone.

In the struggle for further technical progress, a large role belongs to our science, which by its discoveries helps the Soviet people to more fully reveal and better use the wealth and forces of nature. In the postwar period, our scientists have successfully solved many scientific problems of great national economic importance. The most important achievement of Soviet science during this period was the discovery of methods for the production of atomic energy. Thus, our science and technology eliminated the monopoly position of the United States in this area and dealt a serious blow to the warmongers who tried to use the secret of atomic energy production and the possession of atomic weapons as a means of blackmail and intimidation of other peoples. Possessing real possibilities for the production of atomic energy, the Soviet state is deeply interested in that this new type of energy be used for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of the people, because such use of atomic energy infinitely expands the power of man over the elemental forces of nature, opens up colossal opportunities for the growth of productive forces for mankind. , technical and cultural progress, increase in social wealth.

The great successes of Soviet science and technology are evidenced by the annual award of the Stalin Prizes for outstanding scientific works, inventions and fundamental improvements in production methods. The honorary title of Stalin Prize laureate was awarded to 8,470 workers in science, industry, transport and agriculture.

An important result in the development of industry is that over the past period, industry has developed rapidly in the eastern regions of the USSR, as a result of which the location of our industry has changed significantly. In the eastern regions - in the Volga region, in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Far East, in the Kazakh SSR and in the union republics of Central Asia, a powerful industrial base of the country has been created. By 1952, the total volume of industrial production in these regions had tripled in comparison with 1940. In 1951, about 1/3 of all industrial production of the USSR was produced in the eastern regions,

more than half of the total amount of steel and rolled products, almost half of the total amount of coal and oil, and over 40 percent of electricity.

These are the main results of the development of industry in the USSR for the period under review.

The tasks in the field of the development of our industry for the coming years are set forth in the draft directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, submitted for the consideration of this congress. These targets are to raise industrial production in 1955 over 1950 by about 70 percent, with the production of capital goods to grow by about 80 percent and the production of consumer goods by about 65 percent. Such a target for the growth of industrial production means that in 1955 the volume of industrial production will increase by 3 times in comparison with 1940.

The fifth five-year plan marks a new major step forward along the path of development of our country from socialism to communism. (Stormy applause.)

Our industry is well placed to meet the challenges ahead. Now all branches of industry are equipped with more advanced technology, have skilled workers and engineers and technicians, enterprises do not experience a shortage of raw materials and materials. The point now is to make full use of these opportunities, to resolutely eliminate shortcomings in work, to reveal unused reserves in production and turn them into a powerful source of growth in the national economy.

The industry annually not only fulfills, but also overfulfills state plans. But behind the general indicators of the good performance of industry as a whole, the poor performance of many enterprises that do not fulfill government assignments is hidden, because of which the national economy does not receive a certain amount of production. Ministries, on the other hand, do not take proper measures to fulfill the plan by each enterprise and instead often shift tasks from poorly performing enterprises to advanced ones. Hence, poorly performing enterprises live off the advanced enterprises.

One of the main reasons for non-fulfillment of state plans is the uneven output of products by enterprises during the month. The Party has repeatedly drawn the attention of economic leaders to this defect.

However, even now many enterprises are working in spurts, almost half of the products of the monthly program are produced by them in the third decade. This leads to underutilization of production capacities, to the use of overtime work, to an increase in rejects and disruption of the work of related enterprises.

Some enterprises, in order to fulfill the plan for gross output, admit the anti-state practice of over-production of secondary products due to non-fulfillment of targets for the production of the most important types of products provided for by the state plan.

In a number of industries, state discipline is violated with regard to the quality of products. There are facts of delivery to consumers of substandard products and goods that do not meet the established standards and specifications. Machine-building enterprises often put into production constructively unfinished machines that do not meet the operating conditions. At the enterprises of light industry, the output of low-grade products is still high. All this damages the national economy.

You cannot put up with such shortcomings in the work of industry. The state plan is the law. All enterprises are obliged to fulfill the state assignments established for them and to provide the national economy with the products it needs. Economic leaders and party organizations are obliged to ensure the fulfillment of the plan by each enterprise not only in terms of gross output, but also necessarily for the production of all products, in accordance with the state plan, to achieve a systematic improvement in the quality of products, to identify and completely eliminate the causes that interfere with the normal operation of enterprises.

Special attention should be paid to the task of ensuring a further all-round increase in labor productivity in all branches of industry.

At all stages of socialist construction, our Party has been steadily striving for a systematic increase in labor productivity as the most important condition for the growth and improvement of socialist production. This, mainly, explains the tremendous successes that have been achieved in the development of production in the USSR. During the period from 1940 to 1951, labor productivity in industry increased

by 50 percent, and 70 percent of the increase in industrial production during this period was due to an increase in labor productivity. Labor productivity in construction increased by 36 percent over the same period.

The rapid growth in labor productivity in the USSR is primarily the result of the widespread introduction of new technology and advanced technological processes into the national economy, the result of mechanization and electrification of production, especially the mechanization of labor-intensive and heavy work, as well as the result of a better organization of labor, an increase in the general educational and cultural level of workers and an increase in their manufacturing qualifications. The socialist economic system gives unlimited scope for the use of the latest technology. In the USSR, machines not only save labor, but at the same time they facilitate the labor of workers, which is why under conditions of a socialist economy, in contrast to conditions of capitalism, workers are more willing to use machines in the labor process. The Soviet worker is directly interested in raising labor productivity, for he knows that this will strengthen the economic might of the USSR and raise the living standards of the working people. The unity of the interests of the state and the people forms the basis for high productivity of social labor under socialism.

However, the opportunities available in our industry for increasing labor productivity are still far from being fully utilized. This is evidenced primarily by the failure to fulfill the plans for labor productivity by many enterprises. It should be pointed out that ministries are not doing enough on this important matter; Instead of ensuring that the targets for labor productivity by each enterprise are met, ministries are often satisfied with the average achieved indicators for the industry as a whole, do not take appropriate measures to bring the lagging enterprises to the level of advanced ones.

In many enterprises, the growth of labor productivity is constrained by the poor use of available means of mechanization; there are intolerable facts of negligence and mismanagement of equipment. The mechanization of production at any enterprise must inevitably be accompanied by the release of a part of the workers in order to use the released workers both for expanding production at the given enterprise

and for working in new enterprises. Meanwhile, some managers of enterprises, instead of ensuring the proper use of the means of mechanization and increasing labor productivity at this expense, often organize work in the old-fashioned way with extensive use of manual labor.

A serious drawback in the mechanization of production is also the fact that during the mechanization of production processes, some areas are either not mechanized at all, or mechanized insufficiently. At many enterprises, with a high level of mechanization of the main production processes, auxiliary work is poorly mechanized, including such labor-intensive work as feeding, carrying and loading raw materials, materials and products. All this reduces the overall economic effect of mechanization and disrupts the normal course of production.

The growth of labor productivity is also restrained by the fact that at many enterprises and construction sites the organization of labor is unsatisfactory, as a result of which large losses of working time are allowed. Ministries often determine the number of workers for enterprises and construction projects without an adequate study of the actual need, without checking the correctness of the use of labor. At enterprises and especially at construction sites, there is still a "turnover" of workers, which causes great damage to production.

Technical regulation is of great importance in raising labor productivity. Meanwhile, at many enterprises, technical regulation is set unsatisfactorily. The use of understated norms, the so-called experimental-statistical norms, still prevails, which do not correspond to the modern level of production technology, do not reflect the experience of advanced workers and do not stimulate the growth of labor productivity. The proportion of experimental statistical standards is very high and at many enterprises amounts to more than 50 percent of all current production standards.

The task of party, economic and trade union organizations is to quickly eliminate the causes that hinder the growth of labor productivity, and to ensure in all sectors of the national economy, at every enterprise, at every production site, the fulfillment and overfulfilment of targets for increasing labor productivity. We must resolutely eliminate shortcomings in the use of our rich technology, persistently implement

a program of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes, introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into all sectors of the national economy, systematically improve the forms and methods of organizing labor and production, and improve the use of work force.

Comrades! Our industry is growing, developing and becoming more powerful and technically advanced. We will continue to develop in every way the productive forces of our socialist industry as the basis for the might of our Motherland and the growth of the material well-being of the Soviet people. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

B. Agriculture

By the beginning of the reporting period, i.e. by the time of the 18th Party Congress, the collective farm system in our country had finally strengthened, the collective farms were consolidated, and the socialist economic system was established as the only form of agriculture.

The war temporarily delayed the development of agriculture and caused great damage to it, especially in the areas under occupation, where the Nazi invaders ravaged and plundered the collective farms, MTS and state farms. However, despite the enormous difficulties of wartime, the collective and state farms of the eastern regions uninterruptedly supplied the army and the population with food, and light industry with raw materials. Without the collective farm system, without the selfless labor of collective and collective farmers, without their high political consciousness and organization, we would not have been able to solve this most difficult task.

With the transition to peaceful construction, the party was faced with the task of carrying out the fastest restoration and further development of agriculture. The party's special concern in the post-war period was the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, assistance to them in the restoration and further development of the social economy and, on this basis, raising the material well-being of the collective farm peasantry. The enlargement of small collective farms was of great importance for the further rise of the productive forces of agriculture, for large collective farms can more successfully expand and improve the social economy. At present, there are 97,000 enlarged

collective farms, instead of 254,000 small collective farms as of January 1, 1950.

As a result of the implementation of measures taken by the party and the government, the difficulties in agriculture caused by the war and the severe drought that followed in 1946 were successfully overcome, and the pre-war level of agricultural production was restored and surpassed in a short time.

In the post-war years, the sown areas were restored at a rapid rate, the yield increased and the gross production of grain, industrial, fodder, vegetable and melon and other agricultural crops increased. The sown area of all agricultural crops in 1952 exceeded the pre-war level by 5.3 million hectares.

Grain production was restored in the third year after the end of the war and in subsequent years increased with a simultaneous large increase in marketable grain. In the current 1952, the gross grain harvest amounted to 8 billion poods (thunderous applause), while the gross harvest of the most important food crop, wheat, increased by 48 percent in comparison with 1940. (Applause.)

Thus, the grain problem, which was previously considered the most acute and serious problem, has been successfully solved, finally and irrevocably solved. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In the postwar period, the production of cotton and sugar beet developed especially rapidly: in 1951, the gross output of raw cotton exceeded the pre-war level by 46 percent and sugar beet by 31 percent. An even richer harvest of these important crops has been grown this year. The pre-war level of production of oilseeds, potatoes and fodder crops was surpassed, and the gross yield of succulent fodders (fodder root crops, fodder melons and silage crops) was already 25 percent higher than in 1940 than in 1940. In the post-war years, the production of flax and vegetables and melons increased significantly. However, due to insufficient attention of party, Soviet and agricultural bodies to the production of these necessary crops, the production of flax and vegetables in a number of regions has not yet reached the pre-war level.

This year, as in previous years, the state plans for grain procurement, procurement of cotton, sugar beet, oilseeds, potatoes, vegetables and

other agricultural products, as well as livestock products are being successfully implemented.

Our agriculture is becoming more skilled, more productive and provides more and more marketable products. We must understand this most important feature in the development of our agriculture. Now that the grain problem has been successfully solved, it is no longer possible in the old-fashioned way to assess the results in agriculture only by the amount of grain produced. As can be seen from the above data, in addition to successes in the field of grain production, we have achieved great success in the development of the production of cotton, sugar beet, oilseeds, fodder and other crops. Our modern agriculture has become qualitatively different, it is fundamentally different from the old, unproductive, extensive agriculture. If the sown area of all agricultural crops in the USSR in 1952 increased by 1.4 times compared to 1913, and at the same time the area of grain crops increased by 5 percent, then the area under industrial and vegetable garden crops increased by more than 2.4 times. , and under fodder crops - more than 11 times. Of the total value of marketable products of field cultivation at present, over 40 percent falls on industrial crops. Consequently, it would be a gross mistake to assess the success of agriculture only by the level of grain production.

In the postwar years, much attention was paid to equipping agriculture with new technology. Without this, we would not be able to quickly solve the problem of the restoration and further development of agriculture. During this time, the machine and tractor fleet has been replenished with a large number of new, more advanced tracked tractors with diesel engines, self-propelled harvesters, hay mowers, beet harvesters, flax harvesters, cotton pickers and other high-performance machines. The total capacity of the tractor fleet in the MTS and state farms has increased in comparison with the pre-war level by 59 percent and harvesters by 51 percent. Agriculture received many new machines for the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in animal husbandry. In connection with the significant expansion of the mechanization of work in agriculture and forestry in the postwar years, the network of machine and tractor stations was expanded, a significant number of forest protection stations were re-organized - for the mechanization of work on the creation of shelter plantations, meadow

reclamation stations - for the mechanization of work on land drainage and improvement of meadows and pastures, machine-livestock stations - for the mechanization of labor-intensive work in animal husbandry. In total, 1,546 new machine-tractor, forest-protection, meadow-reclamation and machine-livestock-raising stations were created during this time, and the total number of all these stations is currently 8,939 units.

The successes in the development of agriculture achieved in the post-war years have created the conditions for solving even larger problems in agriculture. The interests of the national economy and the tasks of further improving the well-being of the Soviet people require an even greater increase in agricultural production. The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in the gross harvest over the five-year period: grain by 40-50 percent, including wheat by 55-65 percent; raw cotton by 55 - 65 percent; flax fiber by 40 - 50 percent; sugar beet by 65 - 70 percent; sunflower by 50 - 60 percent; potatoes by 40 - 45 percent and an increase in the production of forage crops by about 2-3 times.

Now that the pre-war level of sown areas has been restored and surpassed, the only correct line in increasing agricultural production is to further all-round increase in yield. Increasing yields is the main task in agriculture. To successfully solve this problem, it is necessary to improve the quality and shorten the time of field work, improve the use of tractors and agricultural machines, complete the mechanization of basic work in agriculture, ensure the fastest development of crop rotations with sowing of perennial grasses on collective and state farms, improve seed production, and introduce correct tillage system, increase fertilizers and the amount of irrigated land. It is necessary to strengthen the organizing role of machine and tractor stations on collective farms, to increase the responsibility of the MTS for fulfilling plans for yields and gross harvests of agricultural crops and for the development of animal husbandry.

Our agriculture should become even more productive and skilled, with developed grass sowing and correct crop rotations, a higher proportion of sown areas for industrial, fodder, vegetable crops and potatoes.

In the post-war years, in connection with the serious successes achieved in the advancement of agriculture, the task of the all-round development of animal husbandry became the central task of the Party and the state in the development of agriculture. During the period from July 1945 to July 1952, the number of cattle in the USSR increased by 13.4 million heads, sheep - by 41.8 million heads, pigs - by 21.2 million heads and horses - by 5.6 million heads ... The pre-war 1940 level in terms of the number of cattle in all categories of farms was reached in 1948, in terms of the number of sheep in 1950, and in terms of the number of pigs in the current year. In order to put the production of livestock products on a solid foundation, the Party paid special attention to the development of public collective and state farm productive livestock raising. Now collective farm animal husbandry, together with state farm, has become predominant in the country both in terms of their share in the total number of livestock and in the production of livestock products. The gross and marketable output of meat, milk, butter, eggs, wool and leather in the USSR as a whole has exceeded the pre-war level. (Applause.)

To meet the growing needs of the population for livestock products and light industry for raw materials, it is necessary to carry out a further significant increase in animal husbandry. The draft directives on the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in the five-year period of the number of cattle throughout agriculture by 18-20 percent, and the public number of cattle on collective farms by 36-38 percent; the number of sheep - only 60 - 62 percent, and on collective farms - 75 - 80 percent; the number of pigs - only 45-50 percent, and on collective farms - 85-90 percent; the number of horses - only by 10 - 12 percent, and on collective farms - by 14 - 16 percent; the number of poultry in collective farms is 3 - 3.5 times. The draft directives provide for an increase in production of meat and lard by 80 - 90 percent; milk by 45 - 50 percent, wool 2 - 2.5 times, eggs (on collective and state farms) 6 - 7 times.

The main task in the development of animal husbandry will continue to be the increase in the number of collective farm and state farm livestock with a simultaneous significant increase in its productivity. For the successful solution of this problem, it is necessary, first of all, to create a solid fodder base in all collective and state farms, to provide livestock with good cattle yards, and also to widely mechanize work in

animal husbandry. It is necessary to develop animal husbandry as highly productive, highly commodity and profitable. It is necessary to intensify work on the qualitative improvement of livestock on collective and state farms, to ensure the rapid multiplication of existing and the creation of new highly productive breeds of farm animals. A healthy rise in livestock raising is possible only with the right combination of livestock growth with massive qualitative improvement and an increase in livestock productivity.

In the postwar years, state farms have grown and strengthened significantly, they have significantly expanded sown areas against the pre-war level, increased the number of productive livestock and agricultural production. At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the work of state farms. One of the major shortcomings in the work of a significant part of state farms is the high cost of production of grain, meat, milk and other products. It is necessary, on the basis of the development of a diversified economy, an improvement in the organization of production, the introduction of comprehensive mechanization of all the most labor-intensive work, an increase in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock raising, to ensure a further increase in marketability and a significant reduction in the cost of production on state farms.

For the further development of agriculture, irrigation construction and the creation of field-protective afforestation are of great importance. Even in the pre-war years, many large irrigation systems were built, equipped with modern technology, and the reconstruction of old irrigation systems was carried out; As a result, the area of actually irrigated land in the republics of Central Asia and other regions of the USSR increased by one and a half times, which made it possible to successfully solve such an important task as a significant increase in cotton production. Work began on the creation of field-protective afforestation.

In the postwar years, irrigation construction and work on the creation of field-protective afforestation developed on an even larger scale. Large irrigation systems are being built in the Transcaucasian republics, where the area of actually irrigated lands, as a result of these works, will increase by more than one and a half times in the coming years.

Since 1947, work has been underway to irrigate highly fertile, but drought-prone lands in the central black earth zone - in the Kursk, Orel, Voronezh and Tambov regions - to obtain guaranteed yields of grain, industrial and other agricultural crops. Since 1948, extensive work has been carried out to create large state protective forest belts in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR, field-protective forest plantations in collective and state farms, and the construction of ponds and reservoirs. Over the past three and a half years, collective farms, state farms and forestry enterprises have planted field-protective forests on an area of 2.6 million hectares and built over 12 thousand ponds and reservoirs. In areas of excessive moisture, primarily in Belarus and the Baltic republics, as before the war, extensive work is being carried out to drain swamps and wetlands.

Great prospects are opening up for agriculture in connection with the construction of grandiose hydroelectric power plants and irrigation systems on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya and in connection with the commissioning of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin. The construction of these stations and irrigation systems will provide irrigation of new lands on an area of over 6 million hectares, irrigation of pastures with selective irrigation on an area of 22 million hectares and open up wide opportunities for the electrification of agricultural production, the introduction of electric plowing, the use of electric combines and other agricultural machines with an electric drive.

Along with large-scale irrigation construction, on all irrigated lands, the transition to a new irrigation system is being successfully carried out, in which irrigated areas are significantly enlarged due to the better location of the shallow irrigation network, the reduction of the number of permanent irrigation canals in the fields, with their replacement with temporary canals, which makes it possible make full use of irrigated land and irrigation water and creates better conditions for the mechanization of irrigated agriculture.

As a result of the implementation of the planned large-scale work on the development of irrigation, the creation of field-protective forest plantations and the drainage of wetlands, our agriculture will rise to the highest level and the country will be insured against weather

accidents forever. (Applause.) The task is to successfully and on schedule carry out work on the development of irrigation, the creation of field-protective afforestation and drainage of swamps. This matter should be given special attention by Party, Soviet and economic organizations.

It is also important to take measures to raise the yield of agricultural crops in the regions of the non-black earth zone of the European part of the USSR. It is known that in the regions of the non-chernozem belt there are great opportunities for the successful development of agriculture and animal husbandry, since these areas are distinguished by favorable climatic conditions and sufficient moisture. Meanwhile, crop yields in areas of the non-chernozem belt are still low. To obtain high and stable yields of agricultural crops, it is necessary here, first of all, to organize the liming of acidic soils on a wide scale with the simultaneous introduction of a sufficient amount of organic and mineral fertilizers, to develop in every possible way grass sowing, to improve soil cultivation.

Carrying out the tasks of the restoration and development of agriculture, our Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies in the post-war years have improved the management of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. However, there are still errors and shortcomings in this case.

What are the mistakes and shortcomings in the management of agriculture and what are the challenges in this regard?

First of all, it should be noted that some of our leading workers, especially in connection with the consolidation of small collective farms, admitted an incorrect, consumerist approach to the issues of collective farm development. They proposed to forcefully carry out the mass resettlement of villages in large collective farm settlements, let all the old collective farm buildings and houses of collective farmers be scrapped and create large "collective farm villages", "collective farm towns", "agro-cities" in new places, considering this as the most important task of organizational strengthening of collective farms. The mistake of these comrades lies in the fact that they have forgotten about the main production tasks of the collective farms and brought to the fore the consumer tasks derived from them, the tasks of the everyday

life in the collective farms. The tasks of the household device are undoubtedly important, but they are still derivatives, subordinate, and not the main ones, and can be successfully solved only on the basis of developed social production. Forgetting or belittling the main production tasks can lead all our practical work in the countryside down the wrong path, hinder the further development of collective farms and harm both the everyday life itself and the whole cause of socialist construction. The Party took timely measures to overcome these incorrect tendencies in the field of collective farm development. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must continue to constantly show concern for the strengthening and development of the social economy of the collective farms, which is the main force of the collective farms, and on this basis ensure the growth of the marketability of collective farm production and a further increase in the material and general welfare of collective farmers.

Further, it should be noted that in many collective and state farms the practice of creating subsidiary enterprises for the production of bricks, tiles and other industrial products has become widespread. Experience has shown that this increases the cost of building materials and industrial products and, most importantly, distracts collective and state farms from solving the problems of agricultural production and is a brake on the development of agriculture. It is necessary to correct this situation and concentrate all the efforts of the collective and state farms entirely on the further development of diversified agricultural production in order to make the fullest use of their economic potential and natural conditions for the utmost increase in the production of grain, cotton, sugar beet, flax, potatoes, meat, milk, eggs, wool, vegetables, fruits, tea and other agricultural products. As for building materials and other industrial products, our state industry and industrial cooperatives have the opportunity and are obliged to fully provide all these to collective and state farms at cheaper prices.

Further, it must be admitted that there are still facts of squandering of collective farm goods and other violations of the Rules of an agricultural artel. Some workers of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, instead of guarding the interests of the collective farm's social economy, are themselves engaged in taking away collective farm goods, taking the path of gross violation of Soviet laws, the path of

arbitrariness and lawlessness in relation to collective farms. Using their official position, such workers occupy public lands, forcing the boards and chairmen of collective farms to give them grain, meat, milk and other products free of charge or for low prices, exchange their unproductive cattle for highly productive, more valuable collective farm cattle, etc. All these anti-collective farm, anti-state actions cause serious damage to the collective farm peasantry, hinder the further organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms and undermine the authority of the Party and the Soviet state. It is necessary to resolutely put an end to violations of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel, to punish with all the severity of the laws of the socialist state, as enemies of the collective farm system, those guilty of taking away collective farm property.

Further, it should be noted that Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are unsatisfactorily dealing with such important issues as the organization of labor on collective farms. In matters of organization of labor on collective farms, as is known, some leading officials pursued the wrong line of planting separate units in collective farms and eliminating production teams, which in fact was directed against the mechanization of grain farming and led to the weakening of collective farms. The work done to eliminate these mistakes and distortions made it possible to significantly improve the organization of labor on collective farms and strengthen the production team. However, there are still significant shortcomings in this case. In many collective farms, production teams are not permanently staffed; the means of production are not assigned to the brigades, which leads to depersonalization; a lot of working time is wasted due to indiscretion, which reduces the productivity of collective farmers and leads to untimely performance of agricultural work. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are obliged to take care of improving the organization of labor on collective farms on a daily basis. It is necessary to introduce a more progressive system of income distribution in collective farms, in which the distribution of the income of the artel among its members would be made according to the number of workdays accrued to the collective farmer, in direct proportion to the agricultural products actually received by the brigade, link or individual collective farmer. This will make it possible to significantly raise the labor productivity of collective farmers,

completely eliminate leveling and will contribute to a further increase in the value of the workday.

Then it should be pointed out that in the management of agriculture the stereotyped, formal approach to solving many practical issues has not yet been eliminated. Party, Soviet and agricultural leaders often, regardless of local specific conditions, give the same instructions for all districts, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms on agricultural technology, animal husbandry, labor organization and other agricultural issues; such instructions, correct and necessary for some regions and farms, often turn out to be useless, and sometimes even harmful for other regions and farms. Among the Party, Soviet and agricultural workers there are still quite a few people who judge agriculture and try to manage it on the basis of the so-called average indicators. These workers judge yields by average data, and livestock productivity - also by average indicators. Satisfied with the average data, it is impossible to notice the lagging regions, collective farms, state farms in which things are going badly, it is impossible to take effective measures in time to provide them with the necessary assistance; on the other hand, beyond the average data, one cannot see areas, collective farms, state farms that have advanced far ahead, for which tasks based on average indicators are not mobilizing, pull back, and inhibit their development.

Finally, it should be said that there are significant shortcomings in the implementation of the achievements of science and advanced experience in agriculture. We have many advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms; there are thousands of leading agricultural workers who, creatively applying the achievements of science, are achieving great results in raising yields and raising the productivity of livestock raising. However, the propaganda and introduction of advanced experience into collective and state farm production is still unsatisfactory. Our agricultural science has made a great contribution to the development of agriculture. Anti-scientific, reactionary ideas in agricultural science have been exposed and defeated, and it is now developing on the only correct - materialistic, Michurin basis, arming our workers in their activities to develop agriculture. But, in spite of the existing achievements, agricultural science still lags behind the demands of

collective and state farm production. The socialist system of agriculture gives wide scope for science, makes it possible to quickly disseminate the achievements of science and advanced experience, to make them the property of all collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. The most important duty of Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies is to develop in every possible way the creative initiative of scientific and practical workers, to multiply the ranks of masters of high yields and high productivity of animal husbandry, to support everything that is advanced, progressive, to quickly introduce scientific achievements into all branches of collective and state farm production. excellence in agriculture.

Comrades! We all rejoice at the colossal growth of our socialist agriculture. Our agriculture and animal husbandry are now on a powerful new upsurge. There is no doubt that in the coming years our collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms equipped with rich equipment will achieve even more significant successes in the development of agriculture, and we will have in the country an abundance of food for the people and a full abundance of raw materials for the rapidly growing light industry. (Prolonged applause.)

B. Commodity turnover, transport, communication

With the growth of industry and agriculture, trade also developed in the country. During the postwar years, the turnover of state and cooperative trade increased 2.9 times and significantly exceeded the pre-war level. In 1951, more was sold to the population in state and cooperative stores than in 1940: meat and meat products by 80 percent, fish and fish products by 60 percent, animal oils by 80 percent, vegetable oils and other fats by almost 2 times. sugar 70 percent, fabrics 80 percent, shoes 50 percent. The network of retail state and cooperative trade has grown, the assortment has been significantly expanded and the quality of the goods sold has improved. However, in the area of trade, we still have many serious shortcomings. Trading organizations still poorly study the demand of the population, make mistakes in the import and distribution of goods in regions and republics. Customer service is poorly delivered in a number of places. The task is to eliminate the existing shortcomings in a short time and raise Soviet trade to a new, higher level. The draft directives for the fifth five-year

plan envisage increasing the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade by about 70 percent by the end of the five-year plan in comparison with 1950.

The growth in production and trade was accompanied by the development of all types of transport and transportation.

During the Great Patriotic War, our transport, primarily railroad transport, successfully coped with the difficult task of providing military transportation, as well as transportation of goods for the national economy. In the post-war years, all types of transport were not only restored, but also significantly increased in comparison with the pre-war period. This year the freight turnover of railway transport is about 80 percent more than in 1940, the freight turnover of river and sea transport is 60 percent, the freight turnover of road transport is 3.1 times, and the freight turnover of the civil air fleet is 9.2 times. The average daily loading of wagons on the railways this year is more than in 1940, by about 40 percent.

Now all types of transport have a more powerful technical base. The carrying capacity of the main directions of the railways was increased due to the restoration and new construction of the second tracks, the expansion of the station tracks, the laying of heavy rails, the expansion of automatic blocking and other measures; new railways were built and put into operation; work continued on the electrification of the most heavily loaded railways; The fleet of steam locomotives and wagons has significantly increased, especially due to powerful locomotives and wagons of large carrying capacity.

In water transport, the length of inland waterways used for navigation in 1951 was more than in 1940, by 23 thousand kilometers. Sea and river transport has been replenished with new cargo and passenger ships. The level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations has significantly increased in comparison with 1940 and amounted to 83 percent in 1951 for the Ministry of the River Fleet and 90 percent for the Ministry of the Marine Fleet.

Automobile transport is equipped with new, more advanced trucks and cars. The network of highways with improved surface increased by 3.1 times in comparison with 1940.

In the post-war years, communication facilities have been further developed - mail, telegraph, telephone, radio. The telephone and telegraph network of the country has been expanded, the capacity of city telephone exchanges has been increased, now all regional centers have telephone and telegraph communications with regional centers, and telephones have been basically completed in village councils and machine-tractor stations. The radio receiving network is now almost twice as large as in 1940. Postal exchange has increased significantly; the length of postal airlines increased 2.5 times.

Along with the successes achieved in the work of transport and communications, there are major shortcomings. Many railways, shipping companies and motor vehicles do not fulfill their plans for loading and transporting goods. The downtime of wagons and ships under loading and unloading is still high. The irrational and excessively long-distance rail transportation of goods has not yet been eliminated. The work of motor transport is still poorly organized, the idle time of the fleet of trucks is long, and the cars in operation have many empty runs. The disadvantages in the field of communications should be attributed to the fact that communications agencies are still not clearly serving the needs of the national economy and the population by means of communications.

It is necessary to further develop and improve the work of all types of transport and communications, take care of vehicles and tirelessly take care of their safety, develop and strengthen the technical base of all types of transport, improve the work of the post, telegraph, telephone in every way.

D. Economy mode is the most important lever for further development of the national economy

The development of the USSR national economy is carried out at the expense of its own resources, at the expense of internal sources of accumulation. Therefore, our party has always paid and continues to pay great attention to the struggle for the strictest regime of economy, considering the regime of economy as the most important condition for the creation of intra-economic savings and the correct use of accumulated funds. The economy regime, as a method of socialist management, has played an important role in the industrialization of

the country. Now, when a new powerful upswing of the national economy is under way in our country and at the same time a systematic reduction in prices for consumer goods is being carried out, the regime of economy is acquiring even greater importance. The more fully and rationally production resources are used, the more thrifty and prudent we run our economy, the more success we will achieve in the development of all sectors of the national economy, the more results we will achieve in raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

Meanwhile, there are major shortcomings in the mobilization and proper use of the internal resources of the national economy.

First of all, it is necessary to point out the existing large losses and non-productive costs in the industry. In a number of industries, the situation with the use of production capacities is still bad. Many ministries determine the capacity of enterprises in line with the "bottlenecks" of production, when calculating the capacity, they often use low rates of equipment productivity, set standards for the labor intensity of products without taking into account advanced technology and better methods of labor organization. Instead of increasing production by making better use of the internal resources of enterprises, ministries often require the state to invest in the construction of new enterprises. Many enterprises allow large losses from mismanagement and wasteful use of materials, raw materials, fuel, electricity, tools and other material assets, while the established consumption rates are often violated, full-fledged substitutes are poorly introduced; there is still a large defect in production. In 1951, for example, losses and unproductive expenses at enterprises of the Union industry amounted to 4.9 billion rubles, including losses from marriage - 3 billion rubles.

As a result of the unsatisfactory use of production capacities and large losses from mismanagement, many industrial enterprises do not fulfill the tasks set by them to reduce the cost of production and allow large cost overruns. At the enterprises, there are major violations in the planning of production costs. Some business leaders, due to narrow departmental interests, to the detriment of the interests of the state, artificially create "reserves" in the plans for the cost of production by overstating the consumption rates of raw materials and materials and

an unjustified increase in the labor intensity of products. This anti-state practice of planning the cost of production at some enterprises indicates the lack of proper control over this matter on the part of the ministries. Instead of really studying the conditions of production at each enterprise, taking the necessary measures to ensure a systematic reduction in the cost of production, ministries allow cost planning without checking and approving planned calculations.

Further, it should be noted that the economy is particularly poorly implemented in construction. Construction is still expensive for us. Builders lag far behind industrial workers in terms of reducing production costs. There are major shortcomings in the organization of construction work - the means of mechanization are used unsatisfactorily, labor productivity is low, waste of materials is allowed, and overhead costs are extremely high. A major shortcoming in capital construction is the scattering of manpower and resources among numerous construction organizations, among which there are a large number of small construction organizations that ineffectively use the means of mechanization. All this leads to a rise in the cost of construction, to inflating the administrative and managerial apparatus, to large overhead costs. In 1951, for example, overhead costs in construction exceeded one billion rubles, and instead of the profits stipulated by the plan in the amount of 2.9 billion rubles, construction organizations made losses in the amount of 2.5 billion rubles for that year.

Further. Large losses and unproductive costs also occur in agriculture. Agriculture is now equipped with machinery on a much larger scale than before the war. However, there are major disadvantages in the use of tractors and agricultural machines. In many machine and tractor stations and state farms, the situation with the maintenance of the machine and tractor fleet is unsatisfactory, as a result of which agricultural machines wear out prematurely, and significant cost overruns are allowed for machine repairs; there are large cost overruns of fuel and lubricants. All this leads to a rise in the cost of tractor work. Mismanagement has not yet been eliminated in many MTS, collective and state farms; due to poor organization of business, shortage and large crop losses are allowed; storage of collective farm goods is

unsatisfactory; Due to poor livestock management, many collective farms have a large loss of livestock and low livestock productivity.

Transport also has high losses and waste. Many railways, shipping companies and motor vehicles allow significant cost overruns and losses as a result of non-fulfillment of transportation plans, long downtime of cars, ships and cars, excessive fuel consumption and losses from mismanagement. There are still many cases of neglect of the safety of rolling stock, ships and vehicles, which causes great damage to the state.

Then, overhead costs for procurement, storage and sale of agricultural products are excessively high, and the costs of circulation of trade organizations are also high. The apparatus of procurement, trade and sales organizations is exorbitantly inflated. Both in the center and in the localities, there are a large number of procurement and sales organizations engaged in the procurement and marketing of often the same products and raw materials. Due to inadequacies in procurement and marketing planning, there are irrational and excessively long hauls. High overhead costs for procurement, storage and marketing of agricultural products are the result of the fact that the ministries in charge of the procurement and marketing organizations are poorly engaged in reducing overhead costs, do not control the cost of harvested products. The lack of control on the part of the ministries creates the ground for all kinds of abuse, allows procurement organizations to include all losses and losses in procurement costs and thereby cover their mismanagement. The lack of proper order and economy in the organization of procurement, supply and sales brings the state several billion rubles in losses.

Finally, the administrative and management costs are still high. In recent years, the reduction of the administrative and managerial apparatus has been carried out in a number of government bodies. However, this was carried out mainly from above, in an administrative manner. Reducing the cost of maintaining the administrative and managerial staff has not yet become a daily concern of the heads of institutions and organizations. Many ministries and departments allow the maintenance of workers in excess of the established staff. There are

great excesses in the offices of regional, city and district institutions and organizations.

Experience shows that improving the work of the administrative and managerial apparatus, as well as improving the organization of procurement and sales lead and will lead to the release of some workers. The duty of economic and party organizations is the correct use of laid off workers in the interests of developing the national economy. The relevant ministries, the Ministry of Labor Reserves, party and trade union organizations are obliged to take care that these cadres receive the necessary production qualifications and can use their forces in those sectors of the economy whose development requires an increase in cadres.

Excessive expenditure of material, monetary and labor resources in all sectors of the national economy testifies to the fact that many managers forgot about the economy mode, did not care about the reasonable and economical spending of public funds, did not show proper concern for improving the financial and economic activities of the enterprises they managed. and institutions, while Party organizations do not notice these shortcomings and do not correct such leaders.

The task is to put an end to the indifference of economic leaders and party organizations to the facts of mismanagement and waste. Questions of implementing the strictest economy must always be at the center of all our economic and Party work. We must tirelessly take care of educating Soviet people in the spirit of a careful attitude towards public, socialist property. It is necessary to eradicate all excesses in the expenditure of material, labor and monetary resources and systematically ensure the fulfillment and overfulfilment of targets to reduce the cost of production. It is necessary to intensify the fight against mismanagement, sharply reduce overhead costs in industry, construction, transport, agriculture, trade, procurement and sales organizations, decisively simplify and reduce the cost of the state and economic apparatus, strengthen control of the ruble on the part of financial bodies over the implementation of economic plans and compliance with the economy. Our economic cadres must master the methods of socialist management to perfection, must raise the level of their technical and economic training, systematically improve the

methods of production, seek, find and use hidden reserves hidden in the depths of the national economy.

The further development of socialist emulation is of great importance for the successful solution of problems in the development of the national economy. The party has always paid great attention to the organization of competition and believed that the main thing in socialist competition is to pull up the laggards in order to be equal in work for the best. In the conditions of our society, a positive example in work plays an enormous role in every sector of socialist construction. Soviet people are daily convinced from their own experience that the best example of organizing production, the introduction of new technology, all kinds of improvements and inventions are inevitably accompanied by a lightening of labor and lead to an improvement in the material well-being of the working people. In all sectors of socialist construction, we have many examples of the creative initiative of the working people aimed at ensuring the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production. Our people have long been famous for their creative initiative, quick wit, ingenuity.

The enemies of socialism and their singers of all kinds portray socialism as a system of suppressing individuality. There is nothing more primitive and vulgar than this kind of representation. It has been proved that the socialist system ensured the emancipation of the individual, the flourishing of individual and collective creativity, created conditions for the all-round development of talents and talents hidden in the depths of the masses.

In our country, honest work is highly valued and readily encouraged. The Party and the government make extensive use of the system of bonuses and awards to workers for achievements and successes in work in all areas of the national economy and culture. Only in the time after the end of the Patriotic War, 1 million 346 thousand workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers and technical workers, employees, doctors, teachers and other workers were awarded orders and medals of the USSR, and the outstanding innovative activities of 6,480 workers of our country were awarded the high title of Hero of the Socialist Labor.

The task of the party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is to develop competition more widely in all sectors of socialist construction, to support with all our might the positive examples of work and progressive initiatives of the foremost workers and innovators, to disseminate advanced experience in every possible way among the entire mass of working people in order to help the laggards rise to the level of the advanced. In the struggle of the new against the old, the advanced against the backward, it is important not only to see the forces that are the creators of the new social system, but it is necessary to constantly grow these forces, take care of their all-round development, tirelessly organize and improve them in the interests of successful movement forward.

2. Further rise in material well-being, health care and the cultural standard of living of the people

The successes achieved in all sectors of the national economy have led to a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of Soviet society. This is quite natural, there could be no other result, since in our country the goal of the development of socialist production is to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of society.

The main indicator of the rise in the well-being of the Soviet people is the continuous growth of the national income. Between 1940 and 1951, the national income of the USSR increased by 83 percent. Unlike the capitalist countries, where more than half of the national income is appropriated by the exploiting classes, in the Soviet Union the entire national income is the property of the working people. The working people of the USSR receive about 3/4 of the national income to satisfy their personal material and cultural needs, and the rest goes to expanding socialist production and other general state and social needs.

The most important source of growth in the real wages of workers and employees and the real income of peasants is the government's consistent decline in prices for consumer goods. As a result of a fivefold decrease in state retail prices, carried out during the period 1947 - 1952, prices for food and industrial goods are currently lower than in the fourth quarter of 1947, on average, by 2 times.

As you know, workers and employees in our country receive social insurance benefits, social security pensions at the expense of the state, vouchers for free or with a large discount to sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions, and annually receive vacations with the preservation of wages. All working people in towns and villages receive free medical care. The state pays benefits to mothers with many children and single mothers in town and country; provides free tuition in primary and seven-year schools; issues scholarships to students. The workers in towns and villages received these payments and benefits in the amount of 40.8 billion rubles in 1940, and in 1951 - 125 billion rubles.

As a result of an increase in the money wages of workers and employees, an increase in the monetary and in-kind income of peasants, a decrease in prices for consumer goods and an increase in other payments to the population at the expense of the state, the real incomes of workers and employees, per worker, were higher in 1951. than in 1940, by about 57 percent, and the real income of peasants, per worker, was higher by about 60 percent.

The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in the national income of the USSR for the five-year period by at least 60 percent, an increase in real wages of workers and employees, taking into account a decrease in retail prices, by at least 35 percent, an increase in cash and in-kind income (in monetary terms) collective farmers by at least 40 percent.

A large amount of housing and communal construction is being carried out in our country. In the post-war years alone, residential buildings with a total area of over 155 million square meters were built in cities and workers' settlements, and more than 3.8 million residential buildings were built in rural areas. Especially large-scale housing construction work has been carried out in the areas subjected to occupation. However, despite the large volume of housing construction, we still have an acute shortage of housing everywhere. Many ministries and local councils from year to year do not fulfill the plans for housing construction established for them and the funds allocated by the state for this purpose are underutilized. In the last two years alone, over 4 million square meters of living space have not been delivered due to non-fulfillment of housing plans. We still have such

economic and party leaders who regard the housing needs of the working people as a secondary matter and do not take measures to fulfill plans for the construction and repair of housing. The task is to expand housing construction in every possible way. The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in capital investments in public housing construction by about 2 times compared with the fourth five-year plan.

The party and government have always shown and are showing great concern for the preservation of the health of our people. Government spending on health care, including spending for these purposes at the expense of social insurance funds, increased from 11.2 billion rubles in 1940 to 26.4 billion rubles in 1951. On this basis, a further improvement and expansion of medical and sanitary services for the population has been achieved. The number of hospital beds in urban and rural areas in 1951 increased by 30 percent compared with 1940. The network of sanatoriums has been expanded. The number of doctors in the country has increased by 80 percent.

As a result of the increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people and the improvement of medical services for the population, mortality in our country has decreased. Over the past three years, the net population growth was 9 million 500 thousand people. (Prolonged applause.)

Expenditures on education increased from 22.5 billion rubles in 1940 to 57.3 billion rubles in 1951, that is, more than 2.5 times. In the post-war years alone, 23,500 schools were built. The number of students in the USSR now stands at 57 million, or almost 8 million more than in 1940. Seven-year and ten-year education has been significantly expanded; the number of students in grades 5-10 increased by 25 percent between 1940 and 1951. The number of students in technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions during this period increased by 40 percent, and the number of students in higher educational institutions - by 67 percent. In 1952 alone, higher educational institutions graduated 221 thousand young specialists for various sectors of the national economy and again accepted 375 thousand people this year. Currently, the country employs about 5.5

million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, that is, 2.2 times more than before the war.

Taking into account the ever-increasing importance of science in the life of our society, the Party shows daily concern for its development. The Soviet state launched the construction and equipping of a large network of research institutes, created the most favorable conditions for the flourishing of science, and ensured a wide scope for the training of scientific personnel. The number of research institutes, laboratories and other scientific institutions in the USSR increased from 1,560 in 1939 to 2,900 by the beginning of 1952. During this time, the number of scientific workers has almost doubled. State expenditures for the development of science in 1946-1951 amounted to 47.2 billion rubles.

Over the past years, a network of cultural and educational institutions has been widely deployed in cities and rural areas. Currently, there are 308 thousand libraries of all types in the country. Compared to 1939, the number of libraries increased by more than 120 thousand. The annual circulation of books has reached 800 million copies and has increased 1.8 times compared to 1940. Since 1939, the number of sound cinema installations in cities and villages has almost tripled.

Literature and art are the most important and integral part of Soviet culture. We have made great strides in the development of Soviet literature, fine arts, theater and cinema. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that many talented figures in this field are awarded the Stalin Prizes every year. The high title of laureate of the Stalin Prize was awarded to 2,339 workers of literature and art.

However, it would be wrong not to see major shortcomings in the development of our literature and art behind the great successes. The fact is that, despite the serious progress in the development of literature and art, the ideological and artistic level of many works is still not high enough. In literature and art, there are still many mediocre, gray, and sometimes just hacky works that distort Soviet reality. The multifaceted and ebullient life of Soviet society in the work of some writers and artists is depicted sluggish and boring. The shortcomings in such an important and popular art form as cinema have not been eliminated. We know how to make good films that are of great educational value, but such films are still being made very few. Our cinematography has

every opportunity to produce many good and varied films, but these opportunities are poorly used.

It must be borne in mind that the ideological and cultural level of the Soviet man has grown immeasurably, his tastes are brought up by the Party on the best works of literature and art. Soviet people do not tolerate dullness, lack of ideology, and falsehood, and place high demands on the work of our writers and artists. In their works, our writers and artists should scourge the vices, shortcomings, painful phenomena that are widespread in society, reveal in positive artistic images people of a new type in all the splendor of their human dignity and thereby contribute to the education of characters, skills, habits in the people of our society, free from the ulcers and vices generated by capitalism. Meanwhile, in our Soviet fiction, drama, as well as in cinematography, there are still no such types of works of art as satire. It would be wrong to think that our Soviet reality does not provide material for satire. We need Soviet Gogols and Shchedrins who, with the fire of satire, would burn out from life everything negative, rotten, dead, everything that slows down progress.

Our Soviet literature and art must boldly show life's contradictions and conflicts, be able to use the weapon of criticism as one of the most effective means of education. The strength and significance of realistic art lies in the fact that it can and should reveal and reveal high spiritual qualities and typical positive character traits of an ordinary person, create his vivid artistic image, worthy of being an example and an object of imitation for people.

Our artists, writers, art workers in their creative work to create artistic images must constantly remember that not only what is most common is typical, but what most fully and sharply expresses the essence of a given social force. In the Marxist-Leninist understanding, typical by no means some kind of statistical average. Typicality corresponds to the essence of a given socio-historical phenomenon, and is not just the most widespread, often recurring, every day. Conscious exaggeration, sharpening of the image does not exclude typicality, but more fully reveals and emphasizes it. The typical is the main sphere of manifestation of partisanship in realistic art. The problem of typicality is always a political problem.

The lofty and noble task facing workers in literature and art can be successfully solved only if we wage a resolute struggle against hack-work in the work of our artists and writers, if lies and rot are mercilessly eradicated from works of literature and art. Huge responsibilities in the great struggle to cultivate the new, bright and uproot the dilapidated and dead in public life fall on our workers of literature and art. The duty of our writers, artists, composers and cinematographers is to study the life of Soviet society more deeply, to create major works of art worthy of our great people. (Applause.)

Comrades! We are making great strides in improving the material well-being and growth of the culture of the Soviet people. But we cannot rest on our laurels. The task is to ensure, on the basis of the development of the entire national economy, a further steady rise in the material and cultural standard of living of Soviet people. Our Party will continue to show tireless concern for the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing needs of the Soviet people, for the welfare of the Soviet person, the prosperity of the Soviet people is the supreme law for our Party. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

3. Further strengthening of the Soviet social and state system

In the period that has elapsed since the 18th Party Congress, our Soviet state has continued to grow, develop and gain strength.

The economic foundation of our state has grown and strengthened - socialist ownership of the means of production. During this time, the friendly cooperation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, which make up Soviet socialist society, has become even stronger.

In the face of the greatest difficulties, our social and state system turned out, as the experience of war showed, to be the most durable, viable and stable system in the world. The indestructible might of the Soviet socialist system is explained by the fact that it is a truly popular system, created by the people itself, enjoys the mighty support of the people, and ensures the flourishing of all the material and spiritual forces of the people.

The enemies and vulgarizers of Marxism preached the theory, most harmful to our cause, of the weakening and withering away of the Soviet state in an environment of capitalist encirclement. Having

smashed and discarded this rotten theory, the party put forward and substantiated the conclusion that in conditions when the socialist revolution has won in one country, and capitalism prevails in most other countries, the country of the victorious revolution should not weaken, but in every possible way strengthen its state, that the state it will be preserved under communism if the capitalist encirclement remains. We would not have had those successes in our peaceful construction, which we are now proud of, if we allowed the weakening of our state. We would find ourselves unarmed in the face of enemies and in the face of the danger of military defeat if we did not strengthen our state, our army, our punitive and intelligence agencies. The Party turned the Soviet country into an indestructible stronghold of socialism because it strengthened and consolidates the socialist state in every way. (Stormy applause.)

In undertaking an attack on our country, the fascist invaders counted on the internal instability of the Soviet social and state system, on the weakness of the Soviet rear. But, as you know, the war refuted these calculations. The historical statement of Comrade Stalin was fully confirmed that in the event of war the rear and front of our country, due to their homogeneity and internal unity, will be stronger than in any other country. During the war, the armed forces and the rear of the Soviet state were strengthened. The selfless labor of the Soviet people in the rear and the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army and the Navy at the front went down in history as an unparalleled feat of the people in defending the Motherland. Our Army and Navy were built, strengthened and fought under the direct leadership of Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, long-lasting applause). Comrade Stalin, an ingenious commander and organizer of the historical victories of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, created the advanced Soviet military science, armed our Army with the art of defeating the enemy. Our people love their Army and their Fleet, surrounds them with constant care and attention. The armed forces of the Soviet Union were, are and will be a reliable bulwark of the security of our Motherland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The Great Patriotic War and the subsequent years of peaceful development showed once again that the Soviet social system created under the leadership of the party is the best form of organizing society,

that the Soviet state system is an example of a multinational state. Many of our enemies and ill-wishers from the bourgeois camp endlessly insisted that the Soviet multinational state was fragile, nurtured hope for a split between the peoples of the USSR, prophesied an inevitable collapse of the Soviet Union. They judged our state by their bourgeois countries, which are characterized by national contradictions and strife. The enemies of socialism are unable to understand that as a result of the Great October Revolution and socialist transformations, all the peoples of our country are linked by strong friendship on the basis of complete equality. (Applause.) Our party, unswervingly pursuing the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, strengthened the Soviet multinational state, developed friendship and mutual cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union, supported, ensured and encouraged the flourishing of the national cultures of the peoples of our country in every possible way, and waged an irreconcilable struggle against all and all kinds of nationalist elements. The Soviet state system, which has withstood the hard trials of the war, has become an example and model for the whole world of true equality and commonwealth of nations, demonstrates the great triumph of Leninist-Stalinist ideas on the national question. (Prolonged applause.) Our Party preserves and will continue to preserve, like the apple of its eye, the unity and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, has strengthened and will continue to strengthen the Soviet multinational state. (Stormy applause.)

During the reporting period, new peoples entered the Soviet family. The Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics were formed. The entire Ukrainian people has been reunited in a single state. Belarus has gathered the entire Belarusian people into one family. In the northwest we have new borders that are fairer and more in line with the interests of the country's defense. In the Far East, the Soviet Union regained the South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands that had been torn away from Russia earlier. Now the state borders of the Soviet Union are most consistent with the historically formed conditions for the development of the peoples of our country. (Applause.)

With the help of the peoples of the fraternal republics, the new union republics in a short time not only made great strides forward in industrialization, but also carried out the transfer of small peasant

farming to the path of socialism, completed collectivization and are successfully developing socialist agriculture.

In the post-war period, the main function of our state has developed and strengthened even more - the function of economic, organizational and cultural and educational work. The big turn in socialist construction and the task of further bringing the party and Soviet leadership closer to the district, city, village caused the need for a number of changes in the administrative-territorial structure of our state - the formation of new regions, districts and districts. The growth of the national economy demanded further changes in the organizational forms of state management of various industries, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy. This was reflected in the downsizing and creation of new central government bodies.

In strengthening our state, the unswerving implementation of the principles of socialist democracy, which underlie the Stalin Constitution, was of paramount importance. In the postwar years, elections were held twice to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and to local Soviets of Working People's Deputies. These elections took place in an atmosphere of tremendous political upsurge and were a new expression of the unity of our people, of the people's boundless confidence in our Communist Party and the Soviet government. (Stormy applause.)

Tasks of the party in the field of internal politics:

- 1) Continue to steadily strengthen the economic power of our state, organizing and directing the peaceful labor of the Soviet people to fulfill and overfulfill the great tasks of the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, which is an important stage on the path of transition from socialism to communism;
- 2) To carry out a further development of industry and transport. To widely introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into industry, construction and transport, to raise labor productivity in every possible way, to strengthen discipline in the implementation of state plans, and to ensure high quality products. To steadily reduce the

cost of production, which is the basis for a systematic reduction in wholesale and retail prices for all goods;

3) To carry out a further development of agriculture in order to create in our country an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for light industry in a short time. To ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the main task in agriculture - an all-round increase in the yield of all agricultural crops and an increase in the livestock population with a simultaneous increase in its productivity, an increase in the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry. To improve the work of the MTS and state farms. To increase the labor productivity of collective farmers, to further strengthen the social economy of the collective farms, to increase their wealth and, on this basis, to ensure the further growth of the material well-being of the collective farm peasantry;

4) Implement the strictest economy in all links of the national economy and in all branches of management;

5) To develop further advanced Soviet science with the task of taking first place in world science. (Applause.) To direct the efforts of scientists towards a more rapid solution of scientific problems of using the enormous natural resources of our country. Strengthen the creative collaboration between science and industry, bearing in mind that this collaboration enriches science with practical experience, and helps practical workers to quickly solve the problems they face;

6) To develop in every possible way the creative initiative of the workers of our Motherland, to develop socialist emulation more widely, to tirelessly show concern for more and more positive, exemplary examples of organizing work in a new way to be created in all sectors of socialist construction, persistently to disseminate these exemplary examples among the entire mass of workers so that on the labor front there is more and more alignment with the leading workers of our society;

7) To further improve the material well-being of our people; to steadily raise the real wages of workers and employees, to improve the living conditions of the working people; to promote in every possible way the growth of peasants' incomes. Develop Soviet culture; to improve the

work of public education and health care; to tirelessly care for the further development of Soviet literature and art;

8) Strengthen our social and state system in every way. To further develop the political activity and patriotism of the Soviet people, to strengthen the moral and political unity and friendship of the peoples of our country;

9) Watch out for the intrigues of the warmongers. Strengthen the Soviet Army, the Navy and intelligence agencies in every way. (Stormy applause.)

III. The consignment

The steady growth of the might of our Soviet Motherland is the result of the correct policy of the Communist Party and its organizational work to implement this policy. The party, as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, ensured the timely preparation of the country for active defense, directed all the efforts of the people to defeat the enemy during the war years and to the cause of a powerful new development of the national economy in the postwar period.

The historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, early implementation of the fourth five-year plan, further development of the national economy, increase in the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, strengthening of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and friendship of the peoples of our country, rallying around the Soviet Union of all the forces of the camp peace and democracy - these are the main results confirming the correctness of the policy of our party. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The period under review was a period of further strengthening of the party, a period of consolidating the complete unity and cohesion of the party ranks. The unity of our Party, won in a fierce struggle against the enemies of Leninism, is the most characteristic feature of its inner state, its inner life. This is the source of the strength and invincibility of our party. (Prolonged applause.)

The unity of the party ranks was the decisive condition for the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. In the days of the most difficult trials of the Great Patriotic War, when the question of the fate

of the Motherland was being decided, our party acted as a single militant organization, not knowing vacillations and disagreements in its own ranks. In the light of the results of the war, in all its greatness, we face the significance of the irreconcilable struggle that our party has waged for a number of years against all kinds of enemies of Marxism-Leninism, against Trotskyist-Bukharin degenerates, with capitulators and traitors who tried to turn the party off the right path and split the unity of its ranks. It has been proven that these vile traitors and traitors were waiting for a military attack on the Soviet Union, hoping to strike the Soviet state in the back in difficult times to please the enemies of our people. Having defeated the Trotskyist-Bukharin underground, which was the center of attraction for all anti-Soviet forces in the country, clearing our party and Soviet organizations from the enemies of the people, the party thereby timely destroyed any possibility of a "fifth column" appearing in the USSR and politically prepared the country for active defense. It is not difficult to understand that if this had not been done in a timely manner, then in the days of the war we would have found ourselves in the position of people who were shelled from both the front and rear, and could lose the war.

The party owes the unshakable solidarity of its ranks first of all to our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, who defended the Leninist unity of the party. (All get up. Stormy, prolonged applause, turning into a standing ovation). The unity of the party ranks was, is and will be the basis of the strength and invincibility of our party. Having hardened in the fire of the harsh ordeals of the war and in the struggle against the difficulties of the post-war period, the party came to the present congress even stronger and more united, more than ever rallied around its Central Committee. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The strength of our party lies in the fact that it is connected by blood ties with the broad masses and is a truly people's party, whose policy meets the vital interests of the people. In the matter of rallying the working people around the party and educating them in the spirit of communism, the role of such mass organizations as the Soviet trade unions and the Komsomol has significantly increased. In the struggle for the freedom and independence of our Motherland, for the building of a communist society, the Party has become even closer to the people and strengthened its ties with the broad masses of the working people.

The Soviet people unanimously support the policy of the Party and place full confidence in it. (Stormy applause.)

The growth of the party ranks is a striking evidence of the strengthening of the party's ties with the masses and of its authority among the Soviet people. By the 18th Congress, the party had 1,588,852 party members and 888,814 candidates for party membership in its ranks, a total of 2,477,666 people. As of October 1, 1952, the party consists of 6,882,145 people, including 6,013,259 party members and 868,886 candidates for party members. (Applause.)

During the Great Patriotic War, despite the great losses of the party at the fronts, the quantitative composition of the party not only did not decrease but increased by more than 1.600 thousand people. The most staunch Soviet people came to the party from the ranks of the soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, who fought valiantly at the front, from among the foremost representatives of the working class, collective farm peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia, who selflessly forged victory over the enemy in the rear.

After the end of the war, the Central Committee of the party decided to slow down the admission to the party somewhat, but nevertheless it continued to go at an increased pace. The party could not fail to notice that the rapid growth of its ranks also has its drawbacks, leading to a certain decrease in the level of political consciousness of the party ranks, to a certain deterioration in the qualitative composition of the party. A certain discrepancy was created between the quantitative growth of the party's ranks and the level of political enlightenment of the party members and candidates. In order to eliminate this discrepancy and further improve the qualitative composition of the party, the Central Committee recognized it necessary not to speed up the further growth of the party's ranks and to focus the attention of party organizations on the tasks of raising the political level of party members and candidates. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee, the party organizations began to more carefully select the ranks of the party, increased the requirements for applicants, and widely launched work on the political education of the communists. As a result, we have an undeniable growth in the political level of the party ranks, the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of our

cadres. However, it cannot be considered that the task set by the party to eliminate the lag of the level of political training of the communists from the growth of the party ranks has already been solved. In view of this, it is necessary to continue the line of limiting admission to the party, improving the political enlightenment and party hardening of the communists, for the party is strong not only in the number of its members, but above all in their quality.

In the post-war period, questions of strengthening party bodies, improving their activities and strengthening the work of party organizations acquired particular importance.

The new tasks facing the country in connection with the end of the war and the transition to peaceful construction demanded a serious improvement in internal party work and an increase in the level of leadership of party organizations in state and economic activities. The fact is that the wartime situation caused some peculiarities in the methods of party leadership, and also gave rise to major shortcomings in the work of party bodies and party organizations. This found its expression, first of all, in the fact that the party bodies weakened their attention to party organizational and ideological work, due to which this work was neglected in many party organizations. There was a certain danger that the party organs would be detached from the masses and transformed from bodies of political leadership, from militant and amateur organizations into a kind of administrative and administrative institutions, incapable of resisting any parochial, narrow departmental and other anti-state aspirations, not noticing direct distortions of the party's policy in economic construction, violations of state interests.

To prevent this danger and successfully solve the problem of strengthening local party bodies and strengthening the work of party organizations, it was necessary to eliminate the neglect of party organizational and ideological work and to put an end to such phenomena as the transfer of administrative methods of leadership to party organizations, leading to bureaucratization of party work, weakening activity and initiative of the party masses.

The Central Committee has placed in the center of attention of party organizations the task of consistently implementing internal party

democracy and deploying criticism and self-criticism, strengthening on this basis the control of the party masses over the activities of party bodies, for this is the key to boosting all party work, to increasing the activity and initiative of party organizations. and party members. The measures taken by the party to develop inner-party democracy and self-criticism helped party organizations to a large extent overcome the shortcomings in the state of party-political work and played a serious role in raising it. On this basis, the activity and initiative of party members increased, the primary party organizations of enterprises, collective farms and institutions strengthened, their work revived, the control of the party masses over the activities of party bodies increased, the role of plenums of party committees and party activists increased.

However, it would be a mistake not to see that the level of party-political work is still lagging behind the demands of life, from the tasks put forward by the party. It must be admitted that there are shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party organizations, there are still many negative and sometimes painful phenomena in the life of our party organizations that need to be known, seen, exposed in order to eliminate them, overcome and ensure further successful movement forward.

What are these shortcomings, mistakes, negative and painful phenomena, and what are the tasks of the Party in this regard?

1) Self-criticism and especially criticism from below are far from being fully and not in all party organizations have become the main method by which we must expose and overcome our mistakes and shortcomings, our weaknesses and diseases.

In party organizations, there is still an underestimation of the role of criticism and self-criticism in the life of the party and the state, and persecution and persecution for criticism is allowed. It is often possible to meet workers who endlessly shout about their loyalty to the party, but in fact do not tolerate criticism from below, suppress it, and take revenge on the critic. Quite a few facts are known when a bureaucratic attitude towards criticism and self-criticism caused great damage to the party's cause, killed the initiative of the party organization, undermined the authority of the leadership among the party masses,

and asserted in the life of individual party organizations the anti-party customs of bureaucrats, the sworn enemies of the party.

The Party cannot but take into account that where criticism and self-criticism are in the corral, where the control of the masses over the activities of organizations and institutions is weakened, there inevitably such ugly phenomena as bureaucracy, decay and even decay of individual links in our apparatus arise. Of course, this kind of phenomenon is not widespread in our country. Our Party is as strong and healthy as ever. But it must be understood that these dangerous diseases did not spread significantly only because the party, using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, promptly, openly and boldly exposed them, inflicted decisive blows at specific manifestations of conceit, bureaucracy and decay. The wisdom of leadership consists in being able to see the danger in the bud and not give it the opportunity to grow to the size of a threat.

Criticism and self-criticism are a tried and tested weapon of the Party in the struggle against shortcomings, mistakes, and painful phenomena that undermine the healthy organism of the Party. Criticism and self-criticism do not weaken, but strengthen the Soviet state, the Soviet social system, and this is a sign of its strength and vitality.

At present, it is especially important to ensure the deployment of self-criticism and criticism from below, to wage a merciless struggle, as with the worst enemies of the party, with those who hinder the development of criticism of our shortcomings, muffle criticism, allow persecution and persecution for criticism. The fact is that in connection with the victorious end of the war and major economic successes in the post-war period, an uncritical attitude towards shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party, economic and other organizations developed in the ranks of the party. The facts show that the successes have generated in the ranks of the Party a mood of complacency, ceremonial well-being and philistine calmness, a desire to rest on our laurels and live on the merits of the past. Many workers have appeared who believe that "we can do everything," "we don't care about anything," that "things are going well," and there is no need to bother yourself with such an unpleasant occupation as revealing shortcomings and mistakes in work, as the struggle against negative and painful phenomena. in our

organizations. These moods, harmful in their consequences, swept over some of the cadres who were poorly educated and unstable in the party relation. The leaders of party, Soviet and economic organizations often turn meetings, assets, plenums and conferences into a parade, into a place for self-praise, due to which mistakes and shortcomings in work, illnesses and weaknesses are not revealed or criticized, which strengthens the mood of complacency and complacency. A mood of carelessness penetrated the party organizations. Among party, economic, Soviet and other workers there is a dulling of vigilance, rotozy, facts of disclosing party and state secrets. Some workers, being carried away by economic affairs and successes, begin to forget that the capitalist encirclement still exists and that the enemies of the Soviet state are persistently trying to send their agents to us, to use the unstable elements of Soviet society for their dirty purposes.

In order to successfully move our cause forward, it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against negative phenomena, direct the attention of the Party and all Soviet people to eliminating shortcomings in work, and for this it is necessary to widely deploy self-criticism and especially criticism from below.

The active participation of the broad masses of working people in the struggle against shortcomings in work and negative phenomena in the life of our society is a vivid testimony to the genuine democratism of the Soviet system and the high political consciousness of the Soviet people. Criticism from below expresses the creative initiative and initiative of millions of working people, their concern for the strengthening of the Soviet state. The wider self-criticism and criticism from below unfolds, the more fully the creative forces and energy of our people will be revealed, the more the feeling of the master of the country will grow and strengthen among the masses.

It is a mistake to think that criticism from below can develop on its own, in a spontaneous manner. Criticism from below can grow and widen only on condition when each speaker with healthy criticism is sure that he will find support in our organizations, and the shortcomings indicated by him will in fact be eliminated. It is necessary that party organizations and party workers, all our leaders, lead this business and show an example of honest and conscientious attitude to criticism. It is

the duty of all leaders, especially Party workers, to create conditions so that all honest Soviet people can boldly and fearlessly criticize shortcomings in the work of organizations and institutions. Assemblies, assets, plenums, conferences in all organizations should in fact become a broad platform for bold and sharp criticism of shortcomings.

Persistent struggle against shortcomings and illnesses in the work of Party, Soviet, economic and other organizations must be the daily work of the entire Party. A communist has no right to be indifferent to painful phenomena and shortcomings in work, much less to hide them from the party. If things go wrong in this or that organization, the interests of the party and the state are damaged, a party member is obliged, regardless of persons, to report shortcomings to the leading party bodies up to the Central Committee of the party. This is the duty of every communist, his most important party duty. We have leaders who believe that if employees subordinate to them report shortcomings in the Central Committee of the Party, they thereby interfere with their leadership and undermine their authority. We must resolutely put an end to this kind of harmful and deeply anti-Party views.

The party's task is to expand criticism and self-criticism more and more widely, to eliminate everything that hinders and hinders this work. The wider we involve the masses in the struggle against shortcomings in work, the stronger the control from below over the activities of all our organizations, the more successful we will be in all areas. Consistent implementation of the slogan of criticism and self-criticism requires a determined struggle against all who hinder its deployment, who persecute and persecute criticism. Workers who do not contribute to the development of criticism and self-criticism are a brake on our progress, they are not ripe to be leaders, and cannot count on the confidence of the party. 2) Party and state discipline is still weak among a part of the Party, Soviet, economic and other workers.

Our cadres include many workers who formally relate to the decisions of the party and government, do not show activity and persistence in the struggle to implement them, do not worry that things are going badly with them and that the interests of the country are being damaged. A formal attitude towards the decisions of the party and government, a passive attitude towards their implementation are such

vices that must be eradicated in the most merciless way. The party needs not hardened and indifferent officials who prefer personal peace of mind to the interests of the cause, but tireless and selfless fighters for the implementation of party and government directives, putting state interests above all else.

One of the most dangerous and malicious manifestations of violation of party and state discipline is the concealment by some employees of the truth about the actual state of affairs in the enterprises and institutions under their jurisdiction, embellishment of the results of work. The Central Committee and the government uncovered the facts when some workers put narrow departmental and local interests above national interests and, under the guise of caring for subordinate enterprises, hid the material resources at their disposal from the state, took the path of violating party and state laws. There are also known facts when business executives, with the connivance of party organizations, present deliberately inflated requests for raw materials and materials, and if production plans are not fulfilled, they make notes in the reports on production. There are many workers who forget that the enterprises entrusted to their care and management are state-owned and are trying to turn them into their own fiefdom, where such, if I may say so, the leader does whatever his "left leg wants." (Laughter). The great evil lies in the fact that we have a lot of workers who believe that party decisions and Soviet laws are not obligatory for them, imagining that we supposedly have two disciplines: one for ordinary people, and the other for leaders. Such "leaders" think that they are allowed to do everything, that they can disregard the state and party order, violate Soviet laws, rampage and commit arbitrariness.

The party requires from all its members, and even more from the leading cadres, truthfulness and honesty, the strict fulfillment of its party and state duty, and it cannot trust people who commit anti-state actions, trying to cheat with the government, deceive the party and the state. Any deception of the Party and the state, in whatever form it is expressed, any attempt to deceive, by concealing or by distorting the truth, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a grave crime against the Party. It is time to understand that in our party we have one discipline both for rank-and-file party members and for leaders, that Soviet laws are equally binding on all Soviet people, large and small. For leaders

who are guilty of an unfair attitude towards the implementation of the decisions of the party and government, who admit lawlessness and arbitrariness, there can be no discounts for their position.

The task is to resolutely put an end to violations of party and state discipline, with manifestations of irresponsibility and slackness, a formal attitude to the decisions of the party and government, tirelessly increase the sense of duty to the party and the state in all our workers, mercilessly root out untruth and dishonesty. It is unacceptable for those workers who try to hide the truth from the Party and deceive it in the ranks of the Party. Unswerving observance of the interests of our Motherland, an active and tireless struggle for the implementation of party and government decisions are the primary duty of every worker of the party and state.

3) The instruction of the great Lenin that the main thing in organizational work - the correct selection of people and the verification of fulfillment - is still being implemented unsatisfactorily.

The facts show that the correct selection of people and the verification of fulfillment have far from become in fact the main thing in the leading activity of the central and local Party, Soviet and economic organizations.

Poor organization of the actual execution of the directives of the center and its own decisions, the lack of proper control over their implementation is one of the most widespread and deeply rooted shortcomings in the practical work of Soviet, economic and party organizations. Our organizations and institutions issue far more decisions, directives and orders than are required, but care little about whether they are being followed or how they are being implemented. But the essence of the matter is not to bureaucratically, but to carry them out correctly. Unscrupulous, irresponsible attitude to the execution of the directives of the governing bodies is the most dangerous and malicious manifestation of bureaucracy. Experience shows that even good workers, left to their own devices, without control and verification of their activities begin to deteriorate and become bureaucratic.

The most important task of the Party is to strengthen in every possible way the control and verification of execution throughout the entire system of leadership, in the work of all organizations and institutions from top to bottom. To do this, it is necessary to raise the personal responsibility of the leaders of all organizations and institutions for verifying the implementation of the decisions of the party and government, seriously improve the work of the control and auditing apparatus both in the center and in the localities, and strengthen it with cadres in such a way that reputable people are put on this matter, experienced and politically sharp, capable of strictly observing the interests of the state. It is necessary to significantly strengthen the role of party control, to focus the attention of party bodies on verifying the implementation of decisions of the party and government. It is necessary that our governing bodies rely in their work on checking fulfillment on the broad masses of the working people, on the Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, on the activists of the local Soviets. Only a combination of verification of execution from above with verification from below by the party and non-party masses will ensure timely elimination of shortcomings in the work of our organizations and institutions, create an environment in which decisions and directives will be implemented in a timely manner and accurately, in a Bolshevik manner.

The decisive force of the party and state leadership is cadres, without the correct selection and education of whom it is impossible to successfully implement the political line of the party. The main task in the selection of cadres is to improve in every possible way the qualitative composition of workers, to strengthen our Party, state and economic organizations with people devoted to the interests of the Party and the state, who know the job well and are able to move it forward.

As a result of the work carried out by the party, the composition of the leading personnel has significantly improved. However, this does not mean that the task of improving the quality of the management personnel has been fully resolved. Now, when all branches of the economy are equipped with advanced technology, and the cultural level of the Soviet people has grown immeasurably, the requirements for leading personnel have become different, higher. At the helm of

leadership in industry and agriculture, in the Party and state apparatus, there should be cultural people, experts in their field, capable of bringing in a fresh stream, supporting everything that is advanced, progressive and creatively developing it. We have all the possibilities for this, since the basis for the selection and promotion of leading personnel who meet such requirements has become broader than before.

The further strengthening of the composition of the leading cadres now depends mainly on the correct organization of the study and selection of workers, and for this it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate shortcomings, errors and distortions in work with cadres. And we have a lot of shortcomings in this matter.

The main disadvantage is that some managers select personnel not on the basis of political and business characteristics, but in a family way, in a friendly way, in a fellowship. Often, employees who are honest and knowledgeable, but acute and intolerant of shortcomings and therefore causing concern to management, survive under various pretexts and are replaced by people of dubious value, or completely unsuitable for the business, but convenient and pleasing to some managers. As a result of such distortions of the party line in the selection and promotion of cadres in some organizations, a family of their own people is formed, bound by mutual responsibility, who put group interests above party and state interests. It is no wonder that such a situation usually leads to decay and decay. This was the case, for example, in the Ulyanovsk party organization, where some of the economic, Soviet and party workers from the leadership of the regional organization became morally corrupted, embarked on the path of embezzlement, stealing and plundering the state property.

The clerical, bureaucratic approach to the study and selection of workers is doing great harm to the further improvement of the composition of the leading personnel. Often, the selection of employees is carried out on the basis of personal data and formal certificates, without a serious examination of the business and political qualities of employees. In the recruitment business, the vicious practice of the absentee approval or appointment of workers without live communication with them has taken root. It is clear that with such a

formal, bureaucratic approach to recruiting, it is impossible to correctly decide whether an employee is suitable or not suitable for the job for which he is recommended. Without ascertaining the merits and demerits of an employee, it is impossible to determine in which post his personal abilities can best unfold.

Party organizations are obliged to ensure that the principles of selection and placement of personnel established by our Party are strictly observed at all levels of our apparatus. It is necessary to wage an irreconcilable struggle against nepotism and mutual responsibility, to put an end to the bureaucratic attitude towards the study and selection of personnel. It is necessary to raise to a higher level the work of Party bodies in the study and selection of cadres and to significantly strengthen Party control over the state of this matter in Soviet and economic organizations.

The task is to make the selection of people and the verification of fulfillment in practice the main thing in the leading activities of the central and local party, Soviet and economic organizations. It must be remembered that the purpose of the execution check is, first of all, to uncover flaws, to identify lawlessness, to help honest workers, incorrigible, to punish and achieve the implementation of the decision, to study experience and, on the basis of it, to provide the most correct, profitable, economical solution to the set tasks. You must not allow a bureaucratic approach to the matter of checking execution; you must not be afraid to cancel or correct the decision made if it turns out to be erroneous or inaccurate. Verification of performance is inextricably linked with the task of eliminating shortcomings in the selection of personnel; in accordance with the results of the audit, it is necessary to remove bad, unfit, backward, unscrupulous workers and replace them with the best, suitable, advanced, honest people; verification of implementation should help to promote new people who are able to move things forward, who stand guard over the interests of the state.

4) In many party organizations there is an underestimation of ideological work, due to which this work lags behind the tasks of the party, and in a number of organizations it is in a state of neglect.

Ideological work is the primary responsibility of the party, and underestimation of this work can cause irreparable damage to the

interests of the party and the state. We must always remember that any weakening of the influence of socialist ideology means an increase in the influence of bourgeois ideology.

In our Soviet society, there is not and cannot be a class base for the rule of bourgeois ideology. We are dominated by socialist ideology, the inviolable foundation of which is Marxism-Leninism. But we still have vestiges of bourgeois ideology, vestiges of private property psychology and morality. These remnants do not die off by themselves, they are very tenacious, they can grow, and a decisive struggle must be waged against them. We are also not immune from the penetration of alien views, ideas and sentiments to us from the outside, from the capitalist states, and from within, from the remnants of groups hostile to the Soviet regime that have not been killed by the party. We must not forget that the enemies of the Soviet state are trying to spread, stir up and inflate all kinds of unhealthy moods, ideologically disintegrate the unstable elements of our society.

Some of our party organizations, carried away by the economy, forget about questions of ideology, leave them aside. Even in such advanced party organizations as, for example, in Moscow, insufficient attention is paid to ideological work. And it doesn't go in vain. Where attention to ideological issues weakens, a fertile soil is created for the revival of hostile views and ideas. Those areas of ideological work that for some reason fall out of sight of the party organizations, where party leadership and influence are weakening, these areas are trying to get their hands on alien people, all sorts of elements from the rump of anti-Leninist groups defeated by the party and use them to pull their own line, to revive and spreading various kinds of non-Marxist "points of view" and "concepts".

The underestimation of ideological work is largely the result of the fact that some of our leading cadres do not work to raise their consciousness, do not replenish their knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism, do not enrich themselves with the historical experience of the party. And without this, you cannot become full-fledged mature leaders. Anyone who lags behind in ideological and political terms, lives by memorized formulas and does not feel new, he is not able to correctly understand the internal and external situation,

cannot and is unworthy to be at the head of the movement, life will sooner or later discard him. Only such a leader can stand at the height of the tasks of our Party, who constantly works on himself, creatively masters Marxism-Leninism, develops and improves in himself the qualities of a leader of the Leninist-Stalinist type.

Party organizations are still weakly working with members and candidates for party members to improve their ideological and political training, poorly organize and control their work on the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, as a result of which many communists do not have the necessary knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism. Raising the political literacy of party members and candidates is an indispensable condition for strengthening their leading role in all areas of life, further activating the party masses and improving the work of party organizations.

Due to insufficient leadership of ideological work and lack of control over its content, serious mistakes and distortions are often made in books, newspapers and magazines, in the activities of scientific and other ideological institutions. As a result of the intervention of the Central Committee of the Party in many fields of science, manners and traditions alien to the Soviet people were revealed, facts of caste isolation and intolerant attitude to criticism were revealed, various manifestations of bourgeois ideology and all kinds of vulgarisation perversions were exposed and smashed. The well-known discussions on philosophy, biology, physiology, linguistics, political economy revealed serious ideological gaps in various fields of science, gave impetus to the development of criticism and conflict of opinions, and played an important role in the development of science. The Arakcheev regime, which existed in many sectors of the scientific front, was defeated. However, in a number of branches of science, the monopoly of individual groups of scientists has not yet been completely eliminated, scrubbing away the growing fresh forces, protecting themselves from criticism and trying to solve scientific problems by administrative means. No branch of science can successfully develop in the musty atmosphere of mutual praise and suppression of mistakes; attempts to establish the monopoly of individual groups of scientists inevitably give rise to stagnation and decay in science.

The ideological work of the party should play an important role in cleansing the consciousness of people from the remnants of capitalism, from prejudices and harmful traditions of the old society. We must continue to develop among the masses a high consciousness of social duty, educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and friendship of peoples, in the spirit of caring for the interests of the state, and improve the best qualities of Soviet people - confidence in the victory of our cause, readiness and ability to overcome any difficulties.

The task of party organizations is to resolutely put an end to the harmful underestimation of ideological work, to intensify this work at all levels of the party and state, tirelessly to expose all manifestations of ideology alien to Marxism. It is necessary to develop and improve socialist culture, science, literature, art, to direct all means of ideological and political influence, our propaganda, agitation, and the press to improve the ideological training of communists, to increase the political vigilance and consciousness of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. All our cadres, all without exception, are obliged to work on raising their ideological level, to master the rich political experience of the party in order to keep up with life and to stand at the height of the party's tasks. It is necessary that party organizations constantly work with members and candidate members of the party to raise their ideological level, teach them Marxism-Leninism, form them into politically prepared, conscious communists.

Our tasks in the field of further strengthening the party are as follows.

- 1) Continue to improve the qualitative composition of the party, prevent the pursuit of numbers, but focus on raising the political level and Marxist tempering of members and candidates for members of the party; to raise the political activity of the communists, to make all party members staunch fighters for the implementation of the policy and decisions of the party, irreconcilable to shortcomings in work, capable of persistently seeking to eliminate them; to improve and perfect the work of the trade unions and the Komsomol, to strengthen daily ties with the masses, bearing in mind that the strength and invincibility of our party lies in its blood and inseparable ties with the people;
- 2) To put an end to the moods of complacency and ecstasy, which are harmful and dangerous for our cause, with successes, manifestations of

splendor and complacency in the ranks of the Party, boldly and resolutely reveal and eliminate shortcomings and weaknesses in our work; consistently pursue internal party democracy, expand self-criticism and criticism from below, ensure that all honest Soviet people can courageously and fearlessly criticize shortcomings in the work of our organizations and institutions, wage a merciless struggle against all attempts to suppress criticism, persecution and persecution for criticism; to strengthen party and state discipline in every possible way, to eradicate the formal attitude to the decisions of the party and government, to wage a resolute struggle against indiscipline and violations of state interests;

3) To raise to a higher level the work of party bodies on the correct selection, placement and education of cadres, strictly observe the principles of correct selection of workers established by the party, wage an irreconcilable struggle against violators of these principles, mercilessly fight against the bureaucratic approach to the selection of personnel, improve the quality of the leadership cadres, more boldly to nominate for leadership work people who are devoted to the interests of the Party and the state, who know the job well and are able to move it forward, to remove bad, unusable, backward, unscrupulous workers; to strengthen in every possible way the control and verification of execution in the entire system of leadership from top to bottom, to raise the personal responsibility of the leaders of all organizations and institutions for verifying the execution of decisions of the party and government, to combine verification of execution from above with verification from below by the party and non-party masses; to ensure that the correct selection of people and the verification of fulfillment in practice become the main thing in the leading activities of the central and local Party, Soviet and economic organizations;

4) End underestimation of ideological work, wage a decisive struggle against liberalism and carelessness with regard to ideological errors and perversions, systematically increase and improve the ideological and political training of our cadres; to direct all means of ideological influence, our propaganda, agitation, and the press for the communist education of Soviet people; to raise Soviet science to a higher level, deploying criticism and the struggle of opinions in scientific work,

remembering that only in this way can Soviet science fulfill its mission
- to take first place in world science;

5) To further protect, like the apple of an eye, the Leninist unity of the party ranks, which is the basis of the strength and invincibility of our party. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Comrades!

In our era, the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin illuminates the path of development of world civilization for all mankind.

Our party is strong in that it is guided in all its activities by Marxist-Leninist theory. Its policy is based on scientific knowledge of the laws of social development.

The historical role of our great teachers Lenin and Stalin lies in the fact that they, deeply penetrating the theoretical foundations of Marxism and perfectly mastering the dialectical method, defended and defended Marxism from all distortions and brilliantly developed Marxist teaching. Lenin and Stalin constantly, at each new turn in history, associated Marxism with certain practical tasks of the era, showing with their creative approach to the teachings of Marx and Engels that Marxism is not a dead dogma, but a living guide to action.

The Marxist-Leninist theory is the subject of Comrade Stalin's tireless concerns. In the center of Comrade Stalin's theoretical activity during the entire recent period has been the elaboration of problems of world-historical significance — the development of the socialist economy, the gradual transition to communism. By creatively enriching and developing Marxist-Leninist science, Comrade Stalin ideologically arms the Party and the Soviet people in the struggle for the triumph of our cause.

The just-published work of Comrade Stalin "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" is of the greatest importance for Marxist-Leninist theory, for all our practical activity. (Stormy, prolonged applause.) In this work, the laws of social production and the distribution of material wealth in socialist society are comprehensively studied, the scientific foundations for the development of the socialist economy are determined, and the ways of a gradual transition from

socialism to communism are indicated. In his elaboration of questions of economic theory, Comrade Stalin advanced Marxist-Leninist political economy far ahead.

Comrade Stalin put forward programmatic provisions on the basic preliminary conditions for preparing the transition to communism. In order to prepare for a real transition to communism, Comrade Stalin teaches, at least three basic preconditions must be fulfilled.

"It is necessary, first, to firmly ensure ... the continuous growth of all social production with a predominant growth in the production of means of production. The predominant growth in the production of means of production is necessary not only because it must provide equipment for both its own enterprises and enterprises of all other sectors of the national economy, but also because without it is generally impossible to carry out expanded reproduction. (I. Stalin. Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, pp. 66 - 67).

"It is necessary, secondly, through gradual transitions carried out with the benefit of the collective farms and, consequently, for the whole of society, to raise collective farm property to the level of public property, and commodity circulation also through gradual transitions to replace a system of product exchange, so that the central government or some or the socio-economic center could embrace all the products of social production in the interests of society "(ibid., p. 67).

Of course, at the present time commodity circulation and collective farm property are being successfully used for the development of the socialist economy and are of undoubted benefit to our society. They will be useful in the near future as well. But we need to keep in mind the prospects for our development.

"... It is impossible to achieve, - points out Comrade Stalin, - neither an abundance of products that can cover all the needs of society, nor a transition to the formula "to each according to his needs", leaving in force such economic facts as collective farm property, commodity circulation, etc. ." (ibid., p. 66).

As long as there are two main production sectors in the socialist economy — the state and the collective farm — the commodity circulation with its "money economy" must remain in force as a

necessary and useful element in the system of our national economy. The existence of commodity production and commodity circulation also determines the existence of the law of value under socialism, although under our system it has already ceased to play the role of a regulator of production.

But commodity circulation, like the law of value, is not eternal. When, instead of the two main forms of socialist production — national and collective farm — there appears one all-embracing production sector, commodity circulation with its "money economy", like the law of value, will disappear. The views of those people who believe that commodity circulation will be preserved under communism have nothing in common with Marxism. Commodity circulation is incompatible with the prospect of a transition from socialism to communism.

Comrade Stalin theoretically worked out the question of measures to raise collective farm property to the level of public property, of a gradual transition to a system of product exchange between state industry and collective farms. The rudiments of product exchange that exist at present, which are expressed in the "stocking up" of the products of cotton-growing, flax-growing, beet-growing and other collective farms, will develop into an extensive system of product exchange.

"Such a system," points out Comrade Stalin, "will require a tremendous increase in the production supplied by the city to the countryside, therefore it will have to be introduced without much haste, as urban products accumulate. But it must be introduced steadily, without hesitation, step by step reducing the scope of commodity circulation and expanding the scope of product exchange.

Such a system, by reducing the sphere of action of commodity circulation, will facilitate the transition from socialism to communism. In addition, it will make it possible to include the main property of the collective farms, the products of collective farm production, into the general system of national planning.

This will be the real and decisive means for raising collective farm property to the level of public property under our present conditions "(ibid., P. 94).

The system of product exchange is undoubtedly beneficial for the collective farm peasantry, since it will receive from the state much more production and at cheaper prices than with commodity circulation. Collective farms, which already now use "stocking", which means the beginnings of a product exchange system, are experiencing the enormous benefits and advantages of this system. It is known that there are especially many rich collective farms among such collective farms.

To prepare the basic preconditions for the transition to communism, - as comrade Stalin points out, - "It is necessary, thirdly, to achieve such a cultural growth of society that would ensure all members of society the comprehensive development of their physical and mental abilities, so that members of society have the opportunity to receive education enough to become active figures in social development, so that they have the opportunity to freely choose a profession, and not be chained for life, due to the existing division of labor, to one profession" (ibid., p. 68).

"To do this, we must first of all reduce the working day to at least 6, and then to 5 hours. This is necessary to ensure that members of the community have enough free time to receive a comprehensive education. For this, it is necessary, further, to introduce compulsory polytechnic education, which is necessary so that members of society have the opportunity to freely choose a profession and not be chained to one profession for the rest of their lives. For this, it is necessary, further, to radically improve housing conditions and raise the real wages of workers and employees at least twice, if not more, both by directly raising money wages and, especially, by further systematic reduction in prices for consumer goods" (ibid., p. 69).

Only after the fulfillment of all these preconditions taken together, Comrade Stalin teaches, will it be possible to hope that labor, from a heavy burden, as it was under capitalism, will turn in the eyes of members of society into a first vital need, and public property will be regarded by all members of society. as an unshakable and inviolable basis for the existence of society. Only after all these preconditions are met, taken together, it will be possible to move from the socialist formula - "from each according to his ability, to each according to his

work" to the communist formula - "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

Comrade Stalin strongly warns against frivolous leap forward and the transition to higher economic forms without first creating the necessary prerequisites for such a transition.

Comrade Stalin gave a scientific solution to such great social problems and programmatic issues of communism as the abolition of the opposition between town and country, between physical and mental labor, and also worked out a new question in Marxist science about eliminating the essential differences between them that still remain in socialist society.

Thus, the Party's plans for the future, which determine the prospects and ways of our movement forward, are based on knowledge of economic laws, and are based on the science of building a communist society developed by Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

Comrade Stalin's substantiation of the objective nature of economic laws is of great fundamental importance. Comrade Stalin teaches that the laws of economic development, the laws of political economy — whether it is capitalism or socialism — are objective laws that reflect the process of economic development that takes place independently of the will of people. People can discover these laws, learn them, use them in the interests of society, but they cannot destroy old or create new economic laws. Economic laws are not created by the will of people, but arise on the basis of new economic conditions.

The views of people who believe that it is possible to create or destroy the laws of economic development are deeply mistaken, that due to the special role given by history to the Soviet state, it can abolish the existing laws of political economy, "shape" new ones or "transform" them. Denial of the existence of objective laws in economic life under socialism would lead to chaos and accidents. Such a denial would lead to the fact that political economy as a science would be liquidated, for science cannot live and develop without recognizing objective laws, without studying these laws. Denial of the objective nature of economic laws is the ideological basis of adventurism in economic policy, complete arbitrariness in the practice of managing the economy.

The largest contribution to Marxist political economy is the discovery by Comrade Stalin of the basic economic law of modern capitalism and the basic economic law of socialism. The basic economic law determines the essence of a given mode of production, all the main aspects and all the main processes of its development, it provides the key to understanding and explaining all the laws of this economic system.

Comrade Stalin proved that the main features and requirements of the basic economic law of modern capitalism are “to ensure maximum capitalist profit by exploiting, ruining and impoverishing the majority of the population of a given country, by enslaving and systematically robbing the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and finally, by means of wars and militarization. of the national economy used to ensure the highest profits ”(ibid., p. 38). This law reveals and explains the flagrant contradictions of capitalism, reveals the causes and roots of the aggressive predatory policy of the capitalist states. The operation of this law leads to a deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, to the inevitable growth and explosion of all the contradictions of capitalist society.

The exact opposite of decaying capitalism is the rising and flourishing socialist system. The essential features and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, are: “ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production based on higher technology” (ibid., P. 40). Comrade Stalin showed that the goal of the socialist mode of production is not profit, but a person with his needs, the satisfaction of his material and cultural needs. Ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society serves as the goal of socialist production, and the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology is a means to achieve the goal. The operation of this law leads to an increase in the productive forces of society, to its prosperity, to a continuous increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the working people. (Applause.)

Comrade Stalin's discovery of the fundamental economic law of modern capitalism and the fundamental economic law of socialism

deals a crushing blow to all apologists of capitalism. These basic economic laws indicate that if in a capitalist society a person is subordinated to the ruthless law of extracting maximum profit, in the name of which people are doomed to grievous suffering, poverty, unemployment and bloody wars, then in a socialist society all production is subordinated to a person with his continuously growing needs. ... This is the decisive advantage of the new, higher than capitalism, social system - communism. (Applause.)

Communism arises as a result of the conscious creativity of the millions of working people. The theory of spontaneity and spontaneity is deeply alien to the entire economic system of socialism. The capitalist economy, by virtue of the operation of the law of competition and anarchy of production, is torn apart by the most acute contradictions. Comrade Stalin showed that on the basis of the socialization of the means of production, as opposed to the law of competition and anarchy of production, a law of planned (proportional) development of the national economy arose in our country.

The law of the planned development of the national economy is not the basic economic law of socialism, and our planning practice in itself cannot give the desired positive results if it does not take into account the main task of socialist production, does not rely on the basic economic law of socialism. In order to ensure the continuous growth of all social production and create an abundance of products in our country, it is necessary to master the art of the planned and rational use of all material, financial, and labor resources, proceeding from the requirements of the law of planned development of the national economy and in accordance with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism ...

In his works devoted to the economic problems of socialism in the USSR, Comrade Stalin showed the complexity of the tasks that we have to solve in the struggle against difficulties, overcoming the contradictions that arise in the course of communist construction.

Comrade Stalin discovered the objective economic law of the obligatory correspondence of production relations to the nature of the productive forces and substantiated its enormous cognitive and transformative role. Shrewdly revealing the processes taking place in our economy,

Comrade Stalin showed a deep fallacy of the views that under socialism there is no contradiction between production relations and the productive forces of society. There are and will certainly be contradictions, since the development of production relations lags and will lag behind the development of the productive forces. Of course, in a socialist society, it usually does not come to a conflict between production relations and productive forces, but it would be dangerous not to notice that there are and may be contradictions between them. We are obliged to notice these contradictions in a timely manner and, by pursuing a correct policy, to overcome them in time, so that production relations fulfill their role as that main and decisive force that determines the powerful development of the productive forces.

The tasks of our advancement oblige party leaders, workers in the field of social sciences, primarily economists, guided by the program instructions of Comrade Stalin, to comprehensively develop questions of Marxist-Leninist theory in an inseparable connection with practical creative work.

The works of Comrade Stalin are a striking indicator of the outstanding importance our Party attaches to theory. The revolutionary theory was, is and will be an unfading beacon that illuminates the way forward for our Party and our people towards the complete triumph of communism. (Stormy applause.)

Comrade Stalin tirelessly pushes the Marxist theory forward. In the classic work of Comrade Stalin, "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics," the fundamental provisions of the theory of Marxism about the natural character of social development are raised to a new, higher level, questions about the economic basis and superstructure of society, about productive forces and production relations are comprehensively developed. The doctrine of dialectical and historical materialism, as the theoretical basis of communism, is further developed. Comrade Stalin revealed the role of language as a tool for the development of society, indicated the prospects for the further development of national cultures and languages. In this work, Comrade Stalin, having enriched Marxist-Leninist science with new theses, opened up new prospects for the progress of all branches of knowledge.

Comrade Stalin's works on economic questions and on questions of linguistics mark a new stage in the development of Marxism and are a remarkable example of a creative approach to the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin. Comrade Stalin teaches that any dogmatic approach to theory is unacceptable and is capable of doing great harm to the cause of the political education of the masses. The theoretical discoveries of Comrade Stalin are of world-wide historical significance, they arm all peoples with the knowledge of the ways of the revolutionary reorganization of society and the richest experience in the struggle of our party for communism. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The tremendous significance of the theoretical works of Comrade Stalin lies in the fact that they warn against slipping on the surface, penetrate into the depths of phenomena, into the very essence of the processes of development of society, teach to see in embryo those phenomena that will determine the course of events, which makes it possible for Marxist foresight.

The teachings of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin give our party invincible strength, the ability to blaze new paths in history, clearly see the goal of our forward movement, and to win and consolidate victories faster and more firmly.

The Leninist-Stalinist ideas illuminate the tasks and prospects of the struggle of the masses of the people of all countries against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism with a bright light of revolutionary theory. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

Our mighty Motherland is in the prime of its strength and is moving towards new successes. We have everything you need to build a complete communist society. The natural resources of the Soviet country are inexhaustible. Our state has proven its ability to use this enormous wealth for the benefit of the working people. The Soviet people have shown their ability to build a new society and look confidently to the future. (Prolonged applause.)

At the head of the peoples of the Soviet Union is a party tested and hardened in battles, steadily pursuing the Leninist-Stalinist policy. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the world-historic victory of socialism in the USSR was won and the exploitation of man

by man was abolished forever. Under the leadership of the Party, the peoples of the Soviet Union are successfully fighting for the realization of the great goal of building communism in our country. (Prolonged applause.)

There are no forces in the world that could stop the forward movement of Soviet society. Our cause is invincible. You need to keep a firm grip on the steering wheel and go your own way, not succumbing to either provocations or intimidation. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Under the banner of the immortal Lenin, under the wise leadership of the great Stalin, forward to the victory of communism!

(After the end of the report, all delegates stand up, warmly greet Comrade Stalin with a stormy, prolonged ovation. Exclamations are heard from all over the hall: "Hurray! Long live the great Stalin!", "Hurray to dear Stalin!", "Long live our beloved leader and teacher comrade Stalin!").

October 6, (Morning session)

Presiding N.S. Khrushchev.

At the meeting, the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b) is heard. Then the congress goes on to discuss the reports of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

P.G. Moskatov

Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b)

Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) reported to the congress about the great victories of our party and the Soviet people and the ways of further economic, political and cultural development of our country.

I have been instructed to report to the Congress on the activities of the Central Auditing Commission, which, according to the Charter of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), must systematically check the state of the financial economy of the party, the organization of the

apparatus, as well as the speed, correctness of the passage and consideration of documents, letters, statements, complaints in the central offices of our party.

I. During the reporting period, the Central Committee of the party carried out measures aimed at further improving financial discipline and accountability in party organizations; complete centralization of the party budget was carried out, covering all funds of party bodies, right down to the primary party organizations; control and audit work has been significantly improved.

In connection with the increase in the number of members of the party, the increase in the network of party bodies and the expansion of their publishing activities, the volume of financial and budgetary work has also significantly increased.

The income part of the party's budget in 1951 increased 2.6 times as compared with 1939. As before, the revenue side of the budget is made up mainly of membership fees and income from the sale of products of the publishing houses of party organs, and the receipt of funds in the form of membership fees is much higher than other revenue items of the budget.

The increase in the total monetary amount of membership dues was the result of a significant increase in the size of the party and an increase in wages in the country. As you know, the timely payment of membership dues is one of the requirements of the Party Charter, one of the expressions of party discipline, the organizational connection of the communists with the party.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) has repeatedly drawn the attention of local party bodies and revision commissions of district committees, city committees and regional party committees to the need to improve work on the reception and registration of membership fees. In its decision "On Strengthening Budget Discipline and Financial Control in Party Organizations", the Central Committee obliged party committees to consider every quarter question about the receipt of membership dues, reporting on them and eliminating the shortcomings identified by the audit commissions in this matter.

The procedure established by the Central Committee, obliging the secretaries of the primary party organizations to personally accept membership fees, provided a significant improvement in this work. The Central Auditing Commission has data that indicate that the overwhelming majority of members and candidates of the party, in accordance with the Charter of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, pays membership fees on time. Proper control has been established over the course of payment of membership fees. Local party bodies regularly report to the Central Committee on the receipt of membership fees and the procedure for their payment by party members and candidates. Reports on the receipt of membership fees are reviewed by party committees, which take measures to eliminate the identified deficiencies.

However, there are also primary party organizations that do not monitor the timely payment of membership fees by members and candidates of the party, do not pay attention to the fact that some communists are late with the payment of contributions, do not explain the importance of accurate payment of membership fees to the party treasury.

The task of the party bodies is to further ensure the timely payment of membership fees by each communist, strictly observe the established procedure for accepting membership fees and reporting on them, giving due attention to this area of organizational and party work.

Another important source of revenue for the party budget is receipts from the revenues of the publishing houses of the party organs. In 1952, these receipts have increased almost sixfold compared to 1940 and now account for 12 percent of the entire revenue side of the budget.

The task of the party organs is to continue to develop publishing activities in every possible way and to improve the work of publishing organizations.

II. The second part of the report of the Central Auditing Commission draws up a report on the expenditure side of the budget, on measures to ensure budgetary discipline and further improve the organization of the financial economy in party bodies.

First of all, it should be noted two features characterizing the expenditure side of the budget. First, the main expenditure item of the budget is meeting the needs of local party organizations. The proportion of these allocations is increasing from year to year. Suffice it to say that in 1952 the funds allocated for the needs of local party organizations amounted to 91 percent of all-party budget expenditures. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the remaining 9 percent of the budget, which make up the expenses of the central institutions of the party, is largely spent on training and retraining of the leading personnel of regional, territorial and republican organizations. Secondly, significant funds from the budget are directed to the political education of the communists, to expand the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. For example, in 1952, expenditures for these purposes amounted to about 20 percent of the entire party budget.

The following educational institutions are supported by the Party's budget: under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - the Academy of Social Sciences; Higher Party School; one-year retraining courses for the first secretaries of regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, chairmen of regional executive committees, regional executive committees and chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union and autonomous republics; Lenin's courses with two years of study; correspondence department of the Higher Party School; one-year courses for leading party and Soviet workers; six-month retraining courses for city committee secretaries for district party committees; under the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics - two-year party schools, nine-month retraining courses for party and Soviet workers, and under the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine and the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Georgia - republican three-year party schools. A total of over 35 thousand people study at the listed educational institutions. More than 400 thousand propagandists of our party have been retrained at various courses held over the past 5 years.

From the financial budget of the Party, significant funds are annually spent on replenishing the libraries of city and district Party committees with literature.

Serious measures were taken by the Central Committee during the reporting period to expand the material and technical base of publishing houses of party bodies. The reconstruction of printing houses and the purchase of the necessary printing equipment enabled our party publishing houses to expand their work, to dramatically increase the circulation of newspapers and magazines. For example, we can say that in comparison with 1939, the circulation of the newspapers Pravda and Komsomolskaya Pravda has almost doubled. During the same period, the one-time circulation of eighteen magazines published by the Pravda publishing house increased by one and a half times.

Large funds for the reporting period were allocated to local party bodies for the restoration, overhaul and construction of buildings for district committees, city committees, regional committees, regional committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, as well as for the construction of buildings for party schools. The implementation of these measures made it possible for our party to improve the situation with the deployment of local leading party bodies and their educational institutions.

All this allows the Central Auditing Commission to conclude that the funds of the party's budget were directed by the Central Committee to meet the most urgent needs of the local and central organizations of our party.

It is known that strict adherence to budgetary discipline has always been the main condition for the correct conduct of the party's financial economy. During the period under review, an improvement was achieved in the organization of the financial economy of party bodies. The work of further strengthening the financial economy of the party was facilitated by the directives adopted by the Central Committee during this time to establish strict control over the correct spending of budget funds. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) ordered the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the

union republics to take the necessary measures to economically spend the funds allocated from the party budget.

A systematic check of the correctness of the financial management of local party bodies has been established. Annually, by the forces of the control and instructor apparatus of the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics, the organization of this case is checked by at least 90 percent. city and district party committees. In the same direction, a lot of work is being done by local audit commissions, which over the past time have repeatedly checked the financial and economic activities of all Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, regional committees, regional committees, city committees and district party committees.

Local party organizations have become more concerned with the financial economy of party publishing houses. At present, industrial financial plans and financial reports of party publishing houses, as a rule, are considered by regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics. In 1951, the industrial financial plans and reports of 35 regional, regional and republican publishing houses were considered in the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks with the participation of directors of publishing houses and representatives of the corresponding regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics.

The Central Auditing Commission, based on an analysis of the financial statements of local party bodies, acts of regional, regional and republican audit commissions and survey materials, can report to the 19th Party Congress that the leading party bodies for the most part correctly manage the financial economy of the party, strictly observe budgetary discipline.

At the same time, there are facts when certain local party bodies allow cost overruns, arbitrarily switch funds from one budget item to another, and do not ensure proper accounting and financial reporting. Some audit commissions poorly perform their duties, rarely check the financial and economic activities of party bodies, poorly control

expenditures on individual budget items, as a result of which there have been facts of cost overruns for administrative and economic needs, and the funds allocated for personnel training, propaganda and campaigning, sometimes remained underutilized.

The Central Committee pays great attention to questions of regulating the staff of the party apparatus. During the reporting period, there were repeated reductions in the staff of the party apparatus. The constant attention of the Central Committee to the regulation of the staff of party bodies made it possible not only to keep the staff of the party apparatus as a whole at the level of 1939, but even to reduce them somewhat, despite the large numerical increase in the party during this time.

In order to further improve the financial and economic activities of the party bodies, it is necessary to continue to work to strengthen the budget, decisively reduce unproductive expenses and use funds economically. Local audit commissions must timely conduct audits of the financial and economic activities of party bodies, paying special attention to the quality of audits on issues within the scope of their activities, and establish systematic control over the timely implementation of their proposals based on the results of the audit. It is our duty to continue to show prudence in spending money in the future, to observe the strictest financial discipline, to conduct the financial economy of the Party in an exemplary manner, unswervingly guided by the instructions of the Central Committee, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

III. Checking the work of the party apparatus with regard to the speed and correctness of the course of affairs, the Central Auditing Commission established that during the reporting period there was a further strengthening of the party apparatus, an increase in the political and cultural level of party cadres, and an increased sense of responsibility for the assigned task.

An important function of party bodies is to keep track of the numerical composition of the party, and organize and manage the party economy. After the 18th Congress, the Central Committee of our Party continued to perfect and improve this work. New instructions were developed "On the registration of members and candidates of the CPSU (b)" and "On the procedure for registering and issuing party tickets and

candidate cards of the 1936 model." By these instructions, responsibility for the correct registration of the composition of regional and city party organizations, for keeping party documents and issuing party cards and candidate cards is personally entrusted to the first secretaries of the district and city party committees.

The Central Committee systematically checked and assisted local party organizations in improving the organization of the party economy, registering members and candidates for party members, registering and issuing party documents. On these issues, the Central Committee checked 63 regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union republics. The materials of the check were discussed in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and appropriate decisions were made on them.

During wartime and in the post-war period, there was a large movement of party members and candidates from one organization to another, which could not but affect the state of registration of the communists. Party organizations in recent years have done a great job of putting things in order in the registration of party members and candidates and in the party economy. District committees, city party committees and political agencies checked the registration documents with the actual composition of the party members and candidates, the corresponding changes were made to the registration cards, which occurred in the registration data of the communists.

The constant attention of the Central Committee of the party to the registration of members and candidates for members of the CPSU (b), reports on the composition and movement of party organizations regularly submitted to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in uniform forms provide the party with complete clarity on the issue of the quantitative and qualitative composition of its ranks. These reports are discussed and approved by the bureaus of regional committees, regional committees, and the Central Committee of the communist parties of the union republics.

At the same time, it should be noted that some city committees, district party committees do not timely admit communists to the party register, delay the sending of registration cards to the new place of work of party

members and candidates, and admit communists who arrived without absentee ballots. The secretaries of a number of city and district party committees themselves do not speak personally with the arriving communists, their party documents are not verified with registration cards, and they are admitted to the party registration and deregistered in absentia. In some party organizations, the issuance of party documents to party members and candidates is out of time. Some Party organizations are not yet conducting a proper fight against the facts of the Communists' careless attitude towards Party documents, as a result of which there are cases of loss of Party cards and candidate cards.

Such omissions cannot be tolerated in the work of party organizations. It must be remembered that well-organized accounting, the strictest observance of the established procedure for issuing and storing party documents, increased responsibility, increased vigilance of the leaders of party organizations in this matter should protect the party from the penetration of random and hostile elements into its ranks.

Comrades, the Central Committee of the Party and the secretaries of the Central Committee are receiving numerous letters, proposals and statements from workers, collective farmers, industry and agriculture specialists, scientists, teachers, doctors, officers and soldiers of the Soviet Army, disabled workers and warriors, students of various educational institutions for a wide variety of issues that are often of state and public importance. Filled with a desire to help our party and the state to carry out certain measures, to eliminate the existing facts of distortions in the work of individual links of the party and state apparatus, economic and other organizations, Soviet people turn to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), knowing that their requests and proposals will be carefully reviewed here.

The Central Auditing Commission reports to the congress that all letters received by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) are carefully considered by the leading officials of the Central Committee apparatus. Responsible workers of the Central Committee leave for the field to check many letters and applications. Several statements and letters were the subject of discussion in the Central Committee. In addition, in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), measures were taken that made it possible to strengthen control over the passage of

letters and their consideration, as well as to improve the registration of all correspondence, which makes it possible to quickly issue any information on documents received by the Central Committee of the party. Much work is being done with letters, statements and complaints from the working people in the local Party organizations. But, unfortunately, not all local party bodies properly consider incoming letters and complaints. There are also cases when letters received are sent to certain organizations and their execution is not controlled.

Party organizations must eliminate the existing shortcomings in the consideration of letters and statements of workers, guided by the repeated instructions of our party, Comrade Stalin about the need for careful attention to the analysis of letters from workers, letters of members and candidates for party members who have the right to address any question and statement to any party authority up to the Central Committee of the party.

Comrades! The Communist Party and the Soviet people face new world-historical tasks - the task of further implementing the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin

Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, our Party is leading the Soviet people along the broad and true road to communism. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

V.V. Grishin, (Moscow)

Comrades, yesterday we listened with great attention to the remarkable report of Comrade Malenkov, in which the results of the struggle and victories of our party in the period that have elapsed since the 18th party congress are summed up with exhaustiveness, shortcomings in the work are revealed and the tasks of the Communist Party are defined.

The report of the Central Committee equips the Party and the Soviet people with a magnificent program of struggle for the further growth of the power of the Soviet state, for the building of a communist society.

The historic victories with which the party came to its 19th Congress instill pride in the hearts of all working people for our Communist

Party and evoke the desire to go forward and forward, overcome any difficulties, tirelessly fight for the further prosperity of the socialist Motherland, for new victories of the great cause of Lenin - Stalin. (Applause.)

The period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses is a period of the triumph of the wise policy of the Communist Party, the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

During the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, defended the honor, freedom and independence of our Motherland in fierce battles with enemies, liberated the peoples of Europe from fascism, saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

In peaceful conditions, the Party roused the Soviet people to restore and further develop the national economy and culture. As a result of the early fulfillment of the post-war five-year plan, not only the war-affected economy was restored, but also the pre-war level of development of industry, transport and agriculture was significantly surpassed, the material well-being and the cultural level of the working people rose even higher.

Our country is now a powerful power, a bulwark of peace and democracy throughout the world, confidently moving along the path of further rapid prosperity.

Today I would like to repeat the wonderful words of Comrade Molotov, who wrote three years ago: "It is now especially clear what great happiness for our Motherland and for the whole cause of communism was that after Lenin, the Communist Party of the USSR was headed by Comrade Stalin, under whose leadership the Soviet Union had been victorious for more than a quarter of a century. is building a communist society".

Our entire party, the entire Soviet people express our deepest love, gratitude and boundless gratitude to Comrade Stalin for the fact that he rallied our party and unshakably leads the Soviet people along the path indicated by the great Lenin.

The name of Comrade Stalin is the most precious thing for our people, for ordinary people all over the world. Stalin's name is a symbol of the coming victory of communism.

Comrades! The Moscow Party organization, like our entire Party, came to the 19th Congress even stronger, more than ever rallied around the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, around our dear comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Since the 18th Party Congress, the Moscow Party organization has grown significantly, organizationally and ideologically strengthened, further strengthened its ties with the masses, and achieved a further increase in the activity of the working people in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of communist construction.

The number of communists has more than doubled during this time and now amounts to 706 thousand people. The number of primary party organizations increased, especially in the countryside. In 1939, when we had 6,556 collective farms, only 300 collective farms had party organizations, which was 4.5 percent. to their total number. Now, out of 1,419 enlarged collective farms, 1,180, or 85 percent, have Party organizations. collective farms.

The organizational role of party organizations has increased in the fulfillment of economic and political tasks, in the work of the communist education of the working people.

Improvement in organizational and party-political work contributed to the successful fulfillment of tasks in all areas of economic and cultural development. The industry of Moscow and the region annually overfulfills state plans. The volume of industrial production in 1951 exceeded the level of 1940 almost twice. The tasks for mastering the production of new types of products are being successfully fulfilled, labor productivity is systematically increasing, the quality is increasing, and the cost of production is decreasing, the latest achievements of science and technology are being introduced into production.

Much work has been done to further develop agriculture, the consolidation of collective farms has been carried out and their further organizational and economic strengthening has been achieved. The

level of mechanization of all agricultural work has increased significantly.

This year, the region's collective farms have grown a good harvest, as in previous years, they fulfilled the grain procurement plan ahead of schedule, are harvesting potatoes and vegetables, fully provide themselves with seeds, and create the necessary public funds.

Thanks to the day-to-day care of the Party, government and Comrade Stalin, a further improvement in the material and cultural well-being of the working people has been achieved. A striking indicator of the growth in the well-being of the working people is, in particular, the fact that in recent years 4.5 million square meters of new living space, hundreds of schools, hospitals and other cultural and social institutions have been built in Moscow and the region. 1.300 thousand square meters of new residential space will be built this year.

Along with the successes achieved, there are still many shortcomings in our work. In industry there are many enterprises that do not cope with the fulfillment of production plans, work irregularly, do not use the available opportunities for further growth of production and improvement of quality indicators of work. The struggle for the strictest economy is being waged weakly. In agriculture, a number of collective farms and state farms receive low yields, do not fulfill plans to increase the livestock population and increase its productivity, many collective farms are slowly developing their social economy, and there are frequent cases of violation of the Rules of the agricultural artel.

These shortcomings are mainly explained by the fact that some Party organizations are not sufficiently engaged in the work of enterprises, collective farms, state farms and machine-tractor stations, have not yet learned how to correctly combine Party work with economic work, they often artificially separate political work from the solution of economic problems, substitute for Soviet and economic bodies. , take upon themselves the solution of minor economic issues, which leads to a weakening of the leadership of party political and economic work.

Comrade Stalin teaches that politics cannot be separated from economics, for in practice politics and economics are inseparable. We are striving to ensure the correct combination of political and economic

work, we are taking measures to strengthen Soviet and economic organs, and we are directing the attention of Party organizations to improving political work among the working people.

Following the instructions of the Party that the success of the cause depends on the correct selection and training of cadres, the Moscow Party organization is doing a lot to strengthen the composition of the leading cadres. A large number of comrades who have grown up in practical work and have actually proved their loyalty to the Party and the ability to carry out its policy have been nominated for leading party, Soviet and economic work.

The composition of leading education personnel has improved. At present, 70 percent of the secretaries of city and district party committees have higher education, and the rest have secondary education.

As a rule, the secretaries of the party organizations of enterprises are engineers and technicians who know production and have the skills of party work.

Communists who are more prepared in business and political terms have been promoted to the leadership of collective farm party organizations.

Measures have been taken to strengthen the personnel of collective farms and machine and tractor stations. Recently, 710 specialists and practitioners have been sent to work as chairmen of collective farms. Now, among the chairmen of collective farms, 410 people, or 28 percent, have higher and secondary education, 74 percent of the chairmen of collective farms are communists.

The most trained and experienced comrades have been nominated for work at MTS. This is evidenced by the data on the composition of the MTS leadership personnel in education. At present, MTS directors - 74 percent, deputy directors for political affairs - 60 percent, chief engineers - 99 percent, chief agronomists - 44 percent have higher education.

Improving work on the selection, placement and education of cadres has a positive effect on the activities of Party, Soviet and economic

organizations. However, it should be noted that we still have major shortcomings in working with personnel. Some employees make mistakes in the selection of cadres, as a result of which there are cases when random people get into leading positions in party and economic organizations.

The evil of recruiting on the basis of friendship, personal loyalty and kinship has not yet been overcome. Certain leaders of party and economic organizations admit the unsuitable practice of covering up failed workers, transferring from one position to another people who cannot cope with the assigned task. There are still workers who deceive the state, violate party and state discipline, thereby causing serious damage to the cause of the party.

The task of the Moscow party organization is to further improve the work with cadres, to strengthen the education of cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for the assigned task, in the spirit of strict observance of party and state discipline.

The immense tasks of communist construction require further improvement of internal Party work, an increase in the fighting efficiency of Party organizations, and the active participation of every communist in the struggle to carry out Party policy. This is facilitated by the improvement in the verification of performance, the widespread deployment of intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism that reveals shortcomings in work, a decisive struggle against delight in success, arrogance and disdain for criticism from below.

Regular holding of plenums, meetings of party activists and meetings of communists in primary party organizations is of paramount importance in the development of inner-party democracy, criticism and self-criticism.

It should be admitted that some city and district party committees rarely hold plenums. A number of district committees of the city of Moscow and the cities of the region do not convene meetings of party activists for a long time, some primary party organizations hold party meetings irregularly, which deprives the communists of the opportunity to express their critical remarks. In some party organizations, the importance of criticism and self-criticism is still

underestimated. Some leading workers not only do not create the necessary conditions for widespread self-criticism and criticism from below, but, on the contrary, gloss over mistakes and shortcomings, talk a lot about their loyalty to the Party, but in fact muffle criticism, thereby causing great harm to the cause of the Party.

At some enterprises and institutions in Moscow and the Moscow region, there were cases of clamping down on criticism and reprisals for criticism. On all these facts, measures were taken, silencers of criticism were severely punished. The Moscow party organization will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle against the suppressors of criticism, strive for a broad development of intra-party democracy, and educate all communists in the spirit of an irreconcilable attitude towards shortcomings.

Comrades! The Communist Party has always paid great attention to ideological work, improving the work of party propaganda, and the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres. During the period of the gradual transition of our country from socialism to communism, the role of ideological work increases even more.

In the postwar years, the Party Central Committee adopted a number of important decisions on ideological issues. Comrade Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" is an invaluable contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Stalin's new classic work, The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR, published on the eve of the 19th Party Congress, raises Marxist-Leninist science to a new, higher level, equips the Party and the entire Soviet people with a mighty ideological weapon in the struggle for communism.

The decisions of the Party, the instructions of Comrade Stalin determine the most important tasks of ideological work, outline the ways and means of their implementation, and underline the high responsibility of the Party organizations for the communist education of the working people.

The Moscow party organization is carrying out significant work on the ideological and political education of the leading cadres, all members and candidates of the party. Last academic year, about 550 thousand communists and more than 300 thousand non-party comrades were

involved in the network of party education. Every year the number of party members and candidates studying the "Short Course in the History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks" and other works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy is growing.

At the same time, it must be said that in many party organizations in Moscow and the Moscow region there is still an underestimation of ideological work, and the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism is unsatisfactory. There are many examples when the importance of ideological issues is belittled, when they are assigned a secondary role in the general work of party organizations. Many party committees do not delve into the content of party propaganda, struggle weakly against the dogmatic, pedagogical approach to the study of theory, and do not exercise proper control over the political self-education of cadres. There are also significant shortcomings in lecture propaganda.

The success of party propaganda largely depends on the correct selection and training of propagandists. More than 64 thousand propagandists work in Moscow and the region. Most of them have the necessary theoretical training, experience in advocacy and do a good job with the assigned task. However, many city and district party committees underestimate this work and admit indiscriminate selection of propaganda cadres.

Some party organizations do not show the necessary acuteness in the struggle against shortcomings and errors in ideological work, they are poorly educating communists in the spirit of Bolshevik vigilance, an irreconcilable attitude towards attempts to smuggle in views hostile to Bolshevism.

In his report comrade. Malenkov quite correctly pointed out that insufficient attention was paid to ideological work in the Moscow party organization. Deficiencies in ideological work were severely criticized at the past reporting and election party meetings and conferences. The Moscow Party Committee is clearly and distinctly aware of these shortcomings and is taking measures to eliminate them as quickly as possible, to raise organizational and ideological work to the level of the tasks that the Party puts before us.

Improving ideological work and strengthening the communist education of the working people is the most important task of the Moscow party organization.

Let me assure the 19th Party Congress, our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, that the Moscow Party organization will improve party organizational and ideological work and increase the creative activity of the communists.

The Moscow Party organization was, is and always will be the vanguard of our glorious Communist Party, a reliable support of the Central Committee of the Party, it will rally its ranks even more closely around our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Armed with the historical documents of the 19th Party Congress, headed by the Lenin-Stalinist Central Committee, headed by the great Stalin, the Moscow party organization, together with the entire party, will tirelessly fight for the achievement of new victories, for the implementation of the majestic program of communist construction.

Long live the great party of Lenin and Stalin, leading the Soviet people to communism!

Long live our brilliant leader, father and teacher, the great Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

N.S. Patolichev, (Belarusian SSR)

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkov reported to the congress about the heroic struggle waged by our party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin during the period from the 18th to the 19th party congress.

The tasks of our party in the field of domestic and foreign policy set out in the report of the Central Committee ensure the further strengthening of the might of our Motherland as the leading force of the international camp of peace, democracy and socialism, the further victorious movement of our society towards communism. There is no doubt that the entire Soviet people will warmly approve and support this policy,

rally their ranks even more closely around the party, around their leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

Together with the entire Soviet people, the working people of Belarus greeted the decision to convene the 19th Congress of our Party with the greatest joy, political and labor enthusiasm. The materials published for the congress are deeply studied by the working people of the republic, and are widely discussed in party organizations. At the past meetings of the primary organizations alone, 85,000 communists spoke, who unanimously approved the materials for the congress and made many proposals and comments. All of them were transferred to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

The Belarusian people receive with special warmth the new plans of our party for the development of the national economy of the Soviet country. He has deepest reasons for this. In the period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses, the Belarusian people withstood the greatest trials. Much has been deposited in his memory, in the hearts of millions of workers of Soviet Belarus. Everyone knows the degree of destruction in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War and the temporary occupation. The Belarusian people are fully aware that such a destruction of the national economy under different conditions, under capitalism, could lead to the complete impoverishment of the people, to its extinction. Only thanks to the Soviet system, thanks to the concerns of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the Union Government and Comrade Stalin personally, Belarus restored its economy in a short time and went further along the path of industrialization, a powerful upsurge of the entire socialist economy and culture.

Comrades! The rapid revival of the national economy of Belarus after the Patriotic War is a triumph of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy, a convincing example of the correct resolution of the national question, the problem of cooperation between nations in a multinational state.

The industry of Belarus, which was destroyed to the ground during the war years, has now been fully restored, has received further development, and the industrial output in 1952 is 150 percent. to the pre-war. The rapid development of industry in Belarus is evidenced by

the fact that the average annual growth of industrial production for the five-year period was 41 percent, the capacity of power plants was increased by 2.5 times against the pre-war level. The pre-war industry of Belarus was based to a certain extent on the use of the republic's raw materials. The main place in its development was occupied by the food, light and local industries. In every way developing these industries based on local raw materials, the Communist Party of Belarus pays special attention to the development of mechanical engineering, the output of which has increased 15 times against the pre-war level.

On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, such new industries as tractor construction, automobile construction, machine-tool construction, the production of bearings, motorcycles, bicycles, etc., were created in Belarus, which is a huge achievement in the post-war development of the national economy of Soviet Belarus. These branches of industry are developing on the basis of new achievements of Soviet industry, its technical growth and improvement. All of this is a concrete embodiment of Comrade Stalin's instructions regarding ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology.

The public economy of the collective farms of Belarus during the war was completely plundered and destroyed. I had to re-create everything. And now the Belarusian people can proudly declare that the agriculture of Belarus, with the huge help of our party, Comrade Stalin, has not only been fully restored, but has also received its further development. At present, the indivisible funds of the collective farms are much larger than they were before the war. The sown area of grain and industrial crops has been restored. The number of tractors and agricultural machines increased 2 - 3 times. Collectivization was carried out in the western regions of the republic. Millions of peasants in our western regions have taken up socialist agriculture, are building and strengthening collective farms, and developing their social economy. In Belarus as a whole and in each of the 12 regions separately, productive public livestock raising on collective farms has significantly exceeded the pre-war level.

The party organization, the Belarusian people realize that all these achievements became possible thanks to the enormous help of the party, the Union government and personally Comrade Stalin, who shows tireless concern for the general welfare of the people. (Applause.) With their help, the hard work of the Belarusian people gave its great fruits. But we also realize that we still have many shortcomings that hinder the development of the national economy. The production capacities of the new enterprises are not yet fully utilized; they must significantly increase the output. The industry of Belarus can develop much faster. The republic has sufficient human resources, well-developed water and rail transport, its national economy is fully provided with all building materials. The republic has a solid fuel base - I mean extremely large reserves of peat. Currently, about 75 percent. the needs of the industry are provided with local fuel. All these favorable opportunities for the further development of industry in Belarus should be more fully taken into account both by the governing organizations of the republic and by planning bodies and union ministries.

There are also many shortcomings and untapped opportunities in the development of agriculture in Belarus. The most important shortcomings are that we have not yet achieved the necessary increase in crop yields and livestock productivity on collective farms, have not overcome the backlog in the production of one of the most important industrial crops, flax, and are poorly using MTS equipment, material and labor resources of collective farms. Violations of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel in many collective farms have not yet been eliminated. The Belarusian party organization is fighting for the fastest elimination of these serious shortcomings.

Comrades! The Belarusian people, with great gratitude to our party, to Comrade Stalin, took the decision to carry out drainage works in the Polesye Lowland and regard this decision as a new manifestation of Comrade Stalin's greatest concern for the Belarusian people, for the growth and prosperity of Soviet Belarus.

The Polesie problem has long worried the Belarusian people. But the solution to this problem is associated with colossal material costs and great difficulties in the construction of hydraulic engineering. Only our

great country with its inexhaustible potential, modern technology, accumulated experience in the struggle to create the material and technical basis of communism is capable of solving such complex problems. By constructing the great construction projects of communism, transforming nature, the Soviet people are putting into practice the plans of Comrade Stalin on the paths of the transition from socialism to communism.

The solution to the Polissya problem is a radical transformation of nature on a vast territory covering over 42 thousand square kilometers. The solution to the Polesie problem will result in the development of millions of hectares of fertile peat lands. In Belarus alone, in the regions of the Polesye lowland, more than 3.5 million hectares of swamps and wetlands are to be developed. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the Polissya problem, which our party is tackling. It should be emphasized that in the conditions of Belarus (which has soils of normal moisture), highly fertile peat lands in terms of their production efficiency can be equated to the irrigated lands of the south of the country. To solve the Polesye problem, it is necessary to carry out a whole range of hydro-construction works in the Pripjat River basin, namely: cleaning and embankment of Pripjat itself, regulation of its tributaries by creating numerous reservoirs and other hydraulic engineering works.

In Soviet Belarus, there are a huge number of large and small rivers. A significant part of them, like some rivers of Ukraine, flows in the direction of the Pripjat, which is not able to absorb huge inflows of water, and therefore creates, so to speak, a congestion that is transmitted to all its tributaries. The flow of rivers slows down, and this leads to the flooding of swamps, meadows and pastures for a significant period of the year. The task is to eliminate this congestion on Pripjat with the help of a system of hydraulic structures, to make more than 400 rivers and streams in the Polesye lowland flow much faster, freeing the Polesye lands from excess moisture. It's not an easy task. But, armed with Stalin's instructions that "people, having learned the laws of nature, taking them into account and relying on them, skillfully applying and using them, can limit their sphere of action, give the destructive forces of nature a different direction, turn the destructive forces of nature for the benefit of society" - the Bolsheviks create seas,

break through canals, turn river beds, they will be able to solve this problem too. Millions of hectares of the most fertile lands of the Polesye lowland will be put at the service of communist construction. The waters that are now inundating the lands of the Polesye lowland will be collected in reservoirs, and their destructive power will be converted into electricity.

To this I just wanted to add that the huge deposits of potash fertilizers discovered in Belarus on the territory of Polesye are very favorably combined with the presence of large tracts of peat lands that need these fertilizers. Therefore, I believe that the postponement of the start of the development of potash fertilizers from the Belarusian deposit is undesirable. This will lead to a serious decrease in the material results of the development of the Polesye lowland.

I would also like to say about the enormous untapped opportunities that are fraught with numerous peat massifs located on the territory of Belarus and throughout the non-black earth zone of our country. Drainage and development of these lands does not require such large material costs and complex hydraulic structures. It is necessary to regulate water intakes, which are mainly small rivers, and establish a shallow drainage network. In Belarus, there are a lot of such tracts, and if we take all areas of the non-black earth belt, then we will talk about millions of hectares. The inclusion of these lands in agricultural circulation will make a significant amendment to the very concept of a non-black earth zone.

High yields of many crops are grown on peatlands. Experience shows that 20 - 25 centners per hectare is a guaranteed yield. The country will receive an additional tens of millions of poods of grain. Soviet Belarus, following the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Union Government, is doing a lot of work to drain and develop peat lands. In 1952, about 100 thousand hectares were already drained. This work will be expanded in subsequent years.

I would like to raise another pressing issue of the development of agriculture in the central and northwestern regions of the country, which includes Belarus. The experience of the leading collective farms shows that the lands of this part of the country can yield two to three

times more grain than they give at the present time. The mechanization of the main field work, especially on grain crops, has grown significantly and, according to the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan, will be completed by the end of the five-year plan. Now all the necessary conditions have been created for the timely and high-quality cultivation of land. The time has come when it is equally necessary to tackle the improvement of the fertilization and liming of fields. I believe that in areas of the non-chernozem belt, the issue of fertilizing fields is belittled. It is impossible not to notice the presence of a gap in the methods of work, which takes place in the agriculture of these areas. On the one hand - first-class technology in land cultivation, in caring for crops, in harvesting, the introduction of scientific achievements in field cultivation and animal husbandry; on the other hand, there are imperfect methods in the accumulation and application of fertilizers.

In the conditions of the central and northwestern regions, the widespread use of peat as a fertilizer is of great importance. Collective farms of Belarus in 1952 exported 12 million tons of peat to the fields. This is 2 - 3 times more than in previous years, but still far from enough.

If the business of extracting peat for fertilization is organized properly, on a large scale, covering all the lands of the non-chernozem belt, the material effect will be great. Practice shows that the main obstacle in the implementation of this task is the lack of mechanization. It is necessary on a national scale to solve the problem of creating equipment for the extraction of peat and lime for fertilizing and liming fields, concentrating this equipment in machine and tractor stations.

Comrades, I would also like to highlight some issues related to the development of science and the improvement of the activities of scientific institutions of the republic. Higher educational institutions, the state university, the Academy of Sciences, and cultural and artistic institutions have been restored and developed in Soviet Belarus. Much work is being done in the field of political and ideological education of the working people. Publishing activity has been significantly expanded. In 1952 the fourth edition of V.I. Lenin and 13 volumes of the Works of I.V. Stalin.

Achievements in the field of science, culture, art in our country are enormous. At the same time, it should be said that there are major shortcomings in the development of science in a number of Union republics, including Belarus. What are they? For a long time, scientific institutions have been dealing with a narrow range of those issues that are, as it were, of direct importance for the development of the national economy of the republic. There is no doubt that the academies of sciences must first of all resolve the fundamental questions of the development of the national economy of the republics. But is it really possible to allow them to confine themselves only to these issues and break away from the general problems of science, which is developing in our country? It is indisputable that the republican academies of sciences (in this matter, the Union Academy of Sciences should have shown great initiative) should have a closer connection with the scientific centers of our country, more actively participate in the solution of scientific problems put forward by the communist construction of science.

And further. The Belarusian Academy of Sciences has 17 institutes, but until the last year it did not have a Physics and Mathematics Institute, an Institute of Physiology, an Institute of Linguistics, or an Institute of Energy. Until recently, the Institute of Economics did not have a sector of political economy. It is clear that the absence of these institutions limited the scientific activity of the Republican Academy of Sciences and its scientists.

It is necessary to take additional measures to ensure that the scientific institutions and scientists of the Union republics would be more closely connected with the scientific centers of the country, more actively involved in scientific work to resolve the most important problems of Soviet science.

Comrades! In the party organization of Belarus, as well as in our entire party, before the 19th congress, reporting meetings, conferences, and a congress of the republic's communist party were held from top to bottom. The results and state of the work were comprehensively discussed. The Communist Party of Belarus is aware of the fact that along with the successes achieved in economic and cultural development, there are major shortcomings. Reporting meetings,

conferences, XX Congress of the Communist Party of Belarus showed that the communists of the republic do not want to put up with these shortcomings either in the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus, or in the activities of regional committees, city committees, district committees, Soviet and economic bodies.

The convocation of the 19th Party Congress caused a new wave of communist activity. Meetings and conferences were held under the sign of sharp and deep criticism and self-criticism. Criticism was directed against the bureaucratic methods of leadership, violations of internal party democracy, suppression of criticism, against the false behavior of individual communists in front of the party, non-Bolshevik selection of personnel and the cultivation of so-called personal loyalty among leaders. A broad pre-congress discussion of materials for the 19th Congress and reports of party committees, a high level of criticism of shortcomings will serve as a powerful impetus for the further rise of all-party work.

Comrades! The Communist Party of Belarus came to the 19th Congress of the Party of Lenin - Stalin as never before devoted to the great Leninist banner, as never before rallied around our genius leader and wise teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

The Belarusian people are filled with deep heartfelt gratitude to Comrade Stalin for helping Soviet Belarus to overcome the consequences of the war, to enter the broad road of powerful upsurge and all-round development of the national economy and culture, national in form, socialist in content.

Comrades! Our party and the Soviet people received a wonderful gift for the 19th Congress - Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." Comrade Stalin has enriched Marxist science with new theoretical propositions that are of historical importance for the party, the state, and for the entire international communist movement. Comrade Stalin clarified the fundamental questions of communist construction, discovered the fundamental law of socialism, and defined the basic conditions for the transition from socialism to communism. Our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, showed the Party and the people a clear path — the path to the complete victory of communism.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, the workers and working people of the whole world are deeply grateful to Comrade Stalin for his unparalleled feat in science, which opens up a bright future for mankind.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people will build a communist society!

Long live our great and dear comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

L.G. Melnikov, (Ukrainian SSR)

Comrades! (...)

The period between the 18th and 19th congresses will go down in the history of our people as the period of the greatest triumph of Leninist-Stalinist ideas, the policy of the Communist Party, which is the lifeblood of the Soviet system.

Inspired by the great plan of the Communist Party, set out in the historic speech of Comrade Stalin in 1946, the Soviet people achieved new outstanding successes in economic and cultural development.

In the fraternal community of equal peoples, thanks to the enormous help of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet government, Soviet Ukraine, an integral and integral part of the great Soviet Union, is growing stronger and developing. The cherished aspirations of the Ukrainian people for the reunification of all Ukrainian lands in a single Ukrainian socialist state have been fulfilled.

In the years of difficult trials, when our Motherland was in mortal danger, the Ukrainian people retained their unshakable loyalty to the great banner of Lenin - Stalin, rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and their leader, Comrade Stalin. The sons and daughters of Soviet Ukraine, together with the entire Soviet people at the fronts, in partisan detachments, in the rear, in evacuated factories, forged victory over the enemy, showing courage and boundless loyalty to the party, the socialist Motherland, with honor overcoming all the trials of the Great Patriotic War, the difficulties of construction and restoration of the economy destroyed by the fascist barbarians.

Relying on the brilliant Stalinist teaching on the national question, the Communist Party rallied the socialist nations of our country into a single fraternal family.

Feeling every day the tremendous help of the Party, all the peoples of our country and, above all, the great Russian people, the tireless care and attention of Comrade Stalin, the Ukrainian Soviet people quickly healed the wounds inflicted by the war and occupation, and successfully develops the socialist economy and culture, makes its worthy contribution to the nationwide building communism. The nationwide socialist emulation was a powerful force that roused the working people of Ukraine to a selfless struggle for the restoration and further development of the national economy.

The restoration and development of coal, metallurgy, machine-building, energy and other industries, railway transport was carried out on the basis of a radical reconstruction of old and construction of new enterprises, equipping them with modern Soviet technology, using the achievements of Soviet science, automation and widespread introduction of advanced technology.

In 1951, the volume of gross industrial output exceeded the pre-war level by 35.2 percent. In August of this year, the average daily production of the most important types of industrial products exceeded the level of 1940 in coal mining by more than 11 percent, iron ore - by 43 percent, pig iron smelting - by 39 percent, steel smelting - by 34 percent, rolled products - by 51 percent, electricity generation - by 51 percent.

In the post-war years, a number of new industries were created in Ukraine, the production of many new machines and mechanisms was mastered. Fundamental changes have taken place in the composition of the working class. More than 1,100 thousand people came to industry, graduating from factory training schools and vocational schools created on the initiative of Comrade Stalin. A significant rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class is a serious achievement of our Bolshevik Party in the post-war period.

The industrialization of the western regions of Ukraine is being carried out at a rapid pace. Oil, gas, coal, machine-building, electrical, forestry

and other industries are successfully developing here. More than 2,500 large and medium-sized industrial enterprises have been restored and rebuilt in the western regions. These areas have never known and could not have known such a rapid industrial development in the past.

During the postwar years, great qualitative changes have also taken place in the socialist agriculture of Soviet Ukraine. Small collective farms have been enlarged, the material and technical base has grown considerably, and the role of machine and tractor stations in collective farm production has increased. At present, machine-tractor stations perform over 80 percent of the total. all agricultural work in field cultivation. The pre-war yield of the most important agricultural crops has been surpassed. Collective and state farms from year to year fulfill their obligations to the state ahead of schedule. Collective farms have significantly increased their social wealth, the material well-being and culture of collective farmers has increased. A large army of foremost workers - innovators of socialist agricultural production - has grown up in the republic. Over the postwar years, 58 thousand collective farmers, machine operators and state farm workers have been awarded orders and medals, over 1,000 people have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Wide dissemination and widespread implementation of the experience of the foremost workers is our primary task.

Party organizations of the republic pay special attention to expanding the sown area and increasing the gross harvest of all agricultural crops and, above all, industrial crops, as well as the main food crop - wheat. The sown area of winter wheat in comparison with 1940 increased by almost 2 million hectares. Collective and state farms this year handed over wheat to the state by 182 million poods more than in 1940. This autumn, the republic's collective farms expanded the area of winter wheat by another 1 million hectares. As is known, the leading industrial crop in Ukraine is sugar beet. Sugar was produced from last year's beet crop by 46 million poods more than in 1940. There is reason to believe that this year too we will get no less sugar, and perhaps even more than last year. The party organization of Ukraine is taking all measures to significantly increase the yield of this most important industrial crop - sugar beet.

The most important task of the party organization of Ukraine is the further development of the cultivation of non-irrigated cotton, corn, cereals, legumes, potatoes and vegetables, the achievement of sustainable yields and an increase in the gross harvest of these crops.

The collective and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR have fulfilled the three-year plan for the development of socially productive livestock raising. Over the past three years, the number of cattle has almost doubled, while the number of other types of livestock has increased 2 - 3 times: Until now, its low productivity remains a serious drawback in the development of public livestock raising. The attention of Party organizations, Soviet and agricultural bodies is now drawn to the elimination of this serious shortcoming. We will undoubtedly eliminate this lag.

Soviet power, the collective farm system radically changed the position of the peasants in the western regions of Ukraine, opened the way for them to a new, happy life. Until recently, the lot of the working peasantry in the western regions was landlessness, hopeless poverty, hard labor for the landowner and the kulak.

The Ukrainian writer Olga Kobylanskaya in the novel "Land" painted a picture of the hard lot of peasants in Western Ukraine, their struggle for a piece of their own land. One of the heroines of the novel, Maria Fedorchuk, says: "We worked hard until we got this land ... If this land could speak, she would tell how much of our sweat was shed on it ..."

This novel describes a true case that took place in the village of Dymka, present-day Glyboksky district, Chernivtsi region, where the son of a local peasant, Savva Zhizhiyan, killed his brother to get an allotment of his father's land.

A collective farm was established in this village four years ago. When presenting to the collective farm an act for the perpetual use of the land, the collective farmer Ivan Zhizhiyan, the son of Savva, who killed his brother, said: "And here it is, the land beyond which the neighbor was looking at his neighbor as a wolf, his brother raised his hand against his brother. The evil times, when the land was the evil stepmother of the peasant, are a thing of the past. Now for all of us, she has become a

mother. For all this we thank our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! " (Applause.)

The collective farms of the western regions, using the rich experience of collective farm development accumulated in our country, and receiving enormous assistance from the Soviet state, are successfully developing their social economy. Our Party organization regards the further political, organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms in the western regions as one of its most important tasks.

For centuries, peasants living in the southern Ukrainian steppes suffered from frequent droughts, dry winds, black storms, dreamed of giving these fertile lands water. And only in our time, according to Stalin's plan for transforming nature, this folk dream is being realized.

The working people of Soviet Ukraine met with great satisfaction and joy, with a feeling of warm gratitude to Comrade Stalin, the government's decision to build the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station, the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals. The party organization of the republic will do everything to honorably fulfill the assignment of our party, the government, the assignment of the great Stalin to build these construction sites of communism in the south of Ukraine. (Applause.)

Significant successes in the development of industry and agriculture ensured a steady growth in the material well-being of the people. In the postwar years, over 72 billion rubles have been spent on the needs of public education, health care and social security in the Ukrainian SSR. As a result of the fivefold reduction in prices, the population of Ukraine received a net benefit of about 50 billion rubles. The restoration of many cities has been completed; new settlements have been built. Now the socialized housing stock already exceeds the pre-war level.

Here is one of the many examples showing how the well-being of our working people has grown thanks to the tireless cares of the Party and Comrade Stalin. Over the past three years, 101 residential buildings, a hospital, a kindergarten, a secondary school, a bathhouse, a stadium, and 7 shops have been built at only one mine named after Rumyantsev in Gorlovka. Many miners have built their own homes. The average monthly salary of one worker at the mine for the year increased from

1.107 rubles to 1.500 rubles. The miner now earns 2,570 rubles on average, and the driver of a new beautiful machine - a coal harvester - up to 7,000 rubles a month. Last year, miners were paid 986 thousand rubles of collective bonuses and 4.500 thousand rubles of remuneration for long-term and impeccable work. 427 miners visited resorts, sanatoriums and rest homes during the year. The mine workers purchased 65 Pobeda and Moskvich cars, 507 motorcycles, 570 bicycles, many pianos, radios, etc.

Serious successes have been achieved in the development of Ukrainian culture - national in form, socialist in content. There are about 30 thousand schools in the republic, where about 7 million children study now. The task is being successfully carried out: to cover all children in the countryside with a seven-year education and in cities with a ten-year education. We have 158 higher educational institutions with over 165,000 students, or 28 percent. more than before the war. More than 40 thousand young specialists graduate from Ukrainian universities annually. Nowadays more than 376 thousand young people study at the universities and technical schools of the republic, much more than before the war.

The Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Architecture, 490 research institutions with a large army of scientific workers operate in Ukraine. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic was established in Lvov. Scientists have solved a number of problems of great scientific and national economic importance.

Ukrainian writers and art workers have created many wonderful works that are highly appreciated and widely known among the Soviet people.

We know very well that the main condition for our further success in economic and cultural development is the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres, their ideological hardening, the communist education of the working people, intransigence to all kinds of manifestations of hostile ideology, and especially to the manifestations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

The organization of the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists has been improved in the party organization of the republic. The desire of party members and candidates, of the broad masses of the working people, to master the Marxist-Leninist theory is constantly growing. In the past academic year, the number of students in the network of party education reached 1.400 thousand people, including more than 700 thousand non-party workers, collective farmers and intellectuals.

This year, the release of the 4th edition of V.I. Lenin. 13 volumes of I.V. Stalin. Karl Marx's Capital and other works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism are being published in Ukrainian.

But in ideological work we still have major shortcomings and mistakes. The main one of these shortcomings is that in a number of sectors of the ideological front there are still insufficiently trained cadres in the theoretical sense.

The Central Committee of the CP (b) U, the party organization see these shortcomings and mistakes and take all measures to eliminate them as quickly as possible.

Comrades! In our ranks there is not and cannot be a shadow of complacency and seduction with success. The party organization of Soviet Ukraine is clearly aware of the fact that we have many shortcomings in our work, many shortcomings, and many unsolved problems. Communists spoke about these unresolved tasks and shortcomings in the work of party organizations with all their Bolshevik acuteness and irreconcilability at reporting and election meetings, conferences and at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks of Ukraine. More than half a million communists spoke at meetings and conferences. They sharply criticized the shortcomings still in party organizational and party-political work and made many valuable proposals for improving all party work.

In the report comrade. Malenkov quite correctly exposed and criticized serious shortcomings in the work of industry, agriculture and their leadership by our Party organizations and economic leaders.

Indeed, in the republic's industry, too, large reserves and opportunities remain far from being used, the use of which would make it possible to significantly increase the output of industrial products. At many

enterprises, production capacities are understated, and poorly used, and large equipment downtime is allowed. Some regional and city party committees, when assessing the work of industry, are judged by average data behind which lagging enterprises are hidden. We still have a lot of enterprises that do not fulfill production plans. For example, with the overall implementation of the coal production plan, there are still mines in the Donbass that cannot cope with their production targets and monthly shortage of thousands of tons of coal to the country. Last year a number of our machine-building plants did not fulfill the plan. Many enterprises fail to fulfill tasks to increase labor productivity, improve quality and reduce production costs. There is still no real struggle to save raw materials and materials, the struggle against waste and excesses.

The further growth of industrial production necessitates the fastest solution of such important issues as improving the water supply to Donbass and other industrial centers of Ukraine, accelerating the construction of power plants and power grids, and expanding housing construction.

It must be said that the party organization of Ukraine has not yet done everything to make full use of all the funds allocated for these purposes, so that the industrial enterprises and residential buildings currently under construction are included in the number of operating today. These issues are also being resolved extremely slowly in some of our union ministries - the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy Engineering, and the Ministry of Power Plants. And the solution of these important issues is urgent.

By no means have we done everything to improve the republican industry. In the production of many types of products, this industry has not yet reached the pre-war level. Improving the work of the republican industry is one of the most important tasks of our party organization.

A serious shortcoming in the development of agriculture in the republic is the presence of a number of lagging collective farms, machine and tractor stations and even entire regions. In Ukraine, there are 128 districts located in the Polesie zone, occupying a fifth of the territory of Ukraine. Collective farm incomes here lag behind other regions of the

republic. The advancement of agriculture in Polesye is a most important national economic task for our Party organization. We also need help from the planning authorities, from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and others.

The fastest elimination of shortcomings in the development of industry and agriculture, in ideological work, the successful fulfillment of the enormous tasks set in the report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, require from party organizations to further improve methods of leadership, improve control and verification of the implementation of decisions of the party and government, improve work on the selection and training of personnel, strengthening the party organizational and party political work, further strengthening the primary party organizations, an even wider deployment of self-criticism and criticism from below.

The publication of Comrade Stalin's brilliant works "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" and "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" is an outstanding event in the ideological life of our Party and the Soviet people. These works enriched and further developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism, illuminated the Communist Party and the working people on the path to the complete victory of communism.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the wise Stalinist foreign policy ensured a fair resolution of questions about the borders of our Soviet state, as Secretary of the Central Committee comrade Malenkov. Now Soviet Ukraine also borders in the west not with hostile states, as it was before, but with friendly countries of people's democracies, which are building socialism.

The entire Soviet people unanimously approves the wise foreign and domestic policy of our Communist Party. The whole Party and the Soviet people will meet with great unanimity the report of Comrade Malenkov's Stalinist program for the further struggle of the Communist Party for the triumph of the great cause of Lenin - Stalin.

Allow me to assure the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, that the party organization of Ukraine, rallying its ranks even more closely around the Lenin-Stalinist Central Committee of the party, resolutely

eliminating shortcomings and mistakes in its work, will raise the Ukrainian people to struggle for the further successful implementation of the Stalinist program of building communism in our country.

The Ukrainian people, like all the peoples of our great socialist homeland, owe all their victories and achievements to the leadership of our Communist Party, to our dear leader and teacher, our dear Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.) That is why the Ukrainian people, with a feeling of the deepest gratitude, with love and boundless devotion to their own father and teacher, the collector of the Ukrainian lands into a single Ukrainian socialist state, passes from mouth to mouth the nationwide toast: "Hai, our old father and teacher Comrade Stalin live!" (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

M.D. Bagirov, (Azerbaijan SSR)

Comrades! (...)

The draft directives of the party congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR and the amended Party Rules, developed on the basis of the works and instructions of Comrade Stalin, were greeted by the communists and all Soviet people with great enthusiasm, perceived them as a combat program of struggle for a further rise in the economy and culture of our Motherland.

Report of Comrade Malenkov on the activities of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) reflects the gigantic organizational and political work done by our party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin since the 18th Congress. In his historic report at the 18th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin substantiated the possibility of building communism in our country, revealed the prospects for the further development of the Soviet Union, gave the Party and the Soviet people a program of action for an entire historical era. The Communist Party, armed with the instructions of Comrade Stalin, led the country through the ordeals of the Great Patriotic War. During the war, the organizational talent, the inexhaustible strength and energy of our party, its indissoluble connection with the people, and selfless service to the socialist Fatherland were clearly manifested.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the peoples of our country, led by the great Russian people, won a world-historic victory in the Patriotic War, defended the freedom and independence of our Motherland, saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, helped many peoples of Europe and Asia to throw off the yoke of capitalism and embark on the path of building a new, socialist life.

Guided by the speech of Comrade Stalin of February 9, 1946, the party ensured in a short time the elimination of the grave consequences of the war and achieved the successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.

Our Party and the entire Soviet people owe all their successes and victories to the wise leadership of the brilliant architect of communism, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades! During the time after the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - both during the Great Patriotic War and in the post-war period - the Azerbaijani party organization under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party successfully coped with the tasks assigned to it. The level of industrial production for 1950 established by the fourth five-year plan was achieved in the third quarter of 1949. Oil production in the five-year period increased by 28 percent. Electricity generation in 1950 was 112 percent. to the task of the five-year plan and exceeded the 1940 level by 59 percent. The assignments of the five-year plan for other branches of industry were fulfilled and exceeded.

During this time, the enterprises of the oil refining, machine building, light, fish, food, meat and dairy, local industries and industrial cooperation of the republic have undergone a radical reconstruction and expanded.

Along with the oil industry, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin in Soviet Azerbaijan, on the basis of explored and revealed rich ore and raw materials, new branches of heavy industry are being created and developed: mining, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, etc.

The workers of the republic's socialist agriculture have achieved significant success in the implementation of the tasks of the five-year plan: the area under cotton has increased, the yield of cotton has increased 2.8 times; the task of the five-year plan for the growth of the social livestock has been exceeded.

The republic coped well with the tasks and in 1951 the plan for the production of gross industrial output was fulfilled by 102.3 percent. The enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, located on the territory of the republic, in 1951 fulfilled the plan for the production of gross output by 101.5%, including oil production by 100.1%. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the republic fulfilled the main tasks for agriculture, with the exception of cotton. The sum of capital investments in the national economy of the republic in 1951 alone amounted to about the same as in the entire second five-year plan, and in 1952 capital investments in the national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR amounted to almost the same as in the entire third five-year plan. We owe all this to constant assistance, to the fatherly attention and care of Comrade Stalin for the Azerbaijani people.

On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, in recent years, the Union Government has adopted a number of resolutions aimed at further improving the economy and culture of Soviet Azerbaijan. These decrees provide for measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the republic's oil industry.

On the personal instructions of Comrade Stalin, a lot of work is being done to explore and develop the rich oil fields at the bottom of the Caspian Sea. Advanced Soviet technology made it possible in a short time to create on the open sea, tens of kilometers from the coast on artificial foundations and islands, oil fields and comfortable working settlements. Oil production at sea is growing from month to month.

Suffice it to say that even if the drilling plans were not fulfilled, the growth of oil production in 1951 against 1950 at offshore fields amounted to 34.1 percent, and in 9 months of this year against the corresponding period of last year by 25.2 percent.

As shown by the positive results of deep exploration drilling, the reserves for the growth of oil production on land, in addition to other

regions of the republic, are horizons lying at great depths in Absheron. Using new, powerful domestic drilling equipment, Baku oilmen successfully cope with the drilling of superdeep wells of 3 - 4 thousand meters.

Our unforgivable, still not liquidated, mistake is the backlog of geological exploration, as a result of which not all of the republic's rich sources of oil have been put at the service of the country's national economy.

The draft directives of the Congress on the fifth five-year plan reads: "Ensure high rates of development of the oil industry. Provide for the further development of oil production at offshore oil fields." This place great responsibility on the Azerbaijani party organization. And we will make every effort to ensure that the tasks of the new five-year plan for our republic in the field of oil production are fulfilled and overfulfilled.

On the initiative and with the help of Comrade Stalin, grandiose work was launched in the republic to build the largest hydraulic structures. The completion of the construction of the Mingeaur hydroelectric complex and the continuation of the development of the lands of the Kura-Araks lowland, provided for by the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan, provide a sharp rise in the entire economy and a radical reconstruction of the republic's agriculture. The Mingachevir hydroelectric complex will not only provide cheap electricity to the national economy, but together with the Kura-Araksin irrigation system, it will make it possible to develop hundreds of thousands of hectares of empty land for wheat, cotton and other industrial crops and create a sustainable fodder base for public animal husbandry. Related to this is the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on increasing the production of wheat and cotton in the collective and state farms of Azerbaijan, adopted in 1950 at the suggestion of Comrade Stalin.

The timeliness and relevance of this decision is evidenced by the first results achieved in the agriculture of the republic. Over the past two years, the sown area under wheat and cotton alone increased by 205 thousand hectares, including 175 thousand hectares under wheat. Both last year and this year, the grain procurement plan was significantly overfulfilled, and this year more than twice as much grain has been

delivered to the state as in 1950. According to the plan, this year we must deliver more than one and a half times more cotton to the state than in 1950. The state of cotton today gives grounds to report that the state plan for the procurement of raw cotton this year will be exceeded. Exceeded the plan for tea. More than two times more green tea leaves were handed over to the state than in 1950. Other agricultural crops are also being successfully procured. The number of livestock has increased, the productivity of animal husbandry has risen. This should explain the successful course of procurement of livestock products in the current year. As of October 1, of this year, the plan for wool harvesting has been exceeded. Almost twice as much wool was handed over to the state as in 1950. Meat for 5.074 tons and milk for 5.962 tons more than last year on the same date. The annual plans for haymaking, silage and rough fodder preparation have been exceeded. As of October 1, 224 thousand hectares of hay were cut more than in the corresponding period last year; silos for 160 thousand tons were laid and roughage harvested by 985 thousand tons more than last year.

The fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955 poses new, even more responsible tasks for the country's agriculture. The Azerbaijani party organization will do everything so that the tasks for our republic arising from the new five-year plan are overfulfilled.

The party organization of Azerbaijan, implementing the decisions of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, has done a great job to raise the material and cultural level of the working people of the republic, in the preparation and education of personnel. During this time, many residential buildings, schools, hospitals, palaces of culture, clubs and other cultural and educational institutions were built, new higher educational institutions were opened, and a republican Academy of Sciences was created. Numerous national cadres, boundlessly devoted to the cause of Lenin and Stalin, have grown and are successfully working in all sectors of economic and cultural development. Suffice it to say that if in 1939 there were 12,143 specialists with higher education in the republic, now there are 36,373 of them.

Comrades! Work experience shows that mastering the Russian language, the language of our elder brother, the great Russian people,

the language of Lenin and Stalin, is of exceptional importance in raising culture, in training highly qualified personnel. It is the Russian language, this powerful means of interethnic communication, that makes it possible to achieve the culture of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union to become the property of all the nations inhabiting our great Motherland.

We have created pedagogical schools to train teachers of the Russian language. For the same purpose, eleventh grades have been organized in a number of secondary schools in Baku and other cities of the republic. Since the beginning of the current academic year, a pedagogical institute of the Russian language and literature has been opened on the basis of the teacher's institute to train teaching personnel for secondary schools in Soviet Azerbaijan.

Comrades, the ideological work of the Party, the communist education of the working people, as Comrade Stalin teaches, are of decisive importance in the building of communism. A huge role in the ideological life of our party and the Soviet people was played by the decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on ideological issues and creative discussions on various branches of science carried out on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics and on the economic problems of socialism are the greatest contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, they raise all our ideological work to a new, higher level, open up the broadest prospects for the development of Soviet science and culture.

The decisions and measures of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on ideological issues have rendered us invaluable assistance in our work on the communist education of the working people, in strengthening the Bolshevik intransigence towards all kinds of ideological perversions, in exposing the manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

The Azerbaijani party organization, guided by the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the instructions of Comrade Stalin, revealed serious shortcomings in certain areas of ideological work and took the necessary measures to eliminate them. The activity

of research institutions has been improved, the ideological level of teaching social sciences in universities has been raised, the preparation and defense of dissertations, and the awarding of academic degrees and titles have been streamlined. The relapses of bourgeois nationalism in literature and art, attempts to distort the history of the Azerbaijani people, underestimate the progressive, beneficial significance of Azerbaijan's annexation to Russia have been exposed. These measures have a noticeable effect on the education and ideological training of our cadres.

The organization of regions within the Azerbaijan SSR is of great importance in improving the work with personnel, in the selection, placement and education of personnel. The staffing of the staff of the regional organizations and the related rearrangement of people gave us the opportunity to study the personnel more closely and identify a rich reserve of young, capable workers.

Comrades! Comrade Stalin's constant attention and concern for the Azerbaijani people, great material and technical assistance provided to us, the numerous capable personnel available in Soviet Azerbaijan could have been used with greater results, with greater effect, if not for the presence of serious shortcomings and mistakes in our work.

The most serious shortcoming is the poor selection, placement and education of personnel, the lack of systematic painstaking work to create a large, prepared in all respects, personnel reserve. We talk a lot about working with an asset, but we do very little for an organized, constant selection of the best, capable comrades from this asset in order to replenish the pool of personnel. The absence of a comprehensively studied reserve must also explain the facts of unsuccessful promotion and appointment of people to one or another post that often occur in our country. The lack of the necessary cadre reserve must also explain the fact that after the enlargement of our collective farms, many of them have not been reinforced by proven and capable workers. The root of this evil lies in the misunderstanding by many of us of the need to organize work with an asset in such a way that each individual activist is in the spotlight, so that we know well all his positive and negative qualities and, in accordance with this, organize his education, hardening and training in reserve for subsequent advancement. These

and many other shortcomings in the work of the party organizations of the republic must explain that a number of enterprises in industry, transport, construction projects and many collective farms are doing poorly with their tasks.

But, speaking of our shortcomings, one cannot fail to note the poor assistance to us from some allied organizations.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the selection of personnel and the verification of fulfillment are the main thing, the main thing in the work of all our organizations. At the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1937, Comrade Stalin, referring to serious shortcomings in working with cadres, pointed out: their political and business suitability. " These words of Comrade Stalin can be attributed to the practice of selection and placement of personnel in individual units of the Main Directorate of State Mining Supervision under the Council of Ministers.

Comrades from the Ministry of Communications are not doing well with checking the execution of decisions, and especially with the execution of decisions. There are a number of decrees and orders of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, obliging the Ministry of Communications to build and, no later than in the first half of 1953, put into operation a communications enterprise important for our republic. For many years, representatives and designers of the Ministry of Communications came to Baku, but the ministry did not begin to practically implement the decision of the Union Government. The stubborn reluctance of the Ministry of Communications to comply with the government's decree made us turn to the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue for the second time. In November 1951, the Council of Ministers again ordered the Ministry of Communications to start building the said enterprise. However, judging by the state of construction today and the attitude of the Ministry of Communications to this issue, it, apparently, does not want to fulfill the resolution of the Union Government this time too.

The Party, Comrade Stalin, showing special concern for raising the theoretical and cultural level of our cadres, for equipping them with Marxist-Leninist theory, at the same time demands a deep knowledge of the task entrusted, to delve into the essence and comprehensively

understand the so-called trifles of each specific issue. It is impossible now to make decisions on this or that issue or to judge the state of affairs in this or that area only on the basis of summaries, memoranda, references from referents and consultants, without subjecting them to critical analysis and not being able to competently and authoritatively resolve this issue. This is especially the case for workers on the ideological front.

It is time to present our comrades from the Union of Soviet Writers and the USSR Academy of Sciences with a demand that they themselves know well and, guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, do everything possible to help local cadres, especially in the national republics, in the study, selection and assimilation of the rich cultural past of peoples Soviet Union all the best, useful, valuable and dear to us, the Soviet people.

In 1948, the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers, not understanding the essence of the matter, decided to hold a broad discussion in Moscow on the nationality of a number of writers and works of the past, including even such a reactionary, anti-popular book, saturated with the poison of nationalism and pan-Islamism, as "Dede Korkut". This venture was prevented by the Central Committee of the Party. With the help of the Central Committee of the Party, we ourselves have uncovered and exposed the reactionary nature and harmfulness of this book at the local level. After that, the Union of Soviet Writers and its publication Literaturnaya Gazeta, instead of drawing serious conclusions for themselves, raised a fuss around this issue, accusing everyone and everything, but keeping silent about their own mistakes and thereby leading the initiators of this harmful venture away from responsibility.

It would be possible to cite other examples showing that comrades from the Union of Soviet Writers often superficially and incorrectly approach questions concerning the history and culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The situation is no better in this respect and at the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Without dwelling on the activities of the institute itself, I would like to say a few words about the journal Voprosy istorii, which essentially reflects the work of this institute as its printed organ. The journal Voprosy istorii not only fails

to help the historians of our national republics to understand the nature of this or that historical event, but often takes an erroneous position on these issues. Last year, the magazine started a pointless, abstract discussion about the so-called "least evil" formula in the question of the annexation of non-Russian peoples to Russia. It is not known what purpose the magazine pursued by this discussion, but in any case it did not help our cadres in the localities, in the national republics, in their struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism in questions of history, if not to say the opposite. This is instead of raising the question of the progressiveness and wholesomeness of the annexation of non-Russian peoples to Russia on the basis of numerous historical data, archival materials and documents. While in no way underestimating the reactionary nature of the colonialist policy of tsarism, one must not forget that for many peoples in those specific historical conditions, when they were threatened with the danger of complete enslavement and extermination by the backward Turkey and Iran, behind which were the Anglo-French colonialists, the annexation of these peoples to Russia was for them the only way out and had an exceptionally favorable meaning in their future fate.

It is not evident that the journal *Voprosy istorii*, guided by the statements of Comrade Stalin about the role of the great Russian people in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, would comprehensively, specifically elaborate and cover the topical, vital for us, for the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of our country, the question of invaluable help that our elder brother, the Russian people, has rendered and is rendering to all the peoples of our country! (Applause.)

Comrades! Our party came to its 19th Congress, as never before, solid and rallied around the Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee, around its leader, Comrade Stalin. The 19th Congress will go down in the history of the Party and the Soviet people as a congress of building communism in our country.

There is no higher duty for every communist, there is no higher honor for every Soviet person, how to be an active fighter for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 19th Party Congress.

The Azerbaijani party organization - one of the tried and tested detachments of our party - will make every effort to ensure that the communists and all the working people of the republics were in the forefront of Soviet people building communism under the leadership of our party, under the leadership of our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin!

Long live Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

L.P. Lykova, (Ivanovo region)

Comrades! The 19th Congress of the Lenin-Stalin Party is an outstanding event in the life of our Party and the entire Soviet people.

To meet the congress with new achievements in all sectors of communist construction - this patriotic feeling imbued the deeds and thoughts of the entire Soviet people. The workers, peasants, and the Soviet intelligentsia, with complete unanimity, warmly approved the documents of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955 and the draft of the amended Party Rules. These documents set forth the new ambitious tasks of communist construction in our country.

The Soviet people know for sure that the Communist Party has no interests other than the interests of the people. Our people are deeply aware that they owe all the historical victories and the happiness of their lives to the glorious Communist Party, created and nurtured by the geniuses of the revolution, the great leaders of working mankind - Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (Applause).

At all stages of socialist construction, the Communist Party ensured a continuous upsurge in the entire national economy and culture of the Soviet people and showed exceptional concern for improving the material and living conditions of the working people.

The enormous victories of the Soviet people in building communism in our country are vividly and profoundly revealed in the report of the Party's Central Committee. The delegates of the congress who spoke today spoke of these victories in their speeches.

Comrades! The working people of the Ivanovo region have always felt and are feeling the daily concern of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally about the development of the national economy and culture. Only in the post-war period, the Central Committee twice heard the report of the Ivanovo regional committee of the party, deeply understood the affairs of the region and rendered great assistance in improving party work, in the further development of the economy and culture.

The Ivanovo region is an area of developed textile industry. Ivanov's textile workers provide a significant part of the country's textile products.

In recent years, the Central Committee of the Party and the government have done a great job of equipping regional enterprises with new equipment. Only in 1951 - 1952. 1,750 new looms, spinning and other machines, more than 1,700 different devices, mainly for the automation of equipment, were put into operation in our factories. At the same time, extensive work is being carried out to reconstruct old textile enterprises. Mountain factories. Furmanov and other cities of the region are almost completely reconstructed.

In recent years, the machine-building industry has been developing in the Ivanovo region. The region is now becoming not only textile, but at the same time the area of large-scale mechanical engineering.

The Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin personally, show extremely great concern for the cultural and living conditions of the Ivanovo textile workers, for their education and training. 7 higher educational institutions, 2 research institutes are organized and operate in the region, there are 34 technical schools. The factories of the region employ a large number of women, many of whom, due to family reasons, cannot be sent to study in other areas. Therefore, at the direction of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the party organizations of the region, together with the ministries, have widely deployed a network of evening technical educational institutions and correspondence departments at local universities and technical schools. Now all our large textile mills have evening technical schools. Over the past two years, hundreds of women workers have graduated from correspondence departments of Ivanovo and other universities,

evening technical schools and schools for working youth. More than one and a half thousand textile workers are studying on-the-job in evening technical schools and in correspondence departments of universities.

All this made it possible to strengthen the lagging sectors of the textile industry with technically competent and experienced workers, among whom there are many women textile workers.

Women are now working as directors of 12 factories in our region. They head such major enterprises as the Bolshaya Ivanovskaya Manufactory, the New Ivanovskaya Manufactory, the Nogin Factory, the Balashov Factory and some others. A significant number of women have been promoted to work as heads of shops, production managers and chief engineers of enterprises.

Thanks to the constant care of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks about the culture and life of our workers, 68 workers' clubs and houses of culture have been organized and operate in the region, there are 7 theaters, 16 sanatoriums and rest homes, 4 dispensaries. All of our factories and combines have pioneer camps. In the last two years alone, more than 100 thousand schoolchildren have rested in pioneer camps.

By decision of the Soviet government and the Central Committee of the Party, housing construction, the construction of children's institutions, hospitals and polyclinics is being widely developed in the region. Over the past year and a half, more than 160 thousand square meters have been commissioned. m. living space. This significantly exceeds the housing construction plan of previous years.

The Central Committee and the government render great assistance to the agriculture of the region. Recently, the machine-tractor stations have received a significant number of tractors, combines, flax harvesting and other machines.

In response to the concern of the party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally, the working people of the Ivanovo region, like the entire Soviet people, inspired by the new prospects for the further construction of communism in our country, are developing socialist

competition for the further advancement of industry, agriculture and culture, for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of production plans. ...

Competition developed with even greater vigor in enterprises and collective farms in the days of preparation for the 19th Congress of the Communist Party. Last and this year, the textile workers of the region, and with them workers in other industries, sent letters to Comrade Stalin, in which they took on increased socialist obligations. The struggle to fulfill these obligations formed the basis of the work of all-party organizations in the region and all working people.

Hundreds of production innovators have recently come to the fore at our factories, including innovators known outside our region: the weaver of the Bolshoi Ivanovskaya Manufactory, the Stalin Prize laureate Iraida Solodova, who proposed a new method of threading into a weaving shuttle; Lydia Tigalomsкая - a weaver at the Furmanovskaya factory, who proposed the most rational method for eliminating a broken warp thread; delegate of the XIX Party Congress - assistant to the foreman of the Ivanovo melange plant, Comrade Kucheroва, and many others.

Party organizations of enterprises have launched a struggle for the development of new technology: special schools for the technical education of workers are organized, technical conferences are held on the use of new technology, etc.

The equipping of our enterprises with new technology, the growth of technical literacy and the improvement of the general culture of the workers, the unfolding socialist competition made it possible to successfully fulfill the production plans and socialist commitments taken in the letter to Comrade Stalin. The most important branch of the region's economy - textile - in 1951 produced over 17 million meters of finished fabric in excess of the plan. All textile enterprises of the region fulfilled the state plan last year. In 1951, almost half a billion meters more finished fabric was produced than in the pre-war 1940.

Enterprises of the textile industry of the region on September 28 fulfilled the plan for 9 months of this year and gave over 10 million meters of fabric in excess of the plan. The enterprises of the machine-

building and chemical industries have also fulfilled the production plan.

This year, the Central Committee of the Party and the government set the textile workers the task: to provide the country's population with more fabrics, to raise their quality, and to learn how to produce good-quality and beautiful fabrics not only from high grades of cotton, but also from low ones. Earlier, before the Great Patriotic War, and in subsequent years, a large amount of low-grade cotton was processed into cotton wool and simply went to waste. To produce a good fabric from any kind of cotton, high skill of workers and engineering and technical workers was required, a restructuring of the production process, uninterrupted operation of equipment and an unconditional increase in the level of leadership of the industry on the part of party organizations and economic leaders. The textile workers of the region coped with this task. In 1940, when the enterprises worked almost exclusively on high or selected cotton, the textile factories of the Ivanovo region produced 89.5% of the first varieties. all fabrics. In the current year, working on any sort of cotton, textile workers in our region produced 93.4 percent of the first grades. all the tissues they produce. This is the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers and technicians, the result of the growth of their technical and cultural level and the better technical equipment of our enterprises.

However, comrades, there are major shortcomings and omissions in the leadership of the Party organs in the region's industry. This year, not all enterprises fulfill the production plan. Some factories did not fulfill the plan for labor productivity, overspending on raw materials. There are also large unproductive costs, for which the secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Malenkov. A number of enterprises allow the release of non-standard products, do not fulfill the plan for the production of products in the established range. This is especially true for the garment, local, cooperative and forestry industries in our region.

In the Ivanovo region, the necessary conditions have not yet been created for all workers to fulfill their socialist obligations. The issue of uninterrupted supply of raw materials to enterprises and of a radical

improvement of the ventilation system at factories has not yet been resolved.

Many enterprises in the current year are poorly assimilating funds allocated for capital construction.

There is no doubt that the responsibility for these shortcomings is borne by the regional party organs and, above all, the regional party committee. Not all-party organizations in our region correctly monitor the economic activities of the administration, the facts of formalism in organizing socialist competition have not yet been eliminated, and state discipline in a number of areas of work is still insufficient.

There would be much fewer shortcomings in the work of the enterprises of the Ivanovo region if some ministries were more efficient in managing our enterprises. By decision of the government, the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing was created. We had the right to hope that the supply of raw materials to enterprises would be improved. However, in recent years the quality of cotton supplied by the Ministry of Cotton Growing to the textile factories of our region has deteriorated. A large number of cotton pickers operate in the fields of the collective farms of the Uzbek SSR and other republics of Central Asia. This is definitely very good. But the point is that the Ministry of Cotton Growing and Minister Comrade Yusupov do not care enough about improving the design of these cotton pickers, since machine-picked cotton is sometimes of lower quality. The Ministry of Cotton Growing did not resolve the issue of cleaning cotton at ginneries. There is a lot of contamination in a significant number of cotton shipments coming from Uzbekistan.

Recently, the transportation of cotton has been completely unsatisfactory. Throughout 1952, despite the fact that there is a lot of cotton in the country, the enterprises of our region were supplied with it with great interruptions. We would like to ask the Ministry of Cotton to improve the quality of products, because the successful work of the region's textile workers will largely depend on this.

In connection with the growth of the regional economy, the turnover of goods is also growing. This requires improved transport performance. The main railway line of the region - Ivanovo - Aleksandrov - is in an

unsatisfactory condition. Several times the regional party committee put before the Minister of Railways, Comrade Beschev, the need for a major overhaul of this road. It cannot be said that Comrade Beschev and the apparatus of the ministry did not give an answer to the requests of the regional party committee. At the beginning of the year, the ministry, as a rule, answers that about 60 - 70 km of the track will be overhauled. In the middle of the year, the figure drops to 30 km, and as a result, only 6 - 7 km are repaired annually. And so, for several years in a row. The communists have a rule: if you gave your word - do it, promised - do it. It would be good if this rule, established in the party, was applied by Comrade Beschev in relation to the Ivanovo region. (Laughter, animation).

Also, the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR also solves some issues of the work of textile enterprises not quickly enough. In particular, the equipping of new finishing production equipment, which plays an important role in the struggle for high quality products, is proceeding very slowly.

The textile workers of our region make a demand to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises about the need to improve the management of capital housing construction and the construction of children's institutions. The Soviet government allocates huge sums for construction. But often these amounts are not fully utilized. The full utilization of funds allocated for construction is hindered to a large extent by the poor training of builders and designers. In our region, there is a clear discrepancy between the volume of construction and the training of these personnel. Therefore, we would ask these ministries to work with us to resolve the issue of improving the training of builders and designers and to use the institutes and technical schools in the region for this purpose.

Comrades! At the enterprises of the Ivanovo region and on collective farms, socialist competition for the early fulfillment of production plans developed with renewed vigor. By their selfless labor, the working people of the Ivanovo region, together with the entire Soviet people, will continue to strengthen the might of our Soviet state and fight for world peace.

Comrades! On the eve of the congress, our party and our people received a document of tremendous importance - the work of Comrade Stalin "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." In this historic work, Comrade Stalin clearly and accessible to all the people outlined the main ways of building a communist society in our country.

Comrades! The working people of the Ivanovo Region, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party, under the leadership of the great Stalin, will take all measures to fulfill the tasks set before the country by the 19th Party Congress. They are ready to carry out any task of the party, government and personally Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live our glorious Communist Party!

Long live the great leader of the Soviet people, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

A.Yu. Snechkus, (Lithuanian SSR)

Comrades! (...)

The Lithuanian people became convinced of the great strength of the Stalinist leadership from their own experience. Thanks to the fraternal help of the entire Soviet people, of Comrade Stalin personally, the working people of Lithuania escaped from the yoke of capitalism, put an end to backwardness, darkness and humiliation forever and embarked on the bright and broad path of building socialism.

During the years of bourgeois rule Lithuania was a semi-colony of the imperialists of the West. The American-British and other imperialists blatantly trampled on the vital rights of the Lithuanian people. With the help of their loyal servants, the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists, the imperialists completely ruled Lithuania. They tore away from Lithuania its capital Vilnius, the port of Klaipeda, enslaved the Lithuanian people. By plundering and enslaving the Lithuanian people, the imperialists of the West, with the help of their henchmen, hindered the development of industry in order to export cheap raw materials and sell their products at high prices. Agriculture in Lithuania fell into decline more and more. The working peasants were subjected to ruin, driven from their plots, in search of a piece of bread they rushed

overseas, where they fell into bondage to American capitalists, to Brazilian planters or Argentine landowners.

That is why, when the Soviet Union protected the Lithuanian people from the tyranny of the imperialists of the West and extended a fraternal helping hand to us, the working people of Lithuania rose to the fight to overthrow the corrupt bourgeois clique and established Soviet power. In the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Lithuanian people have risen to a new, free and happy life.

The perfidious attack of the German fascists on our Motherland interrupted the peaceful creative work of the Soviet people. The Communist Party, the great Stalin, inspired the Lithuanians, like all the peoples of the Soviet Union, to a sacred struggle for their liberation and instilled confidence in victory over the enemy. Warriors of the Lithuanian national formation of the Soviet Army, valiant partisans wrote more than one glorious page in the history of the Great Patriotic War.

The Union government, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, and personally Comrade Stalin in the post-war period rendered tremendous assistance to the Lithuanian people. Such assistance is possible only in our country, in the country of victorious socialism, where all peoples live in friendship and brotherhood, unthinkable under capitalism.

At a time when the American-British invaders enslave the peoples and trample on their statehood, the Lithuanian people, under the conditions of Soviet power, gained true freedom and independence, true statehood. Lithuanian lands became reunited only by the will of the mighty Soviet Union.

The bosses of American imperialism dream of turning Lithuania back into their fiefdom and Lithuanians into slaves of American imperialism. It was these predatory designs that Eisenhower recently revealed in one of his incendiary speeches. But this will never happen! No one will be able to turn the Lithuanian people off the path of development they have chosen - the Soviet path. The Lithuanian people are and will continue to succeed in the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The Lithuanian people are immensely happy and proud that in

the fraternal family of the peoples of our country they, as an equal among equals, participate in building a communist society.

The Lithuanian people come to the 19th Congress of the CPSU (b) with great success. The economy and culture of the republic are growing and flourishing. Industry is successfully developing in the republic - machine building, instrument making, machine tool building, turbine building, shipbuilding, a powerful cement plant has been built. The fishing industry has been re-established.

During the years of Soviet power, the share of industry in the national economy of the republic has almost doubled and is now 61 percent. The working class has grown in size. In 1952 there are almost three and a half times more industrial workers than there were in 1940.

In the course of the nationwide socialist emulation, thousands of Stakhanovites have grown up, noble workers become foremen, heads of shops, directors of enterprises; workers' political activity is growing.

During the years of Soviet power, the Lithuanian countryside has changed beyond recognition. Raising the consciousness of the working peasants, their further rallying around the Soviet regime, the Communist Party, the enormous assistance provided by the Union government in the mechanization of agriculture, the tireless concern and attention of Comrade Stalin to the construction of our young collective farms ensured the success of the socialist reorganization of the republic's agriculture.

Today the collective farm system in Lithuania has won finally and irrevocably. In the Lithuanian countryside, the socialist economic system reigns supreme. The Lithuanian peasant was forever freed from kulak bondage and exploitation, became a free builder of a new, collective-farm life. The times when the Lithuanian peasant used primitive tools are irrevocably gone. Thousands of tractors combine, and other sophisticated agricultural machines are now working in the Lithuanian countryside.

The collective farm system opens up unprecedented prospects for the further development of agriculture in the republic, for raising the culture and prosperity of the collective farm village. This is evidenced by the steady growth of the social economy of the collective farms, the

increase in their indivisible assets, the growth of livestock, and the extensive construction of production facilities. The collective farms of our republic are approaching the end of this agricultural year with good indicators.

During the years of Soviet power, major successes have been achieved in the development of Lithuanian culture, national in form and socialist in content. The doors of schools for the children of working people opened wide. The number of students in schools has almost doubled. If during the years of bourgeois power in Lithuania there were about 4 thousand students, and higher schools on average graduated about 100 specialists a year, now there are 14 higher educational institutions in the republic with a total number of students about 15 thousand people, i.e. ... more than four times more. The annual graduation from universities is about 2 thousand people, i.e. 20 times more than in the days of bourgeois power. During the years of Soviet power, the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR was created. The Academy of Sciences is rendering ever greater assistance to the development of the national economy and culture of the republic. The allied government provides constant assistance to the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR in improving its work.

These facts speak of the flourishing of the Lithuanian national culture under the conditions of Soviet power; they convincingly show that the Soviet government created all the conditions for introducing the working people to culture and education. The party organization of the republic is also widely conducting cultural and educational work among the Polish population in their native language in the areas of the Vilnius region with the Polish population.

In the light of all these achievements in the development of the national economy and culture, the Lithuanian people again and again turn their thoughts to the great Russian people. With the help of the Russian people, the Lithuanian people freed themselves from the oppression of tsarism. The great Russian people helped the Lithuanians to throw off the hated yoke of capitalism.

The great Russian people saved the Lithuanians from the threat of extermination by fascist cannibals. With a generous hand, the Russian

people are helping us in the development of the republic's national economy and culture.

That is why the Lithuanian people are filled with ardent love and gratitude to their elder brother and friend - the great Russian people. (Applause.)

One of the conditions for the successful development of the economy and culture of the Lithuanian SSR is a decisive struggle against bourgeois-nationalist ideology and its concrete carriers. Bourgeois nationalists have been exposed as the worst enemies of the people, servants and loyal dogs of foreign invaders, selling their people, their country, not stopping before any crime against the people in the name of preserving their class privileges, in the name of the right to exploit the working people, to profit from their sweat.

The bourgeois nationalists did not live up to the hopes of their imperialist masters. Their bit rates. The years of Soviet power in Lithuania are the years of the triumph of Soviet ideology, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, friendship and brotherhood of peoples, the ideology of life-giving Soviet patriotism, uniting all the peoples of our country into a single fraternal Soviet family.

The complete defeat of the exploiting classes and their parties - bourgeois nationalists of all stripes, the consolidation of the socialist system, the strengthening of the Soviet ideology of brotherhood and friendship of peoples created all the conditions for the growth and development of the new Lithuanian Soviet socialist nation.

In the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, the concern of the party and the government for the further development of the Lithuanian SSR, for the growth and prosperity of the economy, culture and welfare of the Lithuanian people found their new vivid expression. This document outlines a detailed program for the further industrialization of Soviet Lithuania, the development of agriculture, and the rise of the culture of the Lithuanian people.

The Lithuanian people greeted this document with the greatest approval as a program for the further struggle for the prosperity of the republic in the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union. We

understand that all this requires an improvement in work, an increase in the fighting efficiency of the party organization of the republic and its governing bodies. Success in the development of the national economy and culture of the Lithuanian people would have been greater if serious mistakes, omissions and shortcomings had not been committed in our work.

These mistakes were pointed out to us by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), these mistakes and shortcomings were sharply criticized by Bolsheviks at the reporting and election party meetings, conferences, at the 7th Congress of the CP (b) of Lithuania.

The party organization of the republic is not fighting enough for the fulfillment by each enterprise of the production plan in the established range, poorly revealing unused capacities and reserves at enterprises, and insufficiently exercising party leadership in socialist competition.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) rightly pointed out to us the shortcomings in collective farm construction. On collective farms, violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel are still allowed, there are cases of theft of collective farm property, illegal seizure of collective farmland, in some places kulaks have crept into collective farms to harm collective farms from the inside. The struggle for the solution of the main problem in agriculture - increasing the yield, increasing the number of livestock and its productivity - is not being sufficiently pursued. The party organization of the republic is taking the necessary measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

An important condition for the further strengthening of collective farms in the republic is the elimination of the farm system - the legacy of tsarism and the Lithuanian bourgeoisie. The farm system complicates the use of technology, lowers the productivity of collective farm labor, prevents the introduction of correct crop rotations, and is a brake on the struggle for further organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

The collective farms of the republic, along with the solution of the main production tasks in agriculture, have the opportunity to begin resettlement from farms to collective farm villages. The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Lithuania and the

Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR developed measures to resettle collective farmers from farms and submitted them to the Council of Ministers of the USSR. We ask you to help us in solving this issue.

During the years of Soviet power, numerous cadres of party, Soviet, economic and other workers have grown in the republic. In this matter, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) provided us with constant and great assistance. However, we are still not fulfilling the task set by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of promoting and educating Bolshevik national cadres in the republic. At party conferences, party organs were severely criticized for insufficient work in this area.

Fulfilling the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the creation of its own Soviet intelligentsia, the party organization has done significant work in training the cadres of the intelligentsia, in the matter of their Bolshevik education. A great deal of work is also being done to re-educate the old intelligentsia, the overwhelming majority of which is actively involved in socialist construction.

Success in raising the national cadre of the Soviet intelligentsia would have been unthinkable without resolutely overcoming and eradicating the remnants of the influence of bourgeois-nationalist ideology among certain groups of the Lithuanian intelligentsia.

The bourgeois nationalists, exposed as enemies of the people, do not come out openly now. They and their overt and secret henchmen are trying by deceit to smuggle in their views, to mask them, so that the backward elements can be poisoned with the poison of chauvinism. This is done mainly by distorting the past of the Lithuanian people, idealizing feudal times, by idealizing the so-called bourgeois-national movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This movement itself is falsely portrayed as supra-class, and its leaders as progressive fighters for the cause of the people. At the same time, the nascent revolutionary and workers' movement, its role and significance in the liberation of the Lithuanian people, the influence of the revolutionary movement in Russia, the leading role of the Russian working class, the Bolshevik party are hushed up.

On the basis of Comrade Stalin's writings on the national question, the party organization exposes this false idealization of the past, this disguised smuggling of bourgeois nationalism.

At the reporting and election meetings, at the Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the views of the bourgeois-nationalist persuasion, smuggled through by individual workers, met with severe unanimous condemnation. The communists rightly demanded from the party bodies to intensify the struggle against the manifestations of bourgeois-nationalist influence still taking place, to prevent them, because where the work of the communists is weakened, hostile influence can penetrate there.

The party organization of the republic will continue to tirelessly fight for the eradication of all remnants of bourgeois nationalism, no matter how they are disguised, and will intensify the work on the communist education of the working people, which is the most important condition for our successful movement forward towards communism.

In conclusion, let me make a few remarks about some Union ministries, which do not always sufficiently fulfill the instructions of the Union Government.

At party conferences in Vilnius and Kaunas, where the republic's universities are located, at the congress of the CP (b) of Lithuania, the communists criticized the Ministry of Higher Education. This ministry is extremely bad at enhancing methodological assistance to universities in the republic and improving the cultural and living conditions of students. The ministry made especially many mistakes in staffing our universities. More than once there have been cases when the ministry sent in unsuitable and even politically dubious workers. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of State Farms pay great attention to the republic's agriculture. However, it must be said that these ministries are doing very poorly with an important decree of the Union government on land reclamation. But the implementation of these reclamation works means a further increase in yield and expansion of the fodder base for animal husbandry.

The Ministry of the Electrical Industry and the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry are extremely poorly concerned with

the needs of their factories. The noted shortcomings in the activities of the Union ministries, which we feel, must be eliminated in further work.

Comrades! We are aware that there would be far fewer shortcomings in our work if we did better in the party-organizational and party-political work.

There are still facts when Party bodies take the path of petty tutelage and substitution of Soviet and economic bodies, lose the Party leadership, weakly exercise Party control and verification of implementation.

Criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, are still underdeveloped in the party organization of the republic. Party organizations and the press ignore serious shortcomings, barely expose them, and struggle insufficiently to eliminate them.

Report comrade. Malenkova directs party organizations to further improve party work, to raise the fighting efficiency of every party organization, every communist. This is of particular importance for our young party organization - the Communist Party of Lithuania, which was admitted to the glorious Bolshevik party after the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania.

Our party came to its 19th Congress united and monolithic, closely rallied around the Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee, around its teacher and leader, Comrade Stalin.

The changes in the Rules of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) introduced by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to the present Congress are permeated with the desire to further strengthen and even more rally the ranks of our party, to increase the activity and combat effectiveness of all its organizations. This issue was devoted to a significant part of the report of comrade. Malenkov. To raise the level of all our organizational-party and party-political work, to improve the selection and education of cadres, to increase the exactingness of cadres and their responsibility for the assigned task, to strengthen party and state discipline, to multiply ties with the working masses, to expand self-criticism, especially criticism from below - this is what the Central Committee of

our Party teaches us. Fulfillment of these tasks will make it possible to rouse our entire Party, our entire people to fulfill the resolutions that will be adopted by the 19th Congress, to implement the grandiose Stalinist program of communist construction.

Long live the glorious party of Lenin and Stalin!

Long live our great Stalin! (Applause.)

O. N. Mikhailov, (Moscow)

Comrades! (...)

The Leninist-Stalinist Komsomol strives in everything to justify the title of the faithful assistant and fighting reserve of the Communist Party. Comrade Stalin says: "The Komsomol has always been in the forefront of our fighters. I do not know of cases when he lagged behind the events of our revolutionary life in our country ". And in military affairs, as it was during the Great Patriotic War, and in labor, during the years of peaceful construction, the Komsomol went and is in step with the party. At factories and collective farms, at construction sites of communism, at work to create field-protective forest belts - everywhere young builders of communism are selflessly working. Many wonderful innovators have emerged from among young people.

The Party Congress outlines a program for building communism in our country. A new page is opening in the history of Soviet society, in the life of the peoples of the whole world.

Comrade Stalin's work "The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" ideologically arms the Party, the Soviet people, and indicates the path of the transition from socialism to communism. This work of Comrade Stalin belongs to those brilliant creations of thought that move the development of the entire society forward.

Komsomol members, all Soviet youth consider it a matter of their honor and valor to fight selflessly for the successful implementation of Comrade Stalin's plans for building communism. (Stormy applause.)

The new situation poses new challenges. Proceeding from the instructions of Comrade Stalin, we must approach all aspects of the

activity of the Komsomol, ensure a new upsurge in work on the communist education of young people. This will require a lot of effort, overcoming many difficulties, combining a militant revolutionary sweep with concreteness and efficiency.

Comrade Stalin teaches that one of the conditions for preparing the transition to communism is to achieve such a cultural growth of society that would ensure all members of society the all-round development of their physical and mental abilities.

In direct connection with this is the program developed by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) for the further rise of public education, the polytechnic of schools. Soviet youth have deeply learned that without knowledge and science it is impossible to successfully build a new society. The overwhelming majority of young people study in schools, technical schools, universities, in various evening and correspondence courses. It is well known what great success our school has achieved. But there are also drawbacks in her work: a large number of repeaters, a significant number of students who do not succeed in certain subjects, poor organization of teaching and educational work in some schools, the lack of school buildings in a number of cities and districts - all this cannot but worry the party, Soviet and Komsomol bodies.

The teacher plays a decisive role in the school. A certain number of teachers do not have the appropriate education. However, the work to improve their qualifications, the organization of distance learning, the activities of methodological associations sometimes suffer from major shortcomings. Great demands are made on Soviet pedagogical science. Meanwhile, we have an obvious lag here. There are no well-developed textbooks on pedagogy. The experience of advanced teachers is poorly studied and generalized. The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences does not provide answers to many important questions, does not publish meaningful works, and shows itself weakly in the revision of some textbooks. It is necessary that Party and Soviet bodies devote as much effort to public education as this extremely important matter deserves.

Unfortunately, not all-party bodies are closely involved in school issues. Let's refer to an example. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) drew the attention of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Kyrgyzstan to significant shortcomings in the work of schools, but these

shortcomings are being corrected slowly. There are illiterate people in the republic, the general education plan is not being implemented, there is a dropout of students, especially girls; many evening schools for working and rural youth work poorly.

At the Congress of the Communist Party of the republic, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Kyrgyzstan, Comrade Razzakov, had to admit that the party and Soviet bodies of the republic were unsatisfactory in managing public education. It must be assumed that this criticism will contribute to increasing attention to schools, teachers, primarily from the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Kyrgyzstan.

It is necessary that, in the light of the new tasks, the education of young people and raising their cultural level should be in the center of attention of the Komsomol. Ensure the leading role of Komsomol members and pioneers in their studies, constantly help school principals, teachers, and class teachers in all their teaching and educational work, actively participate in all activities to implement universal secondary (ten-year) education, polytechnic school, train new cadres of teachers, strengthen educational - the material base of the school - these are our responsibilities.

The Komsomol should also work even more actively in universities, help the party in training new cadres of highly qualified specialists from among young people.

The works of Comrade Stalin in the field of linguistics and political economy show again and again the great power of advanced revolutionary science. The Komsomol is obliged to strive for young specialists in any branch of knowledge to tirelessly master the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, so that the study of revolutionary science would be a daily vital necessity for young people.

Each social era has created heroes of its time. The era of socialism also created such a hero. The hero of our time is a Soviet patriot, an active builder of communism, devoted with all his heart to the cause of Lenin and Stalin. The Soviet young man develops and is brought up harmoniously and comprehensively. High moral qualities, tireless work for the good of the people, constant striving for knowledge,

science, culture, regular sports, active participation in public life - this is what is characteristic of a young Soviet man of our days.

But we cannot fail to notice the facts testifying to attempts of alien influence on young people. Remnants of the past in the minds of people make themselves felt. In some enterprises, there are cases of violation of labor discipline by young workers. Both in the city and in the countryside there are idlers among young people, violators of the rules of socialist society. Some young men and women fall under the influence of religion.

There are serious shortcomings in the leadership of the Komsomol Central Committee of ideological work among young people. Often educational work is conducted with little content, formally, and does not attract young people. In many Komsomol organizations this work is extremely neglected. Communist education of young people has always been the main thing for the Komsomol. The importance of educating people is growing even more now, in the period of the gradual transition from socialism to communism. The task is for the Komsomol, guided by the instructions of the Party Congress, Comrade Stalin, to improve ideological work among the masses of young people in every possible way, to educate the young generation in the spirit of communism. We must resolutely do away with shortcomings in ideological work and raise it to the level of new challenges. There is no doubt that the party organizations will render every possible assistance to the Komsomol in this.

Comrade Malenkov in his report paid a lot of attention to literature and art. Soviet youth love and highly value wonderful Soviet art and literature - an important weapon in the struggle for communism.

In recent years, many excellent works have been created, which are the pride of our people, and play a huge role in shaping the communist views of young people. But some writers publish raw, unprincipled works, lag behind life, in their work they bypass many important aspects of work, study, and everyday life of young people.

The Soviet theater creates few good works dedicated to our socialist life. The award of only two Stalin Prizes for plays published last year speaks volumes about the ill-being that has created in the drama, designed to

help educate the younger generation. The Board of the Union of Soviet Writers, the Committee for Arts under the Council of Ministers of the USSR held dozens of conferences and sessions devoted to discussing the reasons for the lag in Soviet drama. A lot of articles have been published on this subject but sometimes one gets the impression that some playwrights have completely stopped writing plays and write mainly articles in which they explain why there are no plays about Soviet life. (Animation in the hall).

Among young people, fair criticism is often heard that the USSR Ministry of Cinematography makes serious shortcomings in its work, creates few good films dedicated to Soviet reality. The leaders of the USSR Ministry of Cinematography and the Union of Soviet Writers not only admit these shortcomings, but also continuously discuss the question of how to rectify the situation. At the same time, the Ministry of Cinematography complains about the board of the Union of Soviet Writers for the lack of benign scripts. In turn, the board of the Union of Soviet Writers criticizes the Ministry of Cinematography. There are controversies, and few good films are made.

The Party teaches that it is not enough to admit a defect, it is necessary to be able to correct it as well. It is time for the Ministry of Cinematography, the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers, and the Committee for Arts to respond to criticism on the merits. The cause of the communist education of young people will in many ways benefit from this. New good works of literature, art, cinema will be received by young people with deep respect and gratitude.

The party teaches the Komsomol to link every step of its teaching and upbringing with practical tasks in building a new society. In response to the decisions of the party congress, the Komsomol will even more actively develop socialist competition among young people. Komsomol members and young people in all branches of industry will strive to increase production, increase labor productivity, reduce costs, and improve product quality. The Komsomol members and the youth of the village will strive to increase the yield of all crops, the further development of public livestock raising, and the improvement of the work of collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations.

It should be noted that a useful initiative of young innovators does not always receive the necessary support. I will refer to examples. Young workers now laureate of the Stalin Prize, com. Dikov, Chikirev and others, with the active help of engineers and technicians, achieved a large increase in metal cutting speed. High-speed methods open up huge reserves of the machine tool park. But some ministries, such as the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Engineering, do not really support this matter. From year to year, the ministry does not fulfill the plan for the introduction of speed limits. Now ministry officials have apparently decided to abandon such planning altogether, mistakenly believing that this will be a safer life.

Comrade Malenkov talked about a lean approach to spending resources. At the initiative of the youth of the Comrade Stalin automobile plant, about 3 thousand tons of metal were saved here in the first half of the year due to various measures. It is not hard to imagine what a huge amount of metal can be saved throughout the country if it is spent more carefully. Overestimation of metal consumption, poor cutting, huge tolerances - all this is common in many factories. We must declare a decisive struggle against wastefulness, mismanagement, persistently implement the slogan of a regime of economy.

The Party, Comrade Stalin, constantly teach us not to put up with shortcomings. If a Komsomol member sees a flaw, he is obliged to seek its elimination. If the Komsomol organization knows that, for example, there are omissions in the work of the collective farm, the Charter of the agricultural artel is being violated - there are, unfortunately, many such facts - it must seek to eliminate the shortcomings. Komsomol members not only can but are also obliged to signal shortcomings to the Party and Soviet bodies. Indifference, a passive attitude towards shortcomings should not be characteristic of a member of the Leninist Komsomol.

The new situation presents us with the task of further raising the level of internal Komsomol work and improving the leadership of the Central Committee of the Komsomol. Criticism of shortcomings in the work with personnel, given in the report of Comrade. Malenkov is directly related to the Komsomol. Some Komsomol leaders are

embarking on the unworthy path of deception, deception, and gloss over shortcomings. Let these facts be isolated, but we cannot tolerate them.

In the Novosibirsk, Ryazan Komsomol organizations of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, facts were revealed when some Komsomol leaders did not contribute to the development of criticism and self-criticism, took the path of clamping down on criticism. We must expel the bearers of such anti-Party morals from Komsomol work. The Komsomol must develop and encourage criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, especially criticism from below. This is the only way to strengthen each primary Komsomol organization, to raise the activity of the Komsomol members.

Comrades! The basis for the success of the Komsomol is the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin party. Just as a living being cannot live without light and air, so the Komsomol cannot live without the leadership of the Communist Party of Lenin and Stalin. The governing party organs render enormous assistance to the Komsomol on a daily basis. But we sometimes meet such district committees, city committees, regional party committees who forget about their duty to lead the day-to-day communist education of the young generation. There are facts when the leadership of the Komsomol organization is carried out not by the bureau of the regional party committee, its first secretary, but by one of the secretaries, in the order of the so-called patronage. What this leads to can be seen in the example of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee. Taking advantage of the lack of control, the Irkutsk regional committee of the Komsomol violated the Bolshevik principles of personnel selection. At times random people got to the Komsomol work. Criticism and self-criticism were in the corral. Instead of decisively revealing these shortcomings, the bureau of the regional party committee smoothed out the sharp corners and displayed liberalism. The Central Committee of the Komsomol and the regional committee of the party managed to correct the shortcomings only with the help of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Comrade Stalin direct the work of the Komsomol on a daily basis and render it enormous, invaluable assistance. Nowhere is there such a

concern for young people as we do in the Soviet country. The Komsomol, all Soviet youth warmly thank the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin for this concern, for the happiness and joy of our life. (Applause.)

The Central Committee of the Party is concerned with all aspects of life, work, and education of Soviet youth. By the 18th Party Congress, the Komsomol had 8 million people. Now the Komsomol unites about 16 million Komsomol members. During the reporting period, over 4 million members of the Komsomol joined the ranks of the Communist Party from the Komsomol. The pioneer organization named after V.I. Lenin.

By the 18th Party Congress, the pioneer organization numbered about 11 million pioneers. Now, about 19 million young pioneers are united in the pioneer squads.

The Komsomol arrived at the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) with a strong army, as never before rallied around the Central Committee of the Party, the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! For the entire army of young builders of communism, there is nothing higher than to fight under the invincible banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin for the triumph of communism, for the great cause of Lenin-Stalin. (Applause.)

Let me assure our leader, the Communist Party, let me assure the congress, Comrade Stalin, that the Komsomol members and young people are ready to fight for communism and will always follow their native Communist Party, Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

No threats and adventures of the imperialist aggressors can hinder the great cause of building communism in our country. Any attempts of the enemy will be thwarted and smashed to smithereens. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people and their youth have mastered the Stalinist science of winning well. Let the reactionaries from the United States remember this.

The sun of communism shines over our fatherland. The youth of the Soviet country feels inexhaustible energy in themselves, is full of

creative joy and enthusiasm, faith in the triumph of communism, and the great party of Lenin and Stalin inspires and leads us to fight.

Soviet, Stalinist youth is burning with the desire to devote all their strength, mind, will to the service of the Motherland, the Communist Party, the cause of communism - the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin - forward to communism!

Long live our great leader and teacher, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

A.M. Puzanov, (Kuibyshev region)

Comrades! (...)

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, our party is fighting for a powerful new upsurge in the socialist economy and culture, leading the Soviet people forward to the triumph of communism.

The path to the complete victory of communism for the Soviet people is indicated by Comrade Stalin's new brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." The fundamental economic law of socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, is of the greatest importance for our movement forward towards communism.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the essential features and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism are to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology.

The fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR is based on this fundamental economic law of socialism and, defining a new powerful upsurge in the country's national economy, ensures a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

The Kuibyshev party organization in the period between the 18th and 19th congresses grew quantitatively, hardened ideologically and politically and came to the 19th congress of the party united, united around the Central Committee of the party, around the leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The Kuibyshev Region, which is a part of the immense Soviet Motherland, can serve as one of many examples of what profound transformations have been made in our country according to the brilliant plan of Comrade Stalin, what brilliant prospects the new Stalinist five-year plan opens up for the country.

In the mountains. Machine-building, oil refining, food and light industries are widely developed in Kuibyshev and the region; new capital construction is underway on a huge scale. In general, the industry of the city of Kuibyshev and the region successfully fulfills the state plan for the production of gross output and annually gives a large increase in production. So, for 1950 - 1951. the volume of industrial production in comparison with 1949 increased by 70 percent, and in eight months of this year compared with the same period last year - by 19.5 percent. Labor productivity is growing steadily. However, not all enterprises in our country are fulfilling the state plan. Many enterprises work irregularly, have low quality indicators in work.

Kuibyshev party organization, guided by the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), set forth by Comrade. Malenkov in the report of the Central Committee, will take all measures to quickly eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises and ensure that each enterprise fulfills the state plan.

At the 17th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin set the task - to create between the Volga and the Urals a new largest oil base in the country - the Second Baku. The Party and the Soviet people fulfilled this instruction of Comrade Stalin with honor. In the Kuibyshev region, which is one of the most important new oil regions of the country, in 1952 oil will be produced many times more than in 1940.

The oil industry of the region, thanks to the care of the party and the government, has been enriched with the most advanced and perfect domestic technology, wonderful prospects for further technical

progress have opened up for oil workers. The oil industry of our region has rich opportunities for further rapid growth.

Comrades! On the initiative and instructions of the great Stalin in the region of the mountains. Kuibyshev, a gigantic hydroelectric construction was launched. The working people of the region, like the entire Soviet people, with a sense of legitimate pride in our glorious Motherland, with a sense of the deepest gratitude and gratitude to their own comrade Stalin, greeted the historic decision of the USSR Council of Ministers to build the world's greatest Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and irrigation systems in the Volga region.

Thanks to the daily attention of the Central Committee of the Party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally, a team of thousands of builders was created in a short time, the construction site is equipped with the latest first-class domestic equipment, which allows fully mechanizing all the main work on the construction of the waterworks. The team of builders of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station, full of determination to fulfill the honorable Stalinist task with honor, is achieving new labor successes every day. The Bolsheviks of the Kuibyshev region and the collectives of thousands of hydro-builders and builders of irrigation systems instructed to convey to our leader and teacher Comrade Stalin that the task set by the party and the government will be completed on time, and in 1955 the capital of our Motherland, Moscow, will receive the first current from the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station. (Applause.)

Comrades! Over the past years, the agriculture of our region has also achieved noticeable success. The sown area in 1952 in comparison with 1940 increased by 12 percent, including the sowing of the main food crop - spring wheat, increased by 20 percent, sowing of forage crops increased almost two and a half times. The social number of livestock on collective and state farms also increased significantly, the gross output of field cultivation and animal husbandry increased, and the marketability of agriculture increased. The state and collective farms of the region from year to year increase the amount of grain and other agricultural products handed over to the state. The wages of collective farmers have risen. This year, collective and state farms fulfilled the

grain procurement plan ahead of schedule and fully provided themselves with seeds for spring sowing in the spring of 1953.

Where is the source of the colossal growth of agricultural production in our country? "The source of this growth," teaches Stalin, "is in modern technology, in numerous modern machines serving all these branches of production." The main implements of agricultural production are concentrated in the machine and tractor stations. Comrade Stalin points out that "the concentration of the main instruments of agricultural production in the hands of the state, in the hands of machine and tractor stations, is the only means of ensuring high rates of growth in collective farm production."

Thanks to the care of the party and the government, Comrade Stalin, the machine-tractor and forest protection stations in our region are continuously replenished with new and newest equipment: powerful tracked tractors, self-propelled combines, hay mowers, forage cutters, etc. High technical equipment made it possible to mechanize all the main work in field cultivation by 96 - 98 percent, the harvesting of grain combines on collective farms already makes 95 percent.

But we are aware of the fact that along with some successes in agriculture in our region, there are also serious shortcomings. In the management of agriculture, we have all the shortcomings that Comrade Malenkov. Therefore, the productivity of agricultural crops is still insufficient and the productivity of public livestock raising is low. The task of creating a solid forage base is being solved extremely slowly, gross violations of the Charter of an agricultural artel have not been fully eliminated.

The regional party organization, fulfilling the decisions of the 19th Party Congress, will persistently fight to eliminate the existing shortcomings and ensure a further rise in the region's agriculture.

The rapid development of the economy of the Kuibyshev region is accompanied by a steady increase in the material well-being and culture of workers. In recent years, new cities have sprung up in the region - Zhigulevsk, Novokuibyshevsk, workers' settlements of oil workers and builders. Only for 1949 - 1951. enterprises and institutions built and put into operation about 400 thousand square meters. m of

new living space, and this year it is planned to build and introduce another 290 thousand square meters. m of living space. Large-scale works are being carried out to improve cities and workers' settlements, to supply gas and heat to residential buildings, to improve water supply, to build cultural, household and communal enterprises; the number of schools, hospitals, clubs, kindergartens and nurseries in the region is constantly increasing.

In connection with a consistent decline in retail prices for consumer goods, the purchasing power of the population has sharply increased, and the sale of food and industrial goods has increased. Along with the growth of material well-being, the cultural level of the working people is steadily increasing.

The historic decisions of the Central Committee of the Party on ideological issues, creative discussions on philosophy, biology, physiology, linguistics, political economy, carried out at the initiative of Comrade Stalin, became the basis for the further upsurge of the entire ideological work of the Party.

An outstanding event in the ideological life of the Party and the entire Soviet people, and the greatest contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, were Comrade Stalin's brilliant works on linguistics and economic issues, which opened up vast expanses for an unprecedented flourishing of advanced Soviet science and culture.

The enormous work of the Party in ideally arming its members, in the communist education of the masses, has yielded fruitful results. In our country a new man has grown up, brought up by Lenin and Stalin, the creator and creator of a new, communist life. The remarkable appearance of this man stands before us from the pages of the draft of the amended Party Charter, in which the political and moral qualities of a member of the Communist Party - the bearer of the world's most advanced Marxist-Leninist ideology, a tireless innovator, sober in assessing the results of his labor - are defined with Stalinist depth and clarity, irreconcilable to shortcomings, an inspired fighter for the victory of communism.

Every Soviet person, a true patriot of our Motherland, compares personal actions and actions with the requirements that the party

makes to the communists, strives always and in everything to be at the level of those lofty tasks set by the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Fulfilling the instructions of Comrade Stalin, given by him in his report at the 18th Party Congress, the Kuibyshev Party organization carried out significant work on the ideological hardening of the Communists and the Soviet intelligentsia. The study of the history and theory of Bolshevism has become an urgent need for cadres in all branches of work. But it must be said that the level of party education in the region is still far behind the tasks set forth by Comrade Malenkov in the reporting report of the Party Central Committee. The tireless concern of the Party and the state for creating an abundance of spiritual culture, combined with the ideological growth of our cadres, led to a further rise in the cultural level of the working people of our region, as well as of the entire Soviet people.

Comrades! In the light of the tasks set in the report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the new five-year plan, a number of urgent and important questions arise, which I will dwell on.

The decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station on the Volga river provides for the supply of 2 billion 400 million kWh of electricity to the regions of the cities of Kuibyshev and Saratov per year. This requires a timely solution to the issue of the integrated development of energy-intensive industries in the Middle Volga region. Well-known events in this direction are already underway. But this is far from enough to fully utilize the cheap electricity of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station. Meanwhile, the USSR State Planning Committee is delaying, as it seems to us, the resolution of the question of the location of industry in the area of the hydroelectric complex. This circumstance requires speeding up the decision of the question of which plants should be located in the Kuibyshev area in order to begin their construction in the near future.

Prospects for further development in the fifth five-year plan of one of the most important economic regions of the country - the Volga region - strongly dictate the need for a sharp increase in the freight turnover of the V.V. Kuibyshev. In this regard, the USSR State Planning Committee

and the Ministry of Railways should give special consideration to the electrification of this railway and the rapid development of its Syzran-Batrak junction.

Among the top-priority works of the five-year plan is the construction of irrigation systems in the Volga region. More than two years have passed since the government entrusted the USSR Ministry of Agriculture with drawing up an irrigation plan. However, the ministry admits extreme slowness in this matter, and the minister, comrade Benediktov, shows undemanding attitude to workers in carrying out such an important government assignment. As a result, the ministry has not yet finalized the irrigation scheme, which hinders the turnaround of work on the construction of the main canals and reservoirs. The Ministry of Agriculture does not show the proper activity in the development of agricultural technology issues, especially the mechanization of irrigation of irrigated lands. The Ministry of Agriculture should soon complete the drawing up of a plan for irrigation of the lands of the Volga region, as well as strengthen construction organizations for the construction of irrigation systems and, starting next year, allocate funds for the construction of irrigation systems in amounts that ensure the completion of this important task on time.

In order to prepare in time for the reception and use of large water, the Ministry, together with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin and local organizations should develop a differentiated regime for irrigation of agricultural crops, agricultural technology for irrigated agriculture on large areas. It is very important to select, breed and test new varieties of wheat, primarily durum wheat, sunflower and other crops, develop methods and design machines for the mechanization of irrigation, and organize mass training of personnel for irrigated agriculture. In order to study the use of electro mechanisms in irrigated agriculture, it is necessary already in 1953 to organize on the basis of the existing MTS several experimental electric-machine-tractor stations.

Comrades, the Kuibyshev party organization, all working people of the region express their boundless devotion to the great cause of the party of Lenin - Stalin, their boundless love to the brilliant leader and teacher,

dear Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. The workers of our region will spare no effort and energy in order to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 19th Party Congress, the tasks of the fifth five-year plan - the five-year plan of peace and creation.

Long live the glorious and victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live the wise architect of communism, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

October 6, (Evening meeting)

Presiding D.S. Korotchenko.

The meeting continued the discussion of the reports of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

Ya.E. Kalnberzin, (Latvian SSR)

Comrades! Since the XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, our Motherland has passed a glorious and majestic path. Comrade Malenkov, in his report on the work of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), spoke about the great victories and conquests won over the past period by the Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, its leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

The history of mankind knows not a single people, except our Soviet people, who would have won such great world-historical victories, performed such heroic deeds and deeds both on the battlefields and in peaceful construction. There has never been another party in history that would have played such a great role in the life of its people and the fate of all mankind, which would have raised the international prestige of its state so high as the party of Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party of Soviet Latvia came to the 19th Party Congress with great success. The Communist Party of Latvia was admitted to the VKP (b) at the end of 1940, after the Latvian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, overthrew the anti-popular fascist

government and established Soviet power in Latvia. Therefore, we, the delegates of the Communist Party of Latvia, for the first time since 1919 participate in the work of the Congress of the CPSU (b). We bring our heartfelt gratitude to our dear and beloved leader and liberator of the Latvian people, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The working people of Soviet Latvia owe all their victories to the party of Lenin and Stalin, which showed the Latvian people the path to victory and confidently leads them to the shining heights of communism. The successes of the Republic of Latvia in socialist construction are a living and vivid example of the strength of the Leninist-Stalinist friendship of peoples. The great Russian people helped the working people of Latvia to win freedom. The entire family of fraternal Soviet peoples is rendering invaluable assistance to the Latvian people in building a new life.

The reactionary nationalist bourgeoisie, during its twenty years of domination, has turned Latvia into a food and raw material appendage of the West European imperialist states. The actual masters of the country were foreign capitalists. In 1939, the share of foreign capital in all industrial production in Latvia was about 52 percent. In some industries this percentage was even higher. The bourgeois rulers retarded the development of the country's productive forces. The industry worked mainly on imported raw materials. In bourgeois Latvia, dozens of enterprises were closed annually, and thousands of workers were thrown into the streets. In some years in Latvia there were up to 70 thousand unemployed.

The working peasantry of bourgeois Latvia was in an extremely difficult situation. In the last five years of the domination of the fascist clique alone, 25,000 peasant farms went bankrupt, and their property was sold under the hammer. The army of farm laborers reached 200 thousand people.

In bourgeois Latvia, science, literature and art served the capitalists. All kinds of reactionary theories flourished in science oriented towards the imperialist West; the theological faculty played a leading role at the university.

From the first days of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, tremendous creative work began under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the help of all the fraternal republics. Thanks to the Soviet system, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic quickly followed the path of economic and cultural development. Industry in 1940 alone produced 21 percent more output than in the previous year, 1939. Unemployment was completely eliminated. Farm laborers and land-poor peasants received land from the Soviet regime. The first machine-tractor stations, machine-horse-rolling stations were organized. Peasant farms were also assisted with mineral fertilizers, seeds and money.

The treacherous attack of the Nazi invaders temporarily interrupted the peaceful labor of the Latvian people. Together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, Latvians rose to defend their socialist homeland. The best sons and daughters of our people fought heroically in the ranks of the Soviet Army and in partisan detachments, and those evacuated into the interior of the country worked selflessly at enterprises and collective farms.

The war and the three-year fascist occupation caused tremendous damage to the national economy of the republic. The total amount of losses caused to the national economy of the republic amounted to 20 billion rubles.

After the heroic Soviet Army defeated the German-fascist invaders, the working people of Latvia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, began to rebuild their war-torn economy and expand socialist construction. The republic's industry was restored in less than three years, and the working people of the republic, relying on the industrial power of the Soviet Union, not only restored the industrial enterprises destroyed by the war, but radically reconstructed them on the basis of the introduction of the latest Soviet technology and advanced production methods. A huge number of machines, machine tools and other equipment were received by Latvia from the Russian Federation and other union republics. A number of large enterprises have completely renewed their equipment.

Along with the restoration, new industrial construction was widely developed. Instead of small, fragmented industry, large-scale industry

grew up, some branches of which acquired all-Union significance. The level of industrial production in 1950 established by the fourth five-year plan was reached already in 1948. How high the rates of industrial development of Soviet Latvia were in the post-war years can be seen from the fact that the average annual growth of industrial production was more than 45 percent. The total volume of industrial production in the five-year period has increased more than six times, and the level of the pre-war 1940 in output has been exceeded three times. The number of industrial workers in the republic for the same time increased by 2.5 times.

During the years of the post-war Stalinist five-year plan, the structure of industrial production in Soviet Latvia changed dramatically. Heavy industry took the first place. Machine building and metalworking industry became its leading branches. Their share in the total industrial production of the republic has risen to 48 percent.

The industrial development of the Latvian SSR has allowed our industry to master new types of products that have never been produced before: cars for electrified railways, powerful electric motors and generators for electric rolling stock, tram cars, mobile power plants, floating grab cranes, universal woodworking machines, control and measuring devices for cars, rock-harvesting machines, electric lighting fixtures for high-rise buildings in Moscow and other types of products.

During the years of the post-war Stalinist five-year plan, the economic face of the republic has radically changed. From a backward, agrarian country, as Latvia was under the bourgeois system, it turned into an industrial-collective farm republic with a highly developed large-scale industry.

The working people of Latvia are active participants in the greatest buildings of the Stalinist era - hydroelectric power plants and canals on the Volga and Dnieper, Amu Darya and Don. Latvian enterprises send large grab cranes, telephone equipment, measuring instruments, building materials to the great construction sites of communism.

The party organization of the republic educates the working people in the spirit of a truly socialist attitude towards labor. The workers of our enterprises realize that they are working not for the exploiters, but for

themselves, for the good of their people, for the good of the socialist homeland. Having become the real masters of their country, workers and engineers and technicians take care of using the internal reserves of their enterprises. In the last three years alone, the republic's industry has generated over 1.2 billion rubles in profit. The pre-Congress competition took on a wide scale. The collectives of enterprises direct their socialist commitments to overfulfilling production targets, to increasing labor productivity, reducing costs, and improving product quality. There are already two thousand workshops and brigades of excellent quality in the republic, four thousand brigades are competing for this honorary title. In honor of the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b), dozens of industrial enterprises fulfilled their nine-month plan ahead of schedule.

However, it should be recognized that there are a number of serious shortcomings in the work of the republic's industry. In his report, the secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Malenkov, sharply criticized the shortcomings in the work of industry, agriculture, in the field of party organizational, party political and ideological work. The indicated shortcomings take place both in our republic and in our republican party organization. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia took measures to eliminate these shortcomings and omissions, but these measures are still clearly insufficient, for which the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Latvia and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR were severely criticized at the XII Congress of the Communist Party of Latvia.

The leaders of some ministries, central administrations, trusts, party and Soviet bodies, often content with high average indicators, do not always ensure the rhythmic work of every enterprise, every branch of industry. As a result, many enterprises do not fulfill their production plans. Some heads of ministries, departments and enterprises violate state discipline and do not ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the types of products in the established nomenclature and assortment, do not fulfill planned targets to increase labor productivity and reduce costs. We still have insufficient use of internal resources and opportunities for an even greater growth of the industry of Soviet Latvia.

In the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the new five-year plan, great attention is paid to the development of the economy and culture of our republic. A new and vivid manifestation of Stalin's concern for the further prosperity of Soviet Latvia imposes on us a special responsibility for fulfilling the most important economic and political tasks.

Great prospects are opening up for us in the further development of electrical machine building, machine tool building, shipbuilding. The increase in electricity generation in our republic by about 2 to 2.5 times, as stipulated in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress, is of paramount importance for the industrialization of Soviet Latvia. The republic is in dire need of a significant expansion of the energy base, since at present enterprises, especially in Riga, are supplied with electricity insufficiently and with great interruptions. For a radical solution to the energy problem, it is necessary to include in the plan of the fifth five-year plan the design of new large hydroelectric power plants on the Daugava River.

The development of agriculture in Latvia in the post-war years is closely related to its socialist reconstruction. One of the first measures taken by the Soviet government after the liberation of Latvia from the Nazi invaders was the completion of the agrarian reform, which had begun in 1940. As a result of this reform, 75 thousand landless and land-poor peasants received land.

Convinced of the advantages of collective farming, having taken over the rich experience of collective farms in the fraternal republics, the working peasantry of Latvia, on the basis of voluntariness, firmly embarked on the path of socialist reorganization of agriculture. At first, slowly, in a stubborn class struggle against the kulaks and bourgeois nationalist elements, and then the number of agricultural artels grew rapidly. The year 1949 was the year of the final turn of the Latvian peasantry to the socialist path of development, and at present more than 98 percent of peasant farms are united into collective farms.

The successes of collective farm development have determined the broad possibilities of mechanizing agriculture, and at present there are more than 100 machine and tractor stations in Latvia, which have become the main and decisive base of agriculture and have played a

huge role in collectivization. The machine and tractor stations are equipped with a large number of tractor seeders, cultivators, flax headers, reapers and other agricultural machines. Harvesters for harvesting bread, flax and beet appeared for the first time in the fields of Latvia. The Soviet government provides the collective farm peasantry with tremendous assistance. Only in 1951 Latvia received a lot of tractors, combines, threshers, thanks to this, in 1952 the sown area of collective farms in comparison with 1951 increased by 107 thousand hectares. The sown area for spring wheat was expanded by 48 percent, industrial crops - by 11 percent, vegetable crops - by 42 percent.

On the opening day of the 19th Party Congress, the republic reported to Comrade Stalin on the fulfillment of the state grain supply plan. The republic has produced food crops this year by almost a million poods more than last year at this time.

Implementing the decision of the Party and the government on a three-year plan for the development of public livestock breeding, all collective farms in the republic currently have four livestock farms, and some have five farms. The republic's collective farms have fulfilled the three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry, and they have fulfilled the task in terms of the number of pedigree and improved cattle. Collective and state farms have done a lot to improve breeding and increase the productivity of livestock. The foundation was laid for the development of pedigree horse breeding. Further successes in the development of animal husbandry will be associated with the need to expand the forage base in every possible way.

Our successes in the field of agriculture could have been more significant if the Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies did not allow serious deficiencies in the management of agriculture. For a long time, some local Soviet and party bodies ignored cases of gross violation of the Charter of the agricultural artel, did not promptly expose the intrigues of the enemies of the collective farm system who encroached on collective farm public property, showed liberalism towards violators of the Charter of the agricultural cartel and did not bring them to harsh responsibility. Party and Soviet bodies have not yet been able to overcome the harmful traditions of the old village, which hinder the timely implementation of agricultural work on the basis of scientific

data. In many collective farms, the culture of agriculture is still at a low level. At present, crop rotations have been developed only in 927 collective farms out of 1,500.

A broad program for the further development of agriculture in our republic has been outlined for the next five years. The gross harvest of grain crops should be doubled, which will enable the Republic of Latvia to provide itself with its own bread. The gross harvest of the most important industrial crops - flax and sugar beets - will more than double. By the end of 1955, the number of cattle should double, pigs - three times, poultry - ten times.

For the further development of agriculture in the republic, it is necessary to carry out reclamation work. Large areas of agricultural wetlands - about 700 thousand hectares - need to be drained. In addition, a significant part of the soil cover of the republic has excessive moisture, therefore, not only swampy areas, but also large areas of already used agricultural land require drainage.

We have, as in Lithuania, to solve the big and complex task of organizing collective farm villages instead of farms. The presence of numerous farms creates serious difficulties in solving the problem of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms and in carrying out measures aimed at the rapid and comprehensive development of socialist agriculture. To carry out this work, we need appropriate assistance from the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Union Government.

It is our duty to eliminate in the shortest possible time the serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture, and significantly improve political work in the countryside, to concentrate the efforts of the entire collective farm peasantry on fulfilling and overfulfilling all the tasks stipulated by the state plan, as well as the obligations undertaken by agricultural workers in a letter to comrade Stalin.

Comrades! Economic successes, their strength and duration, Comrade Stalin teaches, entirely depend on the level of party organizational and party-political work. The republican party organization has grown several dozen times during the years of Soviet power and came to the XIX Congress of the party organizationally strengthened, ideologically

grown, closely rallied around the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the great leader and teacher of Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" equips our cadres with knowledge of the economic laws of socialism, illuminates our further path of transition from socialism to communism, and helps to successfully solve all complex issues of building communism in our country.

Let me, on behalf of the republican party organization, assure the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b), Comrade Stalin, that, unswervingly guided by the decisions and directives of the Stalin Central Committee, armed with the decisions of the XIX Congress, relying on the granite theoretical foundation of the works of Lenin and Stalin in solving all questions of communist construction, By deploying and leading self-criticism and criticism from below, the party organization of Latvia will continue to be a loyal and loyal detachment of the great party of Lenin-Stalin, ready to fulfill all the tasks assigned to it in the struggle to build communism in our country.

Long live the great party of communists, the party of Lenin and Stalin - the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Long live the great leader and teacher of the Party and the Soviet people, the best friend of the Latvian people, our dear, beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

I.T. Grishin, (Stalingrad region)

(...)

More than 13 years have passed since the XVIII Congress. During these years the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, have traveled a glorious path. No state in the world could have withstood such a difficult test as the last war, without losing its economic and political independence. Our socialist state successfully overcame these difficulties and in a short time achieved a new powerful development of the economy, a significant increase in the welfare and cultural level of the working people. These successes confirm with all their might the correctness of

the general line of the party, the advantages of the socialist system and its superiority over the capitalist system.

In solving the problems facing our country, both during the war and in the post-war period, local party organizations have played and are playing an active role, which the Central Committee of the Party led daily with deep knowledge of the matter, noticed and corrected shortcomings in their work in time.

Comrade Malenkov rightly spoke in his report about the weakening of internal Party work in individual Party organizations. This was the case in our Stalingrad regional party organization. We had serious mistakes in the methods of guiding the regional party committee in socialist construction. We were overly carried away by economic issues and allowed the oblivion of party-political work, ineptly combined party political, mass agitation work with the solution of specific tasks of economic development. All this led to a weakening of the work of the primary party organizations, to a decrease in the activity of the communists.

The Central Committee of the party corrected the regional committee in time. The instruction of the Central Committee of the Party helped our regional party organization to strengthen its fighting capacity, to activate the communists and to mobilize the working people of the region to solve the tasks that were set before the region by the party, the government, and personally by Comrade Stalin.

It is known that the city of Stalingrad with its industry during the war was destroyed to the ground. The economy of the region was also seriously affected. However, thanks to the efforts of the working people of Stalingrad and the region, with the daily help of the entire Soviet people, the party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally, a huge amount of work was done in a short time to restore the destroyed economy. All factories were completely restored and significantly expanded, which made it possible to significantly increase the output of tractors, steel, rolled products, barges, ships, as compared to the pre-war level, as well as to master the production of excavators, powerful suction dredgers for large construction projects and oil equipment. We surpassed the level of the pre-war period in terms of gross output as a whole back in 1949.

During the post-war period, many residential buildings were built in Stalingrad with a total area of 1.340 thousand square meters. m, 90 schools, hospitals, theaters, clubs, 7 universities have been opened.

Noticeable improvements have also taken place in agriculture. There are now 900 large collective farms in the region, which serve 180 machine and tractor stations and 46 forest protection stations. Improvement in land cultivation and the use of advanced agricultural technology allowed the regional collective and state farms, even in unfavorable climatic conditions, to increase the yield of agricultural crops. As a result, the collective and state farms of the region began to accurately fulfill the plan of grain deliveries to the state, fully meet their needs for seeds and forage, and began to give out more grain for the workday to collective farmers.

Improvements in the region's agriculture are especially noticeable in the current year. Collective and state farms have harvested grain crops one and a half times higher than last year and handed over grain to the state by 25 million poods more than last year, and grain deliveries were mainly made with wheat.

But it is known that the agriculture of our region is often subject to the destructive effects of droughts and dry winds. In order to put an end to this eternal enemy of agriculture in the southeastern regions of the country and achieve high, stable yields of all agricultural crops and increase the productivity of public livestock raising, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a plan for transforming nature with a complex of hydraulic structures was adopted. According to this plan of gigantic transformation work in the Stalingrad region, not only the economy, but also the nature and climate are being rebuilt and completely changed. The plan provided for the construction of the Volga-Don shipping canal with reservoirs and a large irrigation and watering system, as well as the Stalingrad hydroelectric complex, which should irrigate 675 thousand and water 2 million hectares of land in our region alone.

In addition, we are building and must continue the construction of thousands of ponds, reservoirs, planting, in whole or in part, six state field-protective forest belts out of eight provided for by Stalin's plan for

the transformation of nature. In general, the region needs afforestation on an area of 700 thousand hectares.

Millions of hectares of irrigated and watered lands, combined with a large number of ponds and reservoirs, with forest belts that will protect crops from winds and black storms, the introduction of correct crop rotations and the enhancement of the entire culture of agriculture, of course, create and create conditions in our places for obtaining high sustainable yields of all agricultural crops.

Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature is being carried out extremely quickly. The age-old dream of the Russian people to unite the Volga with the Don has come true. Construction of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin completed within the timeframe set by the government. The canal was put into operation by operating enterprises.

The construction of the second giant, the Stalingrad hydroelectric station with the Volga-Ural gravity canal, began. Last year, the team of builders of the Stalingrad hydroelectric complex fulfilled two annual plans. Having launched socialist competition in honor of the 19th Congress of our Party, the hydro-builders are striving to complete the plan ahead of schedule for the current year as well.

Large work is being done on afforestation. If before the adoption of the Stalinist plan for transforming nature in the region, forest belts were planted on an area of 22 thousand hectares, but now the plantings have been carried out on an area of 170 thousand hectares. Landings on the state strip Kamyshin - Stalingrad, 250 kilometers long, have been completed ahead of schedule.

Huge, downright fabulous prospects for the development of the national economy are opening up for the southeastern region of the country in connection with the implementation of the majestic Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature. This plan, as we can see, is quickly being implemented.

However, I would like to point out that there are some drawbacks to this enormous work. First of all, it seems to us that the preparatory work is still not being carried out to the full for the full use of the enormous economic opportunities that are being created by the

construction projects of communism. Some ministries, planning and research organizations are clearly lagging behind the tasks set before them by the party and government.

In the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan, great attention is paid to the construction projects of communism. But the questions connected with the gigantic hydraulic engineering structures and the richest prospects for the development of all branches of the national economy in the zone of these construction projects are so significant and vital that it is necessary to say a little more fully about them in the decisions of the Congress.

Hydroelectric power plants will make it possible to develop industry on a large scale in the South-East. There will be an opportunity, in addition to a significant expansion of existing enterprises, to create new large factories and entire industries. Agriculture is also gaining a new, unprecedented scale. This obliges the relevant ministries, the State Planning Commission, and scientific institutions to think in advance about drawing up a comprehensive plan for the development of the economy in the regions of the southeast of the country. Care must be taken in advance to make more correct and fuller use of all the favorable conditions created here for the growth of industrial and agricultural production. Unfortunately, these issues are still being slowly resolved.

To study and prepare economic justifications for the development of productive forces in the area of the Stalingrad hydroelectric complex, it would be necessary to create a complex group of employees of research organizations, academies, interested ministries, to define a more clear program and terms of work, obliging them to submit their views to planning authorities.

It would be good for a better study of the productive forces of this economic region to organize a branch of the Academy of Sciences in the south-east of the country, located, say, in the city of Stalingrad. (Animation in the hall).

The large scale of construction work required a significant increase in electricity generation, an increase in cargo transportation, and the production of building materials. Unfortunately, these works are developing slowly.

The railways do a poor job of transporting goods for industry and the construction of a hydroelectric power station. Construction materials from the right bank of the Volga to the left bank, in particular brick, are sometimes sent in a roundabout way through Saratov. The Ministry of Railways cares little about the development of the Stalingrad railway junction and the improvement of the ferry crossing over the Volga.

In Stalingrad, 300 million bricks are now being produced, while the construction of the hydroelectric station alone requires 150 million bricks a year. In addition to a hydroelectric power station, bricks are needed for the construction of new factories and residential buildings. We already lack about 130 million bricks. Such a serious problem cannot be viewed as just a local problem. The relevant ministries should provide substantial assistance to local organizations in expanding the production of building materials.

There are also some shortcomings in the irrigation of land in the Volga-Don canal zone. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms are to blame for this, which delayed drawing up a plan of necessary measures for both Rostov and Stalingrad regions.

Next year we must get water for irrigation of the first 25 thousand hectares of land. Irrigation canals are being built, and the irrigation scheme has not yet been approved by anyone. In addition, the high-voltage line, which is supposed to supply the pumping stations with electricity from the Tsimlyanskaya HPP, has not been connected. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Power Plants of the USSR cannot agree on joint actions and the timing of the construction of the power line.

Great construction projects will make it possible to irrigate and water a huge area. Therefore, it is necessary to mechanize the exploitation of irrigated lands in every possible way. This problem is urgent. However, the Ministry of Agriculture is slowly meeting this challenge. It seems to us that there is a need to create a special body, if not a ministry, then the main department under the USSR Council of Ministers for the construction of irrigation systems and the development of irrigated and watered lands. You can't do such a big thing along the way.

Comrade Malenkov's report spoke of the major successes in agriculture, especially in grain farming. Comrade Malenkov also noted serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture: the template in agricultural technology, lack of knowledge of remote areas on the part of ministries and local governing bodies. This is an absolutely correct statement. And in this connection, I would like to make one more remark to the address of the Ministry of Agriculture. It has little knowledge of the actual state of affairs in agriculture in the localities and does not differentiate itself in remote areas, and in relation to the Volga region, it makes a mistake, not waging a struggle to expand winter wheat crops.

Our country now requires not grain at all, but the most valuable food crop - wheat. And in the Volga region, there are still disputes among agricultural specialists whether or not it is possible to sow winter wheat. And they hardly sow it, they are more engaged in rye. The experience of our region in recent years in sowing winter wheat is viewed with skepticism, while winter wheat in our conditions gives higher yields.

In 1945, we sowed only 45 thousand hectares of winter wheat, in 1949 - 215 thousand hectares, last year we already sowed 394 thousand hectares, and, despite unfavorable climatic conditions, wheat gave a higher yield, and wheat cannot be equated with a pood of rye. Our collective farms have grown fond of winter wheat and this year they have sown about 500 thousand hectares. The question is, what more proof is needed, is this an experiment on a small garden bed or on a plot? However, in the Volga region this year too little winter wheat is sown. This is a state task, and it must be solved more boldly.

Comrades! The Stalingrad regional party organization, preparing for the XIX Party Congress, actively discussed issues of the agenda of the Congress. Discussion of the draft directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR and the text of the amended Party Charter caused an enormous political growth of the Communists, the unity of their ranks, an unyielding desire to fight in a Bolshevik manner for the solution of the tasks outlined by the XIX Congress of our party.

Great are the victories and achievements of socialism in our country, realized according to the plans and designs of Comrade Stalin. Our

people are happily and confidently following the party, following their wise leader to the complete triumph of communism, to the complete triumph of the great ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

A.P. Efimova, (Khabarovsk region)

Comrades!

(...)

The figures and facts cited in Comrade Malenkov's report convincingly show that the post-war years of the development of the Soviet Union are years of gigantic creative work by our people, years of rapid communist construction, years of great technical progress, unprecedented flourishing of science and culture. During these years, Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" and his classic works on economic issues were created, which arm our Party and the Soviet people with a new ideological weapon in the struggle for communism.

The period from the 18th to the 19th Party Congress was a period of a new ideological and political upsurge of our party, a period of a new triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

The historic victories of our people were achieved under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee. Our Motherland won all these great victories because at the head of our party, our state and the Soviet people stands the beloved brilliant leader and teacher, the greatest commander and organizer of communist construction, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

In the years that have passed since the 18th Party Congress, with the help of the Central Committee of the Party and our government, with the constant paternal care of Comrade Stalin, an enormous amount of work has been done in economic and cultural development in the Far East. Many dozens of large industrial enterprises have been built and put into operation in the Khabarovsk Territory, a number of new

industries have been created, including coal and metallurgy, and such industries as machine-building, forestry, fishing, etc. have significantly expanded. The number of workers employed in industry has significantly increased ; the gross output of the entire industry of the region has more than doubled. The means of railway, water and especially air transport have grown. The length of the railway lines has increased. The city of Khabarovsk is now connected by rail with a new city on the coast of the Tatar Strait - Sovetskaya Gavan. The region is covered with a dense network of new air lines, as a result of which the former isolation from the mainland of the regions of Kamchatka, Kolyma, Chukotka, and the Okhotsk coast, very important in political and economic relations, has been eliminated.

The period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses and especially the post-war period is characterized by the further development of capital construction in the region. In the last two years alone, the volume of investment in various sectors of the national economy has more than doubled. This clearly testifies to the enormous attention that the party and government are constantly giving to the economic development of the Far East. The workers of the Khabarovsk Territory rightfully consider their land to be a gigantic Stalinist new building.

During the years of the Stalinist five-year plans, especially during the post-war period, the richest raw materials and energy resources were discovered in the region, new deposits of a number of minerals were discovered. Great successes have been achieved in the study of the raw material bases of fish and forestry. Possessing the richest natural resources, the Far East has great opportunities to significantly increase its share in the national economy of the Soviet Union in the near future.

Considering all this, I would like to express some comments on the further development of the economy of the Far East. It seems to me that some important issues are not being addressed vigorously enough.

The first of these questions is about the further development of the metallurgical base to meet the needs of all branches of mechanical engineering. It is known that this was precisely the task that was posed to the Far East at the 18th Party Congress; this task follows from the instructions of Comrade Stalin on the development of metallurgy.

According to the plan of the fifth five-year plan, a large increase in the capacity of existing enterprises and the construction of new machine-building, shipbuilding and ship-repair plants are envisaged. This will significantly increase the demand for metal products in the Far East. The development of our own metallurgical base will allow us to seriously move forward the economic development of the Far East.

The second question that requires a more energetic solution is the question of the further development of the timber industry in the Far East. The fact is that the timber industry still lags far behind the general rates of development of the economy of the Far East and does not satisfy all its needs in timber. The Ministry of Forestry still has an insignificant share in the total volume of logging in the East. The lag of this ministry in the development of logging has led to a large increase in the number of self-procurement workers, and the dispersion of the timber industry across many departments.

There is a serious disadvantage in the location of the timber industry enterprises. Until now, not a single region of the Far East meets its needs for wood, despite the fact that, in terms of the availability of timber resources, all of them can fully cover the needs for wood through their own production. This leads to irrational and unnecessary long-distance transportation of timber cargo, high costs of additional funds. For example, from the southern regions of the Khabarovsk Territory, a huge amount of timber cargo is transported annually to the Okhotsk coast, to the lower reaches of the Amur, to Kamchatka, Sakhalin and even to Primorye. What this leads to can be seen on the example of the Primorsky Territory. In the presence of huge timber resources on site, the supply of timber to this region is constantly growing. From 1935 to 1950, the total delivery of timber cargo to the Primorsky Territory increased more than 8 times and now amounts to more than one million cubic meters.

The USSR Ministry of Forestry does not take sufficient measures to eliminate shortcomings in the location of logging. We believe that in the fifth five-year plan, along with an increase in logging in Primorye, Sakhalin, and the Khabarovsk Territory, it is necessary to rapidly develop the timber industry on the Okhotsk coast, in the lower reaches

of the Amur, in Kamchatka, as well as in the areas of Urgal and the Komsomolsk - Sovetskaya railway line. Harbor.

The Soviet Far East possesses the richest and most varied forest resources. The total stock of mature timber is more than 8 billion cubic meters, and the stock of hardwoods exceeds 1.5 billion cubic meters and makes up almost a third of the deciduous wood of the Soviet Union. For the same valuable species as oak, ash, maple, walnut, linden, elm, etc., the specific weight of the Far East is even more significant. Meanwhile, these valuable breeds, on the cultivation of which in the European part of the Union huge funds are spent, are almost never used in the Far East. The Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry in the Khabarovsk Territory does not have a single enterprise for the processing of hardwood. We believe that the timber industry of the Khabarovsk Territory should provide the national economy not only with raw materials, but also finished wood products. For this it is necessary to build house-building factories, large plywood factories, furniture factories, and to organize workshops for the processing of hardwood with the production of parquet riveting, mechanical engineering parts and construction parts at the timber mills of the Ministry of Forestry. To maximize the yield of commercial wood and the industrial use of logging waste, it is necessary to provide for the construction of hydrolysis and chemical plants in the Far East on a large scale.

The solution of these issues is of great importance in the further economic and cultural development of the Far East. Therefore, we ask the Central Committee and our government to oblige the relevant ministries and departments to speed up the solution of these issues.

Communists and all the working people of the Far East constantly remember that not far from the Far Eastern borders of our great Motherland are the American imperialists thirsting for world domination and trying to fan the flames of a new world war for this purpose. The working people of the Far East, like the entire Soviet people, stubbornly, selflessly for the good of the Motherland, daily strengthen the power and strength of the Soviet state and, together with the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army and the glorious Navy, vigilantly guard the Far Eastern borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

from enemies. The Communists and all the working people of the Far East, under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, will make every effort to fulfill with honor the tasks set by the Party and the government for economic and cultural development, and thereby make their contribution to the cause building communism in our country.

Long live our glorious Communist Party, our mighty Soviet people, headed by the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

A.I. Mgeladze, (Georgian SSR)

Comrades!

(...)

It was during this reporting period, under the wise leadership of the leader, commander Comrade Stalin, that our party, the Soviet people and its Armed Forces won a historic victory over the German and Japanese aggressors in the Great Patriotic War, defended the honor, freedom and independence of our great Motherland, liberated the peoples of Europe enslaved by the Nazis and saved world civilization from the fascist pogromists. Comrade Stalin's leadership genius ensured us this brilliant victory over Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Party, fulfilled the postwar five-year plan ahead of schedule and thus made a giant step forward along the path of building communism. A grandiose construction was unfolded throughout the Soviet country, great construction projects of communism are being carried out, the firstborn of these construction projects, the V.I.Volgo-Don navigable canal, has already been commissioned. Lenin.

The history of mankind does not know the scale of construction that unfolded in our Soviet country. No capitalist country, including the vaunted America, can have such gigantic structures as our great Stalinist construction sites of communism. Only the Soviet system is capable of accomplishing what mankind has dreamed of for many centuries. The Soviet people and our friends abroad are justly proud of

these successes. But these successes of ours evoke hatred and malice among the enemies of the Soviet country, the enemies of communism. So, what! It is not the first time for us communists to hear the furious howl of enemies.

The leaders and founders of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state, Lenin and Stalin, saw in this howling enemies of communism only a proof of the party's rightness, the rightness of its cause. The vicious howl of enemies today is only a confirmation that we are on the right path to new victories of communism. It is a fact that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party, in an unprecedentedly short period of time turned our country from a backward and wretched country into the richest and most powerful country. As a result, our people began to live a free, prosperous and cultural life. It is in our country, in the Soviet Union, that a new, socialist society has been built for the first time in the history of mankind, in which the exploitation of man by man has been abolished and the working people are full-fledged owners of all material and cultural benefits.

Comrades! An outstanding historical event in the life of our party and the entire international communist movement is the new classic work of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," published on the eve of the party congress.

Our party regards Marxist-Leninist theory not as a collection of dogmas, but as an eternally living teaching, continuously enriched by the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the latest achievements of science. An example of a creative attitude towards revolutionary theory is provided by the luminary of science - Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, who constantly develops and enriches Marxism-Leninism in new historical conditions.

In this work, Comrade Stalin deeply and comprehensively solved many questions of the political economy of socialism, gave a brilliant analysis of the nature of economic laws under socialism, discovered the basic economic law of socialism, showed the features of commodity production and the operation of the law of value under socialism. This work of Comrade Stalin raises Marxist-Leninist science to a new, higher level, arming the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people in the

struggle for the further successful construction of communist society in our country.

This work of Comrade Stalin is a work of tremendous theoretical and practical importance, of the greatest international importance. It gives into the hands of the working people of foreign countries a powerful ideological weapon in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

In the report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Malenkov, on the basis of Stalin's plans, launched a grandiose program for further communist construction in our country. All the forces of the Party and the people must be mobilized for the successful implementation of this program.

The years that have elapsed since the 18th Party Congress have been years of brilliant victories for the Party's Leninist-Stalinist national policy. The Leninist-Stalinist friendship of the peoples of the multinational Soviet Union was even more strengthened, cemented.

As a result of the exceptional attention and daily concern of the Central Committee of our party, the native Soviet government, personally Comrade Stalin, the former backward outskirts of Tsarist Russia have now turned into flourishing Soviet republics. A striking confirmation of this is the enormous achievements in the economic and cultural development of Soviet Georgia.

During the period under review, Soviet Georgia made great strides forward and radically changed its appearance. From 1939 to 1951 inclusively, over 8 billion 800 million rubles were invested in the Georgian industry, taking into account the funds for major repairs. The years of the post-war Stalinist five-year plan were marked by the rapid growth of all industries in the republic. The gross industrial output of Georgia in 1951 exceeded the level of 1939 by 85.1 percent. The production of manganese ore has significantly increased, coal production has increased several times, the production of metal-cutting machines has increased by 2.9 times, and the production of electricity by 2.3 times.

On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and the Kutaisi Automobile Plant were built in Georgia. This opened a new page in the history of Soviet Georgia. Nowadays, Georgia provides the

country with an ever-increasing amount of manganese, steel, rolled products, coal, machine tools, machinery, food and light industry products, and construction materials.

Thanks to the help of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Union Government, and Comrade Stalin personally, new hydroelectric power plants were built in Georgia. Nevertheless, the deficit of electricity in Georgia is still great. Even after the hydroelectric power plants under construction in our country come into operation, the shortage of electricity in 1955 will still occur.

The issues of hydroelectric construction are extremely topical for us, because the lack of electricity hinders the further development of the republic's industry. We also do not fully meet the electricity needs of our utilities and household enterprises and the population. At the same time, the opportunities for hydro-construction in Georgia, as you know, are exceptionally great. We ask the Central Committee of the Party and the Union Government to take into account the serious backlog of the energy base of the Georgian national economy and help us to rectify this situation in the coming years.

Georgia gives the country canned food, essential oils, vintage wines, cognacs, champagne, and mineral waters in significant quantities. The output of food products in 1955 will increase sharply. Thus, in comparison with 1950, vintage wines will be produced by 69.5 percent more, cognacs - by 63.7 percent, and the production of champagne will be increased to 4 million bottles. The quality of the wines and champagne produced will dramatically improve.

The tea industry will be especially developed. In 1955, 161 million kg of tea leaves should be procured in Georgia, which means an increase in comparison with 1950 by 66.6 percent. This will ensure the production in 1955 of more than 41 million kg of long tea.

To fulfill this task, in the coming years, 26 new tea factories with a total processing capacity of 78 million kg of green tea leaves and one tea-pressing factory should be built in Georgia.

We need to get serious about the mechanization of tea plantation work. The current situation with this matter is simply intolerable. To the

credit of our Georgian Soviet technical intelligentsia, it must be said that they have already designed wonderful machines - tea-collecting, tea-forming and machines for fumigating and processing tea plantations, and we just need to organize the production of these machines. For this, it will be necessary to build a special agricultural machinery plant in Georgia.

We need to move more boldly along the road of mechanizing labor-intensive work in the tea industry. This is the path of further powerful growth of the tea industry in Georgia.

Great strides have been made in the field of agriculture. Georgia is an industrial country with highly developed agriculture cultivating special industrial crops that are important for our country. Georgia now provides the country with much more tea, grapes, fruits, high-quality aromatic yellow Georgian tobacco and other agricultural products than it did before the war. Collective farms of Georgia now distribute more food and money according to workdays. Hundreds of collective farms receive millions of dollars in income. Nevertheless, in the field of agriculture we have many shortcomings and unused reserves.

New important tasks have been set before the Georgian agriculture. By 1957, Georgia must finally solve the grain problem and provide itself with grain of its own production. This task was set before us by Comrade Stalin, and the Communists of Georgia are doing everything to successfully solve it.

Tens of thousands of hectares of new tea plantations are to be established, and by the end of 1955 the area under tea will amount to 71,591 hectares. By improving the care of each tea bush, the yield of the tea plantations should be dramatically increased. We set ourselves the task - in 2 - 3 years to collect at least 3 - 3.5 thousand kg of green tea leaves from each hectare of a fully assembled tea plantation.

As you know, the severe frosts of the winter of 1949-50 caused great damage to the subtropical economy of Georgia, in particular to citrus plantations, as a result of which most citrus plantations died. The Union government, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, adopted a resolution on measures to restore and further develop citrus plantations in the Georgian SSR. The communists of Georgia have vigorously taken up

the implementation of this decree, and by now new plantations have been established on an area of 11,012 hectares, including lemons - 4.984 hectares, oranges - 3.418 hectares and tangerines - 2.610 hectares. The restoration of citrus plantations at the direction of Comrade Stalin is carried out using the best varieties of lemons and oranges. Special attention is paid to the culture of lemons, as the lemon is the most valuable of all citrus fruits.

The new five-year plan provides for an increase in citrus plantations in Georgia by 4 times. By the end of 1955, citrus plantations in Georgia will have reached 30 thousand hectares.

Omu obliges us. We are well aware that nowhere in the Soviet Union are there such wide opportunities for growing the best varieties of lemons, oranges and tangerines as we have in Georgia. Fulfilling Comrade Stalin's instructions on the further development of citrus fruits, we undertake to ensure the delivery of citrus fruits to the state: in 1953 - 400 million pieces, in 1954 - 500 million pieces, in 1955 - 700 million pieces, of which lemons - 40 million and oranges - 25 million, and in 1957 - up to one billion citrus fruits, including lemons - 100 million and oranges - 40 million. The Georgian party organization considers it a matter of honor to fulfill this obligation ... We must give the Soviet people an abundance of tasty, juicy, vitamin-rich citrus fruits.

Tobacco growing in Georgia is on the rise. The Union government has set before us the task of further increasing the yield of tobacco. Georgian tobacco is extremely important for the tobacco industry of the Soviet Union, since Georgia does not provide our country with tobacco in general, but exclusively high-quality yellow flavored tobacco. We will do our best to fulfill this task of the Union Government with honor.

Viticulture, fruit growing, silkworm growing, essential oil crops, noble laurel, bamboo, eucalyptus, medlar, Georgian persimmon and many other crops cultivated in Georgian agriculture will receive further development.

Agriculture in Georgia is multifaceted and labor intensive. This obliges the Georgian party organization to pay more attention, manage agriculture more skillfully and concretely, and deal with all the details of agriculture every day.

Our agriculture requires a lot of fertilizers, which are still imported to Georgia from other regions of the country. At the same time, our scientists have established that from poor carbonate ores, mined along the way from manganese ore, it is possible to obtain mineral fertilizers of even higher quality than ammonium nitrate. If an appropriate plant is built and the processing of these ores is organized, then about 100 thousand tons of high-quality fertilizers can be obtained per year. This will free the railway transport from the import of fertilizers to Georgia.

The enlargement of collective farms contributed to a significant increase in the productive forces in agriculture, better use of technology, and an increase in the income of collective farmers. The collective farm system brought a prosperous and cultural life to the Georgian peasantry. The villages of Georgia were adorned with newly built comfortable houses of collective farmers, new school buildings, clubs, parks, kindergartens. On the collective farm fields of Soviet Georgia, in the houses of Georgian collective farmers, songs are sung about joyful work, about ardent love and devotion to their great Soviet Motherland, to the one who forged happiness and freedom to the people, to the creator of the collective farm system, the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Great successes have been achieved in Georgia also in the field of cultural development. Georgia is a country of complete literacy. We do not have a single family in which there would be no person with higher or secondary education. Georgian Soviet literature, our theaters, painting, music have achieved significant development. The Georgian people achieved these successes thanks to the help of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and, above all, of their elder brother, the great Russian people.

The successes of Soviet Georgia are part of the common successes achieved by our great Motherland. We, Soviet people, owe all our victories to the one who, with an indestructible will and energy, with the firm hand of the helmsman, leads our party, our country from victory to victory - to the wise leader and teacher, our beloved Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Soviet Georgia would have had much more success in the development of the national economy and culture, if not for the political mistakes and

shortcomings in the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Recently, among some of the Communists, political carelessness and roguishness have spread. This happens primarily where there is no real, Bolshevik order in work, where the political education of cadres has been launched, where self-criticism and criticism from below are absent, and thus the ground for ceremonial well-being and complacency is created. In such conditions, some workers become infected with political blindness, lose their revolutionary vigilance, and turn into political philistines and rogues. As a result, in Georgia there were facts of infiltration of leading positions by dishonest, fake people who did not deserve political trust.

The exceptionally great tasks that have been set before us require further improvement and perfection of party organizational and party-political work, an increase in revolutionary vigilance, the elimination of political myopia, carelessness and roguishness.

The Georgian party organization, on the basis of the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the personal instructions of Comrade Stalin, decisively eliminates these shortcomings in its activities.

Comrade Stalin teaches us to develop revolutionary criticism and self-criticism in such a way that the valves of criticism from below are constantly open.

Comrade Stalin teaches us to boldly expose shortcomings and to strengthen the ties of the Party with the masses in every way.

Comrade Stalin teaches - not to let any negative phenomenon grow, but to nip it in the bud, so that it does not turn into a serious danger. You will punish one in time, but you will save a hundred.

The Georgian party organization came to the XIX Congress of the party, united and monolithic, like a militant detachment of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, proud of the consciousness that it was founded and nurtured by the best student of the immortal Lenin - beloved Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The Communists of Georgia at their 15th Congress revealed all the shortcomings and mistakes in their work, in the work of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, outlined the ways to eliminate them and expressed their full readiness and adamant determination to carry out in a militant manner the grandiose tasks of building a communist society in our country, put forward by party, the great Stalin.

Strengthening the party political and organizational work, correctly educating and placing cadres, decisively improving the ideological work of party organizations, the cause of the communist education of the working people, the Georgian party organization will undoubtedly be among the leading organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 19th Party Congress. ...

Long live our Leninist-Stalinist Party Central Committee!

Long live the great leader, commander, our teacher, beloved and dear comrade Stalin with all his heart! (Stormy applause.)

A.A. Fadeev, (Moscow)

Comrades! In the great and noble cause of educating and re-educating people in the spirit of communism, Soviet fiction may, should and will be the assistant to the Party.

To what extent is she ready today to fulfill the great new tasks that have come before her? Its successes are well known. They especially affected the post-war years and were conditioned by the general advance of our socialist economy, the growth of material well-being and a significant rise in the cultural level of the Soviet people. But even under these favorable conditions, Soviet literature would not have achieved certain successes if our party in historical documents on ideological issues, the first of which was the decree of the Central Committee of the party on the magazines "Zvezda" and "Leningrad", did not show Soviet literature the right path of development ... After these decisions, the leading influence of all-Party organizations on the development of Soviet literature and art increased.

The Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin, rightly demand from us, Soviet writers, that we study more in an ideological and artistic

sense, generously encourage our successes, patiently point out to us our mistakes, do everything to arm us politically, to help organizationally.

The great significance of the Party's guidelines in the field of literature and art was reflected, in particular, in the fact that they helped to deal a crushing blow to the manifestations of rootless cosmopolitanism and servility towards modern bourgeois pseudo-culture, which took place among a certain part of our artistic, and not only artistic, intelligentsia. in all and every manifestation of bourgeois nationalism, in formalistic influences, in thoughtless, unprincipled crawling on the surface of life, in its backyards.

The party inspired literature with the most advanced ideas of the century - the great ideas of communism and placed the Soviet man in the center of attention, building a new society. The party united into one family a multinational detachment of our Soviet literature, where each nationality brings the color of its national form, linked the great goals of our art with the most advanced, highest traditions in national literature, primarily in the literature of the Russian people, throughout the centuries-old artistic development of mankind and showed the path of boundless improvement and innovation along the path of socialist realism. Soviet literature owes all the best that it has created to these inspiring instructions from the Party.

The world-historical significance of our literary work is confirmed by the successes in the development of fiction in the countries of people's democracy, great People's China. For the literature of these countries, our experience serves as an example and often a model. Relying on the best, the highest in their national traditions, these literatures are increasingly boldly overcoming diverse bourgeois influences, throwing off the formalistic trinkets with which contemporary bourgeois art covers up its bestial, antihuman essence. These literatures confidently take the road of realism, the road of revolutionary-democratic and socialist literature.

The experience of our literature also serves as an example and often a model for progressive writers in the capitalist countries - in Western Europe and the American continent. Now it is they - these progressive writers - who express the national interests of their peoples, expose the warmongers and oppressors of the working people, and sing the

praises of the best sons of their peoples. Our friends in Western Europe and America are carrying on this noble work, in spite of the malicious howl of the literary slaves of imperialism, in spite of the misunderstanding, hesitation, and doubts of that part of the intelligentsia that cannot yet overcome the views and habits that have been instilled in it. Reactionary bourgeois governments trample on the progressive national literature of their countries, try to prevent progressive literature from reaching the people, but helpfully give way to American "reading matter."

We want to tell all our friends and brothers in the West and in America that our great Soviet people highly value their ideological and artistic achievements. In our country, we willingly and lovingly translate the works of writers from the People's Democracies and People's China, progressive writers from the capitalist countries, and we will translate them more and more. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the best of these writers are awarded the Stalin Peace Prizes and the Stalin Prizes for outstanding achievements in the field of literature and art. We are proud that the Russian language has become the language in which all honest writers of the world can now receive a worldwide platform and a fair assessment of their work. (Applause.)

In the light of this world-historical significance of our literary work, the shortcomings of our fiction, which Comrade Malenkov rightly spoke about in his remarkable report, become even more prominent and unacceptable. As I already happened to say at the Moscow regional party conference, now the old Russian proverb turned out to be inapplicable: "Soon the fairy tale will tell, but it will not be done soon." The work is being done in the country at an unheard-of pace, and the fairy tale through the fault of the writers is lagging behind (laughter), lagging behind in front of the entire people.

This lag is especially pronounced in such areas of art as cinema, theater, and opera. The lack of good scripts, plays, and librettos greatly inhibits the development of these areas of art. Dramatic art, works for theater and cinema is one of the most difficult types of literature. And it is no coincidence that it was in these areas that some of the general weaknesses of Soviet literature were most pronounced. Comrade Malenkov was absolutely right that in showing the struggle of the new,

the progressive against the old, the obsolete, Soviet literature does not always deeply, fearlessly and truthfully expose the contradictions, difficulties and shortcomings of our victorious movement forward. But without showing the struggle of contradictions, without conflicts, there can be no drama or comedy.

To cover up and justify this weakness of Soviet literature, and most likely to divert Soviet literature from exposing the enemies of our cause inside the country - thieves, careerists, sycophants, bureaucrats, deceivers, individualists and money-grub bingers of all stripes - among some of our writers, critics the false theory has gone for a walk that in the drama of our country, where everything, so to speak, is going for the better, there can be no conflicts and this is, they say, the new thing that distinguishes Soviet drama from old drama.

We in the Writers' Union did not understand all the harm of this theory and did not fight it back in time. Meanwhile, this false theory took root among a number of workers in publishing houses and magazines, theaters, the Ministry of Cinematography, the Committee for Arts, the Writers' Union, and thus had a detrimental effect on the development of our literature, especially all types of drama.

It took the intervention of Comrade Stalin for this theory to be exposed in the press and in the Writers' Union. But, unfortunately, not all conclusions from the party criticism of this false theory have been drawn to the end. Due to our fault, the essence of the issue has not been explained to the writers deeply enough. This, in fact, explains that, although a certain turning point has been outlined, although two to three dozen generally useful plays and scripts have been created, which have already been prepared for staging on stage or are being filmed, there are still a few outstanding works. In the report of Comrade Malenkov, this shortcoming in our literature was once again revealed with great depth, and this will help us to advance Soviet drama and film drama more successfully.

Of tremendous importance for all Soviet art is the thesis developed in Comrade Malenkov's report on typical phenomena and characters in our reality and on the weakness of depicting this typical in our literature. Yes, the weakness in the portrayal of typical characters is perhaps the main weakness of Soviet literature. This has a particularly

detrimental effect on drama, for life contradictions must be expressed in drama and comedy as a struggle of characters. A writer who does not know how to show our people with all his might is afraid to show with all his strength people who are hostile or lagging behind. This, in particular, explains the weaknesses of our satire. Writing in literature full-blooded characters, types of people, advanced and backward - this enormous political task is at the same time the highest artistic task. Solving it is a matter of honor for Soviet writers.

The serious shortcomings mentioned above, often multiplied by careless work, a disregard for studies and artistic skills of some Soviet writers, are explained by the low level of work on the ideological and artistic education of writers, and above all in the Writers' Union itself.

In recent years, with the help of the Party and the Soviet public, dozens and hundreds of writers of the young and older generations have turned their faces to life, to the present. But it cannot be said that we have already succeeded in turning the entire multinational contingent of Soviet writers and critics to the study of modern life. Many writers do not study life deeply enough or do not fully understand what they see. There are few people among us who really deeply, systematically and seriously would engage in Marxist-Leninist studies in order to correctly reflect life, with a genuine understanding of the laws of its development. There are few writers with comprehensive knowledge, and we have the right to demand this from the writers of the Soviet country. Poorly armed with theoretical and general knowledge and leading cadres of the Writers' Union both in Moscow and in the field. The need for training cadres, which Comrade Malenkov spoke about, applies to a large extent to the cadres of the Writers' Union. This shortcoming explains why we have not been able to deeply apply in literature, in the development of the language of literature, the brilliant work of Comrade Stalin "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics."

To be honest, remnants of groupism, nepotism and friendship among writers and artists still have a great influence on the assessment of the phenomena of literature and art. At the same time, Soviet writers and artists for the most part have accumulated great ideological and artistic experience. It is necessary to listen more attentively to their voice, to their assessment of the phenomena of art. Criticism of works of

literature and art and the activities of all our organizations from below by the workers of art and literature themselves is a very important, very essential aspect of the criticism to which the Party and the people are subjecting us. Raising criticism from below, in organizations of writers and artists, is a matter of honor for the leaders of creative organizations.

It would be a big mistake to think that one Writers' Union can cope with the task of ideological and artistic education of writers. This task requires from all party organizations, from our entire Soviet press, from all bodies in charge of various fields of art, firstly, to increase the exactingness of literature and art and consistency in these requirements, and, secondly, to help writers' organizations in their work. on the ideological and artistic education of writers.

It is not surprising that the Ministry of Cinematography, partly the Committee for the Arts and the Writers' Union criticize each other. They are now tied with one string in a common business, which is not going well for now. (Laugh). Meanwhile, all these organizations are to blame for the fact that they manage creative work from above, in a bureaucratic manner, and work separately. They do not see their joint responsibilities for the ideological and artistic education of scriptwriters and playwrights, they do not encourage the initiative of the creative community of theaters, film studios and writers coming from below, from the writers and artists themselves. But living art can only develop in this creative way if you skillfully manage this process.

Among the local party leaders there are those who remember literature and art only when it comes to awarding Stalin prizes or in connection with party conferences at which, willy-nilly, some phenomena have to be praised and others scolded.

We must also remember that the education of talented people begins at school. It is necessary that in connection with the study of literature at school, aesthetic tastes and artistic knowledge are brought up among all young people. And for this it is necessary to correct a lot in the methods of teaching literature at school and, above all, in our pedagogical universities. We have many wonderful teachers who love literature and know how to teach it. It is impossible, however, that literature, as is often the case, is viewed in our schools and pedagogical universities only as an illustration to history or to one or another

sociological position, without any hint that literature is beautiful. We have many writers, young and talented, for whose artistic weaknesses the school is still to blame.

Thus, the task of the ideological and artistic education of writers is a task of the whole Party, of the whole people.

Comrades! The criticism of the work of writers and their organizations, which is now increasingly heard in our address, reflects the demands of the people for our literature. We perceive the direct, truthful, inspired criticism that was voiced from this rostrum in Comrade Malenkov's report as a new expression of the Party's assistance to the development of literature, as a program of our work, and we will make every effort to improve the state of affairs.

We Soviet writers are happy and proud to be led by such a party as our great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party of Lenin and Stalin. We are grateful to Comrade Stalin for his help and science, and we assure him that we will devote all the strength of our soul to the creation of literature of a new, communist world, literature that would be a beacon for our free peoples and for all peoples of the earth. (Prolonged applause.)

V.M. Andrianov, (Leningrad)

Comrades, (...)

The postwar years of peaceful development were a powerful leap forward. In an unprecedentedly short time, the Soviet people were able to heal the severe wounds inflicted by the war.

Comrade Malenkov's report vividly reflected Comrade Stalin's teaching on the economic problems of socialism in the USSR. Comrade Stalin's classic work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" was a huge event in the ideological life of our Party. He equips the Party, the Soviet people, with a mighty weapon of the struggle for communism. This is an invaluable contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

In his brilliant work, the greatest scientist Comrade Stalin summarized the grandiose experience of socialist construction in our country and, for the first time in Marxist literature, gave a brilliant analysis of the nature of the economic laws of the socialist country, developed and scientifically substantiated the basic preconditions for the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

The prospects for building a communist society, outlined by the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, illuminate the path to communism like a powerful searchlight, inspire the party, the entire Soviet people to new feats for the glory of our great Motherland.

The Soviet Union demonstrates the great vitality of socialism, the superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one. The capitalist countries, which for hundreds of years plundered the colonies and enslaved the colonial peoples, have been thrown back in their socio-economic development by the course of history. The Marshall Plan not only failed to "heal" Western Europe, but further exacerbated the state of economic and spiritual stagnation.

Life has shown that one cannot revive what has been destroyed by history. The economy of the capitalist countries is beating in the convulsions of an economic crisis. The semblance of well-being, which the servants of capitalism are trying to create, is only an outer shell, a purely illusory phenomenon, like on camphor, supported by military budgets and an arm race due to the plunder and impoverishment of the masses.

This explains why the American bosses are afraid to weaken the war psychosis like plague. The military conjuncture is the maximum profits for the capitalists and the robbery of the working masses legalized by the bourgeois governments.

Anti-communism is becoming a form of expression for the fascist dictatorship. Amid a military boom, monopolists revive fascism and enslave peoples, breaking national borders. The dictatorship of the American monopolies is becoming more ferocious and brutal. The word peace gives them convulsions, and anyone who utters it risks life and freedom.

The distraught American gendarmes - in one hand with the atomic bomb and in the other - with the bacteria of infectious diseases - yell that they are pursuing their policy, fearing a communist attack. Who will believe them? All progressive people will laugh at overseas jesters. In this whole adventure of the imperialist predators, the right-wing socialists and Tito's corrupt spy, traitors and traitors to the working class, are especially servile.

In contrast to the war camp, the forces of peace and progress, democracy and socialism are growing and gaining strength every day. The Soviet people, led by the great leader of all progressive humanity, Comrade Stalin, are marching firmly and confidently in the vanguard of the struggle for peace. (Stormy applause.)

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the matter of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end," the call of the great Stalin, the helmsman of communism, sounds. The Soviet people are boldly and confidently building a communist society, protecting their homeland from the aggressive actions of its enemies.

Comrades, the Leningrad Party organization, like our entire Party, came to the 19th Congress united and united around its Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The unity of the party ranks was especially clearly demonstrated at the reporting and election party meetings and party conferences.

In the Leningrad party organization, with the help of the Central Committee of the party, a great deal of work has been done to strengthen party, Soviet and economic bodies with trained and loyal party personnel.

Comrade Malenkov's report rightly criticized the unhealthy phenomena in some party organizations. These shortcomings also took place in the Leningrad party organization. The cadres were selected not on the basis of business and political characteristics, but on the basis of personal loyalty, sycophancy and servility, criticism was suppressed, and the anti-party customs of bureaucrats and nobles were implanted. Ideological work was belittled, distortions of Marxist-Leninist theory were allowed, and internal party work was neglected.

The acute formulation of the question of developing self-criticism and criticism, of strengthening ideological work fully corresponds to the instructions of Comrade Stalin and is a vital condition for successfully moving forward.

The work carried out to eliminate mistakes and distortions contributed to the activation of internal party life, the strengthening of discipline, the expansion and strengthening of the ties of party organizations with the non-party masses, the deployment of self-criticism and criticism from below.

The historic decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the magazines *Zvezda* and *Leningrad*, adopted on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, was an action program for the upsurge of all ideological work in the Leningrad party organization. Comrade Stalin's brilliant work, "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics," caused a new upsurge in ideological, scientific and educational work.

But it would be wrong to delude ourselves and underestimate the serious shortcomings that still exist in this most important area of Party work.

The Leningrad Party organization is doing a lot to fulfill the obligations assumed in the letter to Comrade Stalin by scientists and industrial workers.

By the will of the party, at the initiative of Comrade Stalin, Leningrad is becoming the most important center of the country's technical progress, of qualified mechanical engineering and instrument making. Certain qualitative shifts have been achieved in the work of industry and in the development of technical progress. The enterprises of Leningrad have created and mastered hundreds of new types of machines, machine tools, instruments and apparatus, which are an achievement of national and world science. The Stalin plant created the 150,000th turbine, the most powerful and most advanced turbine in the world. The Kirov Electrosila plant created a generator for this turbine. Many enterprises in Leningrad carry out complex and important orders for the great Stalinist construction projects of communism. In a short time, the enterprises of Leningrad designed and built for the

Tsimlyansk hydroelectric power station a hydraulic turbine of a new design with an increased efficiency and a powerful generator, which is a new word in Soviet engineering. Currently, the teams of the enterprises are working on the creation of hydro turbines and hydro generators for the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power plants.

New technology, mechanization and automation of production are being introduced into mechanical engineering. The fixed assets of industrial enterprises in Leningrad were renewed and doubled in comparison with the pre-war level.

All these years the Leningrad industry has been successfully fulfilling the state plans. In 1951, steam turbines were produced 6.4 times, hydro turbines 1.8 times, turbine generators 3.5 times and diesels 5.7 times more than in 1948.

The equipment and personnel of the Leningrad machine-building industry have reached such a level that the production of any machines has become a feasible and feasible task.

All this made it possible, with a significantly smaller number of workers (about 100 thousand people), to improve the quality indicators of industry, to increase labor productivity and to increase output in comparison with 1940 by one and a half times.

Scientists are of great help in technical progress. The creative community of scientists and industrial workers is the soul of technological progress. The creative community is aimed at making fuller use of scientific achievements for the needs of production and, on this basis, with minimal expenditure of human labor, to ensure a further rise in industry and to achieve a systematic increase in the material and cultural level of the working people.

The creative community of scientists and industrial workers is one of the clearest manifestations of the position of Marxist science on the connection between theory and practice in their dialectical interaction.

Comrades! Leningrad industry could work much better with the elimination of the existing shortcomings and a clearer organization of business. Many enterprises still work irregularly, admit rush jobs and

storming. It is known that with such work, the quality of products deteriorates, labor productivity and economic indicators in the work of industry decrease.

We tried to figure out what was going on here and what was interfering with the normal operation of the machine-building industry. Serious deficiencies in planning, in technical supply and production cooperation negatively affect the operation of enterprises and gloss over internal shortcomings in the operation of enterprises.

Take, for example, the Stalin plant of the Ministry of Heavy Engineering. This enterprise is well-known in the country, but the situation with the implementation of the program this year is tense. What is the reason for this? The main reason is inadequate planning and supply.

In the current year, the plant has increased the plan by 1.8 times without introducing any additional production capacity and additional labor. Such an increase in the program did not frighten the staff of the plant, although the plant certainly needs replenishment of equipment and labor. The matter is complicated by the carefree attitude of the Ministry of Heavy Engineering to the provision of the plant with blanks.

The government and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) instructed the ministry to resolve the issue of procurements for the plant. But the matter has remained unresolved to this day: little has been done by the ministry. For 9 months, the Stalin plant received less semi-finished products for production cooperation from other enterprises in the amount of 56.776 thousand rubles.

There are many major deficiencies in metal supply planning. This can be seen at least in such examples. From Leningrad, paradoxical as it may sound, about 100 thousand tons of metal is exported, while at least half of this metal, and even more, during the restructuring of the assortment, could be used in Leningrad itself.

Second example. Leningrad receives 7-7.5 thousand tons of nails, which are completely imported from the south and the Urals, and the plant in Leningrad, which produces 7 thousand tons of nails, completely exports its products outside Leningrad. Third example. In Leningrad

there are two tool factories with an annual program of 130 million rubles, but Leningrad enterprises, and we have, as you know, many machine-building enterprises, receive tools for only 7-8 million rubles. The rest of the instrument is exported to other cities. Meanwhile, the manufacture of tools not at special enterprises is organized handicraft and costs the state several times more. Therefore, the heads of enterprises, especially in connection with the discussion of the materials of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) for the party congress, quite rightly raised the question of the need for centralized production of normal tools.

Cadres are of decisive importance in the struggle to achieve the tasks of technological progress and the stable work of industry. Despite the general increase in the cultural and technical level and skill of workers, as well as engineering and technical personnel, the training of personnel in industry lags behind the tasks assigned to it. Many graduate engineers are employed in offices, while a large number of engineering and technical positions in important enterprises are occupied by practitioners who have no theoretical background. So, for example, at the Kirov plant, at the Stalin plant, a large number of engineering and technical positions are occupied by practitioners. The situation is no better at a number of other enterprises. True, these cadres occupying engineering and technical positions are the most experienced, they must, of course, be retained, but training must be organized for them. In accordance with this, enterprises made many proposals on the need to restore educational complexes at least at large enterprises, as it was before the war, when at the educational complexes of enterprises there were not only schools and courses for improving the qualifications of workers, but also evening technical schools and universities.

Research institutes are called upon to play an important role in the struggle for technological progress. There is no need to prove that they do a great job, but there are many major shortcomings in their work.

Research institutions often kill money and energy for long-resolved problems, unnecessary duplication of work occurs. Sometimes this happens not only through the fault of the institutions themselves, but also as a result of weak technical information and lack of proper

leadership. The activities of research institutes are poorly directed within the departments, and outside the departments the guiding hand, one might say, is not felt. The State Planning Commission does not reach scientific research institutions. Research institutions need technical information and a qualified direction for their activities.

There are also major shortcomings in the introduction of rationalization proposals and inventions into production. In the directives of the congress on the fifth five-year plan, it is necessary to say more fully about technical progress, about the participation of scientists in the struggle for technological progress and about increasing responsibility for introducing inventions and rationalization proposals into production. Leading business cadres must be aware of scientific and technical discoveries in the area in which they work.

Comrades! The Party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally pay great attention to the development of agriculture, constantly directing Party organizations to solve the main problem in agriculture. The question should be raised about the further development of agriculture in the northwestern regions. It is known that the northwestern regions, including the Leningrad region, are areas of sufficient moisture, they can grow high and stable yields, and create a good forage base for animal husbandry. But this will require putting in order land use. The lands of the northwestern regions are thoroughly swampy, stony and overgrown with bushes. Suffice it to say that reclamation, cleaning of agricultural land from stones and bushes in only three regions - Leningrad, Pskov and Novgorod - will significantly increase the area of useful land - up to 3 million hectares, or even more. Those lands that are now listed as suitable are essentially unsuitable, especially for the use of machinery. The difficulty lies in the fact that we have few machines for cleaning stones, few lifting machines, machines for clearing the land from shrubs and small forests, and not enough reclamation machines. If the issues of mechanization of reclamation work are truly resolved, then the agricultural lands of these regions can be turned into wide expanses for a tractor and a combine, high and stable yields can be obtained, and a solid forage base for animal husbandry can be created.

Comrades, the tasks set in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the AUCP (b) and in the materials of the Central Committee of the AUCP (b), which were published for the party congress, require an increase in the level of party leadership, an improvement in internal party, ideological work, and even more concrete knowledge of the cadres of the task entrusted to them. The Leningrad party organization will do everything to arm every communist with the wise Stalinist doctrine, and will mobilize all forces and knowledge to fulfill the Stalinist plan for a gradual transition from socialism to communism, to fulfill the tasks that will be set by the 19th Party Congress.

Comrades, the communists of the Leningrad party organization unanimously and warmly approved the Central Committee's drafts - the directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan and the text of the amended Party Rules. The Leningrad Party organization came to the 19th Party Congress as its militant and reliable detachment, solidly rallied around the Central Committee, around its great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live the great party of Lenin and Stalin, which is firmly and confidently leading the Soviet people to communism!

Long live the great leader, whose brilliant genius illuminates the path to communism, beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

J. Shayakhmetov, (Kazakh SSR)

Comrades! The party organization of Kazakhstan and all working people of the republic greeted with great enthusiasm the message of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) about the convocation of the XIX Party Congress. The political and labor enthusiasm of the working people of the republic found its vivid expression in the early fulfillment of state plans by factories, factories, mines and industrial enterprises, transport and construction sites, collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955. and the draft text of

the amended Party Statutes reveal the majestic prospects for the further prosperity of our Motherland, raise the fighting efficiency of the party ranks and the activity of the communists in the struggle to implement the party policy even higher.

The period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses, as it was convincingly shown in the report of Comrade Malenkov, was marked by new world-historical victories of our Party in all sectors of socialist construction. This is clearly seen in the example of Kazakhstan. During the years of Soviet power, especially during the years of Stalin's five-year plans, Kazakhstan, like our entire country, has achieved a further rise in industry, agriculture, the welfare of workers, the flourishing of culture and science.

When the peaceful labor of the Soviet people was interrupted by the invasion of the Nazi invaders, the working people of Kazakhstan, along with all other peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union, defended the honor, freedom and independence of the socialist homeland with their bosom. Kazakh warriors have written many bright pages in the golden book of victories of the Soviet Army. Kazakhstan, like the rest of the country, forged a victory over the enemy in the rear, supplying the country and the front with metal, coal, oil and agricultural products. In the Great Patriotic War, the friendship of the Kazakh people with the great Russian people, with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, the fiery love of the Kazakh people for their socialist homeland became even stronger.

Since the 18th Party Congress, the number of industrial enterprises in Kazakhstan has grown by 24 percent, including large industrial enterprises - by 66 percent. The gross output of the entire industry increased 3.8 times. During the same time, the production of coal, oil, the production of lead, blister copper, and the production of electricity increased several times. The length of the railways increased by 61 percent.

Agriculture also developed further: the sown area increased by 42 percent; the livestock population has more than doubled; the capacity of the tractor fleet has more than doubled, and the volume of mechanized work performed on collective farms has more than doubled.

The network of schools, secondary and higher educational institutions has expanded significantly. In 1950, the higher educational institutions of the republic graduated 3.7 times more specialists than in 1939, and secondary specialized educational institutions - 2 times. The network of research institutions increased 4.4 times; the number of Doctor of Sciences has increased more than 10 times and candidates of sciences - 25 times.

When you take a look at the picture of the great transformations that have turned Kazakhstan into one of the largest republics of our country, all of us are seized by a sense of legitimate pride in our great party and its Central Committee, which raised and mobilized the Kazakh people for such successes in socialist labor. These facts again and again confirm the correctness and vitality of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy of our party.

The strength of our party lies in the fact that it is deeply alien to the rapture of success, complacency and complacency. Comrade Stalin teaches us this.

The Kazakhstani party organization clearly understands that along with the great work carried out over the past 13 years, there are big shortcomings and omissions in the development of the national economy, especially agriculture. I consider the criticism that was in Comrade Malenkov's report to the leaders of Party, Soviet and economic organizations absolutely correct and just, for the shortcomings and mistakes that Comrade Malenkov spoke about are also present in the work of our republican Party organization.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) set a combat mission for the Kazakh party organization - within the next few years to increase the gross agricultural output by 2 - 3 times, which entirely follows from the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan. We will take all measures to fulfill this combat mission.

In this regard, I want to dwell on some issues of the development of agriculture in the republic, especially animal husbandry. The fulfillment of state plans for the development of livestock raising and raising the productivity of livestock, among all other issues, depends

primarily on a sustainable forage base. Meanwhile, the fodder base in our country lags sharply behind the growth rates of the social livestock population. If during the reporting period the number of all types of livestock in the collective farms of the republic increased by 231.2 percent, the procurement of fodder increased by only 14.5 percent.

The presence in the republic of huge areas of desert and semi-desert seasonal pastures creates an idea of the supposedly unlimited forage resources of Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, our stable food supply is very limited. It is especially unfavorable with the provision of livestock with fodder on collective farms of large livestock-raising regions, where, in the absence of sufficient precipitation, great difficulties are created with the procurement of even safety stocks of fodder.

Grass sowing should play a decisive role in creating a sustainable forage base. Meanwhile, on this very important issue, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture takes the wrong position. For example, a three-year plan for the development of public livestock breeding established the task for our republic for sowing perennial grasses in 1951 - 550 thousand hectares, and the ministry approved only 360 thousand hectares. According to the draft of the fifth five-year plan, it is planned to increase the area of perennial grasses in the republic by the end of the five-year plan to 2.250 thousand hectares, and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR plans to increase 1.100 thousand hectares. This not only does not contribute to the creation of a stable forage base, but even delays the introduction and development of correct grass field crop rotations.

The next prerequisite for creating a stable forage base is the organization of artificial irrigation of hayfields, primarily in livestock regions. Given this, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Kazakhstan in 1951 - 1952. have done a lot of work to expand estuary irrigation, the area of which is: on collective farms - 1.300 hectares and on state farms - 230 thousand hectares. However, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture did not provide the republic with any assistance in carrying out this important event. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, knowing about the great work that is being carried out in the republic, instead of supporting this initiative, planned

for 1952 to carry out works on firth irrigation only on an area of 10 thousand hectares.

It should be emphasized that in the conditions of Kazakhstan, further expansion of irrigated areas for crops of cotton, sugar beet, tobacco and other agricultural crops, as well as an increase in estuary irrigation for pastures and hayfields depends on extensive construction work to create water management and irrigation facilities. Despite this, the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture provide insufficient assistance in the construction of water facilities. For 10 years now, such an important irrigation facility as the Kyzyl-Orda dam has been under construction, but the completion of the construction is not yet visible. Also, through the fault of the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing, the drafting of projects for the construction of the Arys-Turkestan and the expansion of the Kirov canals of the Zakh-Kanyanym system and other facilities is inadmissibly delayed.

Such important water facilities as Uil, Kargaly and Irgiz in Aktobe region, Char - in Semipalatinsk region, Turgai - in Kostanay region, Tokrau - in Karaganda region, Baskan - in Taldy-Kurgan region, and watering of lands in the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya rivers, Lepsy, Karatal and Aksu, which are of decisive importance in creating a sustainable forage base in the largest livestock regions of the republic, despite the government's instructions, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture were excluded from the construction plan for some unknown reason.

The machine-tractor stations of the republic, besides haymaking, do not deal with other issues of animal husbandry. As for hayfields, they do not carry out this work completely. For example, out of 19 million hectares of hayfields, machine-tractor stations of the republic mowed 7.635 thousand hectares in 1951, or 40 percent of the total area of hayfields. At the same time, the most labor-intensive work, such as swelling, was carried out on an area of 1.163 thousand hectares, or 6 percent, and stacking and stacking was carried out only on an area of 32 thousand hectares. This situation leads to untimely harvesting of mown grasses and a sharp decrease in the quality of harvested forage.

With a high level of mechanization in other sectors of the national economy, the main, most labor-intensive processes of animal husbandry remain almost non-mechanized: storing feed, building livestock buildings, milking, drinking, and others. Despite this, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture does not generalize the experience of local organizations, hinders their initiative to mechanize animal husbandry processes, to create a stable forage base. Thus, the ministry lags behind the demands placed on it.

The interests of the further development of animal husbandry on collective and state farms urgently require serious and more decisive work to mechanize animal husbandry, as has been done in field cultivation. Therefore, the following activities should be carried out:

First, to assign all questions of animal husbandry to the machine and tractor stations. For this, it is necessary to revise the structure of the machine and tractor stations, bearing in mind that at the present time in the states of the MTS there is not a single zootechnician, not a single veterinarian. It is necessary to transfer the entire zoo-veterinary network to the management of the machine-tractor and machine-animal breeding stations, since the regional agricultural departments do not manage it and it essentially works idle.

Secondly, to equip machine-tractor, machine-livestock and machine-reclamation stations with the mechanisms necessary for livestock raising. At the same time, it must be said that the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Engineering is almost not engaged in the production of mechanisms necessary for animal husbandry, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture does not fulfill its role as a customer. Thus, the issues of mechanization of labor-intensive livestock raising processes remain in the shadows.

Thirdly, to create a serious repair base for machine-tractor and machine-animal breeding stations. Now a large gap has formed between the machine and tractor fleet and the presence of well-equipped mechanical workshops: MTS are annually replenished with sophisticated agricultural machines, and the repair base remains at the same level.

Fourth, to revise the training and retraining of machine operators of all qualifications, since the quantitative and qualitative composition of machine operators lags behind the production and production of sophisticated agricultural machinery.

Thus, all questions of agriculture must be wholly and completely concentrated in the machine-tractor and machine-livestock-raising stations, making them centers for resolving all questions of the development of collective farm economy.

The party organizations of the republic have done significant work to strengthen the primary collective farm party organizations. At present, we do not have primary party organizations only in 20 collective farms, and in all the rest - 3.125 collective farms - they do exist. In the primary party organizations of the republic's collective farms, there are on average 18 communists, and in a significant number of party organizations there are 30 or more communists. This made it possible to create party groups in field and tractor brigades, on livestock farms and in other areas of collective farm production. Party groups are the backbone of the collective farm party organizations in their struggle for the further organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. There are freed secretaries in 157 collective farm party organizations of the republic. More trained communists with experience in party work were selected as secretaries. As a result, the internal party and mass political work has significantly improved, labor discipline among collective farmers has been strengthened, and the social economy of collective farms is developing more successfully.

At the present time, in connection with the work carried out to enlarge small collective farms, the economy of the collective farms has also significantly strengthened. For example, the collective farm "Kenes", Merke district, Dzhabul region, has 341 farms, 10 production teams and 17 livestock farms with a livestock of about 70 thousand heads in terms of sheep. There are many such collective farms in the republic.

After the enlargement of collective farms, in conditions of great territorial dispersion, combining the duties of secretaries of primary Party organizations with any other economic work will create great difficulties in the work of the primary Party organizations of collective farms. In my opinion, the question of establishing the position of

vacated secretaries in all primary party organizations of collective farms should be considered.

Comrades! The Central Committee of the party revealed major shortcomings and mistakes made by the Kazakh party organization in the field of ideological work, primarily in the field of historical sciences, in assessing the movement of Kenesary Kasymov. We are not going to shift the blame and responsibility for the mistakes made on someone else, but nevertheless I must say that the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR did not help us to properly understand these issues, but, on the contrary, aggravated our mistakes by officially recognizing the movement Kenesary Kasymov was national liberation, while it was reactionary monarchist from beginning to end.

Based on the work of party organizations and research institutions, the brilliant work of Comrade Stalin "Marxism and questions of linguistics" and the historical decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on ideological issues, the party organization of the Kazakh Republic is doing a lot to correct the mistakes. In 1952, a number of discussions and conferences were held on topical issues of literary criticism, linguistics, on the nature of national movements in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan. This helped us to correctly formulate and scientifically illuminate many acute questions of the history of language and literature, to come to their correct interpretation from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. We will continue to wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of manifestations of nationalism, to strengthen friendship between peoples, and to instill among the working people of the republic a high sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

Comrades, the published historical work of Comrade Stalin "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" inspired the Soviet people to new labor exploits, for this work clearly and clearly outlines the program of the gradual transition from socialism to communism, the program of building a communist society.

There is no doubt that the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, one of the militant detachments of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 19th Party Congress, will rally even more closely around the Leninist-Stalinist

Central Committee, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Glory to Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

L.I. Brezhnev, (Moldavian SSR)

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Malenkov deeply, with exhaustive completeness, summed up the results of the tremendous work carried out by our Bolshevik Party, and vividly showed the world-historical victories of the Soviet people achieved under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Stalin.

Our party traveled a long way, full of heroism and magnificent victories, from the 18th to the 19th Congress. These historical years were the period of the heroic struggle of the Bolshevik Party for strengthening the might of our socialist state and the flourishing of the economy, culture and well-being of the working people.

In the terrible years of the Second World War, when the threat of mortal danger loomed over our Fatherland, the Communist Party inspired and organized the Soviet people to fight for the honor, freedom and independence of our Motherland. The party, Comrade Stalin, crowned the truly titanic battle of the Soviet people with world-wide victories.

In the postwar years, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, are successfully carrying out the magnificent program of communist construction.

Comrade Stalin brilliantly combines gigantic state work with the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", published on the eve of the Congress, is a great contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. This classic work of Comrade Stalin marks a new, higher stage in Marxist-Leninist political economy, generalizes the gigantic experience of socialist construction and indicates clear paths to the complete victory of communism.

In the new powerful upsurge of the economy and culture of our country, in the gigantic construction projects of communism, in the great transformations of nature, in the tireless struggle of the Soviet people for world peace, all progressive mankind sees how our glorious Communist Party faithfully and truly serves its people and selflessly fights for the happiness of all workers.

Comrades! Our entire Party, the entire Soviet people are infinitely happy that at the head of the great struggle for the happiness of all working people, for the prosperity of our socialist Motherland, there is a man with inexhaustible revolutionary energy, our brilliant architect of communism, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

The years that have elapsed between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses have been marked by outstanding events in the life of the working people of Moldova. In 1940, thanks to the wise foreign policy of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government, thanks to Comrade Stalin's tireless concern for the fate of the Moldovan people, the working people of Bessarabia were liberated from colonial oppression, and the Moldovan people were reunited into a single national Soviet state. The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed, which entered the family of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union. This historical event will never be erased from the memory of the Moldovan people, from generation to generation the Moldovan people will glorify and carry the dear name of their liberator, the great Stalin, into the centuries. (Prolonged applause.)

Quite recently, under the rule of the Romanian boyars and their masters - the American and Anglo-French imperialists - Bessarabia was a devastated land dominated by the colonial regime and feudal relations.

The main branch of the region - agriculture - was brought into a catastrophic state. Three-quarters of all peasant farms were so small in land that they could not support their families even for six months.

As for the industry, it deliberately did not develop in Bessarabia. More than half a million destitute farm laborers roamed Bessarabia from county to county in search of work. Thousands of Moldovans, reeling from poverty and hunger, brutal political terror, were forced to flee from Bessarabia.

The famous French revolutionary writer Henri Barbusse, who visited Bessarabia in those years, wrote in his book "The Executioners" that the occupation opened an era of suffering and need for Bessarabia. Everything that he saw there, he called the Bessarabian tragedy.

The liberation of the working people of Bessarabia from colonial oppression awakened in the people a tremendous revolutionary initiative and a creative impulse for a new life. But the treacherous attack of the Nazi invaders interrupted the creative work of the Moldovan people. Fascist monsters again brought disasters and misfortunes to the working people of Moldova.

Eight years have passed since the heroic Soviet Army drove out the German fascist invaders from Moldavia. During this time, the Moldovan people in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, relying on their help and, above all, on the help of the great Russian people, surrounded by the constant attention and care of the Central Committee of our parties, the Union government, Comrade Stalin personally, managed to achieve serious success in raising the economy and culture of the republic. The rapid growth of the republic's socialist industry is evidenced by the fact that its fixed assets in the post-war years have grown significantly, and gross output has increased several times.

During this time, a number of enterprises of union significance have been created in the republic. A large enterprise for the production of cognacs and champagne is under construction.

With significant areas of orchards and vineyards, Moldova is a large region of the country for winemaking and canned food production. This branch is the main one in the industry of the republic.

It must be said that our collective farmers and workers in the canning industry did a good job during these years. The production of canned food in the postwar years has increased 21 times. Last year, the canning industry of the republic produced about 115 million cans of canned food. This means that the canning industry of the Moldavian SSR last year produced almost one and a half times more canned food than the industry of all of tsarist Russia.

The production of wine materials has also significantly increased over the years. If in 1945 1.280 thousand decaliters of wine materials were produced, then in 1951 7.540 thousand decaliters were produced.

Comrade Stalin draws attention to the fact that business executives seek, find and use hidden reserves lurking in the depths of production, make the most of the available production capacities, systematically improve production methods, reduce the cost of production, and carry out cost accounting. This instruction from Comrade Stalin is of tremendous importance in the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing us in the new five-year plan. It must be said frankly that we are still far from using our reserves.

The collectivization of agriculture, the invaluable assistance that our collective farms receive from the government, have significantly increased the gross harvest of all agricultural products, including grapes, fruits and vegetables. For a long time, this aspect of the matter was not noticed in the Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR, and until recently the Ministry took little measures to make fuller use of these raw materials of the food industry of the Moldavian Republic. For example, the existing canning factories of Moldova using the same equipment could produce up to 50 million more cans of various canned food per year if the Ministry of Food Industry, taking into account the increased raw material resources of collective farms, would timely make relatively small costs at factories, build simple ones that do not require sophisticated equipment, facilities for fumigation and storage of fruits and semi-finished products.

This would not only give additional production, but would reduce its cost, improve the operation of enterprises, eliminate seasonality in this matter, and equipment and workers in factories would be used more rationally.

It must be said that the USSR Ministry of Food Industry has not really appreciated these reserves of its factories. The USSR Ministry of Food Industry underestimates the inconsistency that is emerging in the Moldavian Republic between the volume of investment in the food industry and the material and technical base of construction organizations. Strong design organizations have not yet been created in the republic. Therefore, we seriously need the help of this ministry and

the State Planning Committee of the USSR in the placement and timely preparation of a number of projects both for industrial enterprises and structures, and for housing construction.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the government, Comrade Stalin this year considered the prospects for the development of the republic's food industry. About one billion rubles will be invested in capital construction alone in this branch of industry of the Moldavian SSR. It is envisaged to build new factories, reconstruct and increase the capacity of existing enterprises, increase the energy base, expand storage facilities.

We are faced with the task in this five-year period to increase the production of canned food to 250 million cans. Such a huge scale of investment in the food industry only in our republic testifies to the great concern of the Party, Comrade Stalin, for the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material needs of the Soviet people.

The socialist reorganization of agriculture was of particular importance in the development of the entire economy and culture of the republic. The peasantry of Moldavia, having received enormous material and technical assistance from the Union Government and relying on the colossal experience of socialist construction in our country, responded with unanimous support for the policy of the Bolshevik Party and firmly embarked on the path of collective farm development. Now 98 percent of peasant farms are united in collective farms. Collective farms own 99 percent of the total cultivated land area.

Comrade Stalin teaches us that the concentration of the main instruments of agricultural production in the hands of the state, in the hands of machine and tractor stations, is the only means of ensuring high rates of growth in collective farm production. "We are all happy," says Comrade Stalin, "at the colossal growth of agricultural production in our country, the growth of grain production, the production of cotton, flax, beets, etc. ... The source of this growth," Comrade Stalin further points out, "is in modern technology, in numerous modern machines serving all these industries. "

This transformative power of Soviet technology is clearly visible on the example of young collective farms in Moldova. MTS with a fleet of

thousands of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines have been created in the republic.

Powerful machinery has already made it possible this year for almost 70 percent of all agricultural work to be carried out by the forces and means of MTS and plowing and sowing are mechanized by 80 - 90 percent. The mechanization of agriculture raised the productivity of collective farm production, the culture of agriculture, the yield of collective farm fields, and increased the marketability of socialist agriculture.

During the first post-war five-year period, the yield of grain crops in the republic increased two and a half times. Technical crops have expanded significantly. The area under sugar beet crops has increased more than 7 times during this time. This year, the republic's collective farms are supplying the state with a million tons of sugar beets. The state task - to receive at the end of the fifth five-year plan at least 265 centners of sugar beet from each hectare - the collective farmers of Moldova will fulfill with honor.

The collective farm peasantry of the Moldavian SSR is interested in cultivating a new crop - cotton, which began to be introduced into our agriculture only three years ago.

Collective farm livestock raising is on the path of steady growth. As a result of the fulfillment of the three-year state plan for the development of public livestock raising, the number of cattle on collective farms increased by 7 times, sheep and goats by 5 times and pigs by 8.3 times.

The result of the growth in the marketability of our collective farms is an increase in the delivery of agricultural products to the state. In 1951, compared with 1947, the delivery of grain to the state increased 4 times, grapes - 8 times, fruits - 6.5 times, sugar beets - 7 times, tobacco - 2.5 times, meat - 4.5 times.

From year to year, the profitability of collective farms is growing, the well-being and cultural level of the Moldovan peasantry is rising. This is evidenced by the continuously increasing monetary and in-kind income of our collective farmers. In just two years, from 1949 to 1951, the number of collective farms receiving incomes over a million rubles increased almost tenfold. Now every third collective farm in the

republic is a millionaire. The growth of total cash income was accompanied by a continuous increase in the indivisible funds of collective farms, which rose from 250 million rubles in 1949 to 683 million rubles. in 1951. This allowed the collective farms of the republic to allocate large sums for the construction of public production facilities, reservoirs, ponds, power plants, etc. Only last year and in the first half of this year, the collective farms built about 5 thousand public industrial premises, in addition, 2.593 collective farm buildings are at the stage of completion.

With the growth of the social economy of collective farms, the material well-being of collective farmers is steadily increasing. If in 1949, in addition to payment in kind, 110 million rubles were given to collective farmers for workdays, then in 1951, 567 million rubles were issued.

All these figures and facts are clear confirmation of the invincible strength of the collective farm system, the advantages of large-scale socialist economy, which makes it possible to use machine technology on a large scale and develop a diversified social economy in every possible way.

The achievements of the Moldovan people are also great in cultural development. Thanks to the tireless care of the Soviet government, Comrade Stalin personally, illiteracy among the Moldovan population was eliminated during this time, and a universal seven-year education for children was carried out. Now in Moldova there are 1,924 schools with 425 thousand students. Over the years, the number of secondary schools has increased 6 times, and the number of students in senior classes - almost 25 times. There are 46 universities and technical schools in the Moldavian SSR, in which 17.5 thousand people study. A branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a State University and 26 research and development institutions have been created. Much attention is paid to healthcare. The cadres of the intelligentsia of the Moldavian SSR are growing. The people, who for centuries have been deprived of the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of culture, under the conditions of the Soviet system, show a great desire for light, knowledge, science, join the culture of the great Russian people, the culture of Lenin and Stalin.

In his report, Comrade Malenkov deeply analyzed the shortcomings in the leadership of all sectors of the national economy, showed the

reasons for their origin and outlined ways to eliminate them. I must admit that these shortcomings also exist in the work of the party organization of Moldova.

Comrade Malenkov's report will mobilize all our forces for the fastest elimination of shortcomings in our work, for raising the level of Party leadership in all branches of the economy and culture.

The party organization of Moldova understands its responsibility for the further development of all sectors of the national economy. In the coming years, we need to eliminate the backlog of the energy base of the republic and the industry that produces local building materials, to raise the material and technical base in the construction organizations of the republic to the level of increased volumes of investment.

We need to tackle a number of major agricultural issues. First of all, it is necessary to increase the overall yield of grain and especially industrial crops, and to intensify the use of the machine tools of the MTS, in which we are still seriously lagging behind. We must improve the training of machine operators. Our task is further to help cadres improve their agrotechnical knowledge and master the entire complex matter of collective farm production. We need to seriously improve the selection, placement and education of cadres, as is the account of us, Comrade Stalin.

The Moldovan people, much later than other fraternal union republics, embarked on the path of socialist development. This obliges our Party organization to tirelessly strengthen and raise the level of our work on the communist education of the working people.

The party organization of Moldova will perceive the historic decisions of the 19th Congress of our party as a military action program and will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks set by the Congress with honor.

Comrades! Our glorious socialist Motherland flourished mightily. Great and varied are its achievements, which are multiplied day by day by the heroic Soviet people.

Under the banner of Lenin-Stalin, the Bolshevik Party exalted our socialist homeland, made it an impregnable fortress and a mighty bulwark of peace and socialism. With what pride are now the words of

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin uttered by him 30 years ago: "And our road is true, for this is the road to which sooner or later other countries will inevitably come." On this right path, the genius of mankind, Comrade Stalin, led our Soviet people to the victory of socialism.

It is a great happiness for our Fatherland that at the head of the nationwide struggle for the prosperity of our Motherland, for the triumph of communism, stands the greatest man of our era, the wise leader and teacher Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live our leader and teacher, the great and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

Z.I. Muratov, (Tatar ASSR)

Comrades delegates! In the tremendous labor upsurge of the working people of Soviet Tataria, as well as of the entire Soviet people, caused by the decision of the Central Committee of the Party to convene the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the noble moral character of the Soviet people, their boundless devotion to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, again manifested in all their greatness.

The report of the Central Committee of the Party to the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) comprehensively illuminated the gigantic organizational, party-political and ideological work carried out by the Central Committee of the Party under the leadership of the genius leader of our party, Comrade Stalin, and provided a detailed program for further increasing the combat capability of party organizations.

The greatest triumph of the wise Stalinist policy of our party and its Central Committee was the world-historical victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascism and the salvation of mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

After victoriously ending the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, once again launched peaceful construction work on a gigantic scale.

In his historic speech on February 9, 1946, Comrade Stalin gave a magnificent program of communist construction in our country, of which the fourth Stalinist five-year plan was an integral part. The early implementation of the fourth Stalinist five-year plan made it possible in the shortest possible time to heal the wounds inflicted by the enemy on our country, significantly surpass the pre-war level of development of the national economy, increase the material well-being of the people and further strengthen the military-economic might of the Soviet state.

Thanks to the day-to-day help of the Party and the government and the paternal care of Comrade Stalin personally, the working people of Soviet Tatarstan during the period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses also achieved serious successes. During the years of the fourth Stalinist five-year plan, there was a rapid growth in all branches of industry in our republic. In 1951, the industry of Tatarstan produced products for almost 5 billion rubles, or 4 times more than in 1940, and 55 times more than in the pre-revolutionary 1913. Along with Kazan, new industrial centers have arisen and are developing from year to year in Soviet Tataria - Chistopol, Zelenodolsk, Bugulma, N.-Pismyanka, Elabuga, Almetyevo, Chelny and a number of others.

The oil industry of Tatarstan, created on the initiative of the great Stalin, is developing rapidly. The delegates to this congress are well aware that even at the 17th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin brilliantly foresaw the enormous potential of the eastern regions for the creation of a "Second Baku" and set the specific task of organizing an oil base in the regions of the western and southern slopes of the Ural ridge. Fulfilling this historic instruction of the great Stalin, Soviet Tataria from year to year will provide the country with more and more oil.

The oil production plan in our republic for 9 months of 1952 was significantly exceeded. The level of average daily oil production, reached in September of this year, will far exceed the level of 1950. Oil workers of Tatarstan in their letter to the great Stalin pledged in 1952 to supply 100 thousand tons of oil in excess of the plan. By the day of the opening of this congress, they honorably fulfilled their obligations.

Draft directives for the fifth five-year development plan of the USSR for 1951 - 1955. provides for high rates of development of the oil industry in our country - an increase in oil production by 85 percent. The oil

workers of Tatarstan should make a great contribution to the solution of this most important national economic task.

The party and government have created all the necessary conditions for the development of the republic's oil industry. The Soviet government provided oilmen with advanced domestic technology. Oil workers of Tatarstan received thousands of cars, tractors, the most modern drilling rigs and construction machinery. The tasks set by the fifth five-year plan for oilmen can only be fulfilled on the basis of the use of modern Soviet equipment, technology and advanced experience of innovators, the widespread use of circumferential flooding in oil production and the turbine method in forced mode in drilling.

All this places great responsibility on the regional party organization. The Tatar party organization considers the carrying out of these measures to be its most important task, connected with the fulfillment of the historical instructions of Comrade Stalin to increase oil production.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the oil workers of Tatarstan. Accidents, downtime of drilling equipment are still allowed, the creation of mechanical and repair and power bases is lagging behind, the production of building materials is slowly developing, housing and communal construction is seriously lagging behind, there are also great difficulties in mastering methods of circumferential flooding.

Many union ministries are involved in the development of the oil industry of Tatarstan. First of all, we ask the Ministries of Power Plants, Forestry, Communications and Trade to provide more effective assistance to their organizations located in Tataria in solving the tasks assigned to them by the government to develop the oil industry. We also ask the USSR Academy of Sciences to take up in the near future the practical solution of a number of complex theoretical issues related to the development of aquifer flooding.

Comrades, as a result of the successful implementation of the post-war Stalinist five-year plan and the enormous assistance from the Soviet state, the agriculture of Tatarstan has also achieved serious success. In terms of sown areas, the pre-war level was surpassed in wheat by 19.1

percent, in industrial crops by 3.1 percent, in vegetables and melons and potatoes by 6.6 percent, the three-year plan for the development of public livestock farming was exceeded. Now the livestock of public livestock has significantly exceeded the level of 1940: for cattle by 112.5 percent, for the number of pigs by 182 percent, for sheep and goats by 85 percent. Additionally, 580 collective farm farms of productive livestock and poultry were organized. Now all collective farms have 4 farms.

Fulfilling the Stalinist plan for transforming nature, collective farms, state farms and MTS of the republic over the past 4 years have planted more than 47 thousand hectares of forest shelter belts, which is 108 percent of the plan, and built 276 ponds and reservoirs against the plan of 250.

The focus of the republic's party organizations was the fulfillment of the socialist obligations assumed by the collective farmers and workers of the MTS and state farms of Tatarstan in a letter to Comrade Stalin. Collective farms, state farms and MTS of the republic in the current year completed the harvesting in a more organized manner and fully fulfilled the state grain procurement plan. In 1952, grain was delivered to the state by 10 million poods more than in 1939, and such a valuable food crop as spring wheat was delivered almost 9 million poods more than last year. The republic's collective and state farms have also fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops and are fully self-sufficient with their own seeds for the entire spring wedge of the next year.

The successes achieved in the struggle for the advancement of agriculture are the result of the day-to-day assistance of the party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally in equipping the republic's agriculture with advanced technology and in strengthening the machine and tractor stations.

In connection with the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and the formation of the largest reservoir in the territory of Tataria, the republic faces additional tasks in the field of agriculture. After the completion of the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station, more than 83 thousand hectares of natural hayfields will be flooded in 26 regions of our republic. In this regard, we ask the government to help collective farms compensate for these losses of

fodder from flooding of hayfields by reclaiming about 70,000 hectares of shrubs and marshes for fodder land and creating appropriate irrigated areas.

Thanks to the daily attention of the Central Committee of the party, personally Comrade Stalin, Tataria took a new step in the development of socialist culture. It is known that before the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Tatar population was almost entirely illiterate. Bourgeois nationalists, together with the reactionary clergy, in every possible way prevented the development of the culture of the great Russian people by the Tatar people. Only after the victory of the October Revolution, on the basis of the implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy in the Tatar Republic, a culture that was national in form and socialist in content developed tremendously.

A universal seven-year education has been introduced in the republic. More than 473 thousand children study in 3,779 schools. There are 13 universities with 21,912 students, including 6,866 Tatars. Kazan State University named after V.I. Ulyanova (Lenin) is the pride of our republic. A large network of research institutions has been created in the republic, headed by the Kazan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

There are 1,904 scientific workers in Tatarstan, among them 400 are Tatars. Between the 18th and 19th congresses of the Tatarskoye Party, the state publishing house published 4,951 books with a total circulation of more than 59 million copies. A great event in the ideological life of the republic was the publication in the Tatar language of the Works of I.V. Stalin.

In the draft directives of the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, even more ambitious tasks are set for the Tatar Republic. Suffice it to say that in the fifth Stalinist five-year plan, capital investments directed only to the development of the oil industry will significantly exceed the capital investments made in all industries of the republic during the first three Stalinist five-year plans. Hundreds of millions of rubles will be invested in work related to the construction of the world's largest Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and a first-class port on the Volga near the walls of the Kazan Kremlin, to the embankment of

Kazan and other cities, and to prepare the bed of the future reservoir. The new five-year plan also provides for the construction of the Agryz - Pronino - Surgut railway, which runs through the eastern part of Tataria from north to south. Large funds will be spent on the development of other industries and agriculture, on housing construction, on the improvement of cities and workers' settlements, on the gasification of Kazan, Chistopol and other cities, on road construction, etc.

The ambitious tasks set out in the draft directives of the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR can be successfully accomplished only on the basis of raising the level of party organizational and party political work. The formation of two regions within the Tatar ASSR - Kazan and Chistopol - is a huge help to our republic on the part of the Central Committee of the party, personally Comrade Stalin. It brings the Party and Soviet leadership closer to grassroots work, creates all the necessary conditions to make it lively, concrete and operational.

The communists of the Tatar party organization with great interest, with exceptional activity discussed at their meetings the historical documents of the Central Committee of the party and unanimously approved both the draft directives on the new five-year plan and the draft text of the amended Party Rules. The Tatar regional party organization came to the 19th Congress of our great Party of Communists as a single, monolithic, infinitely devoted to the cause of Lenin - Stalin, as never before rallied around the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), around the great leader and teacher - Stalin's own comrade. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! The great Stalin teaches not to flatter oneself with successes, to see the shadow sides of successes, to identify and decisively eliminate shortcomings. We are aware of the fact that there are still many omissions, shortcomings and mistakes in our work. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), in its decision on the work of the Tatar Regional Committee, deeply revealed the shortcomings in the activities of the party and Soviet organizations of the republic. In Tataria, there are still enterprises that do not fulfill the established plans, struggle poorly for profitability, allow large

downtime of equipment, labor and losses from marriage. The most lagging sector is capital construction and especially residential construction.

In the republic, the main task facing agriculture is being unsatisfactorily solved - increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of public livestock raising. Party organizations in many regions are still struggling weakly for the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, for the development of their social economy, for unswerving observance of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel. As a result, there are still quite a few economically weak collective farms in the republic that cannot cope with the fulfillment of their obligations to the state, and do not give out enough for workdays, especially money.

There are serious shortcomings in the organization of party-political and ideological work, as well as in the work of creative organizations.

The recently held regional party conference sharply criticized the main shortcomings of the work of the regional committee, regional committees, city committees and regional party committees and demanded that these shortcomings be eliminated. The party organization of Tataria has everything it needs to quickly overcome shortcomings in its work and achieve a new upsurge in all areas of economic development. The Tatar party organization, in a Bolshevik way, will eliminate shortcomings in its work and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party, the great Stalin, will make a worthy contribution to the successful implementation of the fifth Stalinist five-year plan, honorably fulfill the decisions of the XIX Party Congress.

Comrades! The greatest advantage of our Party is that it is steadily guided by Marxism-Leninism in all its activities. Our great party has always won and will continue to win by its loyalty to the immortal teaching of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin. Comrade Stalin teaches that of all the assets our party has, the most important and most valuable asset is its ideological heritage, its ideological baggage, its principled line, its revolutionary prospects.

The great leader of our party, our dear Comrade Stalin, is tirelessly working on the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory. An

enormous new contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism was made by Comrade Stalin with his wonderful work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This classic work of Comrade Stalin, which is an encyclopedia on the main questions of the Marxist political economy of socialism, arms our party, our working class with a new ideological weapon in the struggle for communism. Our task is to deeply study this greatest scientific work and, on this basis, raise the level of Party leadership in all sectors of the national economy, cultural development, educational institutions and research institutions.

At all stages of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people, for the independence and prosperity of our Motherland, for the building of a communist society, our party achieved success, because everywhere and in everything it steadily followed the instructions of its great teacher, Comrade Stalin. And there is no doubt that our party, armed with a mighty ideological weapon, will honorably fulfill the magnificent tasks of communist construction. The guarantee for this is the solidity and solidarity of our ranks around the Central Committee of the Party, around our dear comrade Stalin.

Long live the brilliant leader of our party and the Soviet people, the best friend of the Tatar people, our dear Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

October 7th

(Morning session)

Presiding N.A. Bulganin, after a break L.M. Kaganovich.

The meeting continued the discussion of the reports of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

At the end of the meeting, the congress heard a report from the Credentials Committee. The Congress unanimously approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

I.G. Cabin, (Estonian SSR)

Comrades! (...)

The Estonian Communist Party is happy that since 1940, as one of the units of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, it has been participating in this fruitful creative work.

Liberated from the yoke of fascism, the Estonian people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Comrade Stalin personally, with the enormous help of the entire Soviet people and especially the great Russian people, in a short time developed their economy and culture on such a scale that made it possible to transform the Soviet Estonia from an agrarian country, with a small peasant farm, from a former appendage of the imperialist powers, to a republic of highly developed industry and large-scale socialist agriculture. Thanks to the daily care of the Communist Party and Comrade Stalin personally, Soviet Estonia in a short time achieved profound qualitative changes in industry and agriculture. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a powerful gas-shale industry has been created in the republic, uninterruptedly supplying gas to the mountains. Leningrad, by the beginning of 1953 gas will also go to the capital of the republic - Tallinn.

The Estonian people in an extremely short period of time raised such major textile industry enterprises as Krenholm and Baltic manufactures from ruins. These enterprises decayed under the bourgeois regime. They were completely destroyed during the Nazi occupation.

The machine-building industry of the republic, equipped during the post-war five-year plan period with high-performance modern Soviet technology, has mastered and produces complex equipment for the oil, gas and shale industries, electric motors for mines and rolling mills, electrical equipment for high-pressure boilers and a number of other types of complex equipment.

Along with the growth of industry in the republic, the production of electricity is growing. By the end of the fourth five-year plan, Soviet Estonia generated significantly more electricity than bourgeois Estonia. In 1951, the capacity of power plants increased by 43 percent in comparison with 1950.

The growing industry of the republic requires more and more electricity. The possibilities for the further construction of power plants in Estonia are extremely favorable based on the use of oil shale fines, i.e. slate of the third grade. We hope that the government of the USSR will help build the much needed new large oil shale power plant that will meet the growing demand for electricity and at the same time solve the problem of using oil shale fines, the accumulation of which seriously impedes the further development of the oil shale industry. In addition, by burning third-grade oil shale in the furnaces of power plants, it is possible, at minimal additional costs, to obtain binder types of cement grade 150-200 for our construction from ash.

The Estonian peasantry, convinced by the example of the peasantry of the fraternal Soviet republics of the advantages of collective farming, quickly reorganized agriculture in a new, socialist way, and united into large collective farms. This restructuring took place in our country under conditions of fierce resistance from the kulaks, the remnants of which, even now, having made their way into some collective farms, are trying to undermine them from within. However, the increased vigilance of the collective farm peasantry in Estonia and the strengthened party and Komsomol organizations in the Estonian countryside are successfully overcoming these isolated manifestations of kulak resistance.

The enlargement of the collective farms, as well as the constant assistance of the Party and the government of the USSR to the collective farms of the republic, ensured the rapid growth of the social economy. In 1951, the collective farms spent much more money on production needs than in 1950. In capital construction, in particular in the construction of livestock buildings, in 1951 the collective farms of the republic invested 17 million rubles more than in 1950, on reclamation work - 6.5 million rubles more, for the purchase of pedigree productive livestock, cars, as well as other inventory and equipment - 10 million rubles more than in 1950.

In modern conditions, the fate of agriculture is decided primarily by the MTS. The Party and the government are showing great concern for the mechanization of agriculture in the republic. I have already spoken about how quickly collective farm property is growing and expanding

in our country. However, the state public property in agriculture, in the form of machine-tractor machines, as well as machine-reclamation stations, as the basis of modern agriculture, thanks to the care of the Party and the government, is growing much faster. This is especially evident in the example of our young republic.

Now we have twice as many tractors as in 1950. The number of grain harvesters, flax harvesters, flax grinders and other sophisticated modern agricultural machines and reclamation equipment - excavators, bulldozers, graders working on our collective farm fields - is growing rapidly.

In 1951, the machine-tractor stations of the republic completed 45 percent of all the main work in collective farm production, and in 1952, the MTS took over 62 percent of this work. By the end of the five-year plan, the mechanization of agricultural work in our country will reach 85 - 90 percent.

Would individual peasant farms have been capable of introducing powerful agricultural machinery so quickly? Of course not. But even the collective farms could not have done this without the help of the state, given that we are talking about high, growing and improving technology, replacing old technology. Comrade Stalin points out in this regard: "Can our collective farms raise these expenses, even if they are millionaires? No, they cannot, since they are not able to take on billions of dollars in expenses, which can be recouped only in 6 - 8 years. These expenses can be borne only by the state ...".

The Estonian collective farm peasantry warmly thanks their party, their native government for the tremendous assistance they are rendering to them, re-equipping the republic's agriculture on the basis of the latest modern technology. Only the Soviet state, only a truly people's government, undertakes and is capable of solving such a large problem in agriculture as its rearmament on the basis of complex technology.

Our task is to make the best use of the equipment that the state so generously gives to agriculture. For this it is necessary to better train cadres of machine operators from collective farmers and collective farmers — cadres who would be able to use equipment to the bottom. We do not always cope with the training of cadres of machine operators

for agriculture, and the shortcomings in this matter in our country, in the Estonian SSR, are even greater.

The socialist restructuring of the republic's agriculture and equipping it with modern machinery created conditions for an even more rapid development of agriculture in the new, fifth five-year plan.

Livestock is the leading branch of agriculture in the republic, providing the main marketable products and large incomes to our collective farms. On collective farms, the construction of livestock buildings is widely developed, which are being erected in future collective farm centers. However, we need to build much more than is being built now.

The fruitful influence of the collective farm system is clearly visible in the rate of development of animal husbandry, this most important branch of the republic's agriculture. In the Estonian SSR collectivization was mainly completed in 1950. If before that the collective farm herd grew due to the socialization of livestock of individual peasants entering the collective farms, then in 1951 - 1952. the collective farm herd grew mainly due to the rearing of young animals on the collective farms themselves, and the success of our collective farms in this is beyond doubt. On collective farms, there are now 43 percent more cattle, 58 percent more pigs, and 65 percent more sheep than in 1950.

The productivity of livestock on collective farms is also growing and, in particular, the productivity of cows. If in 1950 on average 1,600 liters of milk were produced from each cow, then this year we will receive at least 2,000 liters for each cow on the collective farm and will fulfill the plan for milk yield. The increase in productivity over 1950 will thus be 20 percent. By the end of the fifth five-year plan, we must and will have milk yield of at least 2,500 liters on average from each cow on the collective farm.

The rapid growth of the herd and the growth of its productivity requires a solid forage base. The collective farms of the republic take care of this, as can be seen from the following data. Over the past two years, the total sown area on collective farms has grown by 24 percent, while the sowing of forage crops, in particular the sowing of perennial grasses, has grown by more than 33 percent; the area under potatoes, which in our conditions is largely a fodder crop, has increased by

almost 34 percent. However, this growth is insufficient, because it does not keep pace with the rapid growth of the livestock population and does not provide the necessary rise in its productivity.

In addition, the yield of forage crops is still growing very, very slowly. To provide cattle with pastures, as well as to increase the yield of hayfields, large reclamation works are being carried out in the republic. In 1951 and this year, more than 20 thousand hectares of shrubs were cut down, meadows and pastures were improved on an area of up to 42 thousand hectares. However, the opportunities provided by the Soviet state are poorly used and land reclamation plans are not being implemented. This, in turn, affects the development of animal husbandry, especially its productivity. The combat mission of the Estonian communists is to expand the food supply. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to carry out reclamation work on an even larger scale than now. We have few good land reclamation equipment. I join Comrade Andrianov's proposal on the need to design and manufacture perfect land reclamation equipment for the northwestern regions and republics of the Soviet Union.

Along with the rapid development of the economy, the material well-being of the Estonian people is also growing. School buildings, institutes, hospitals destroyed during the war have been restored in the republic; dozens of new schools, hospitals, thousands of residential buildings were built, whole new cities arose in the shale basin. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Coal Industry does not show sufficient concern for the cultural and domestic needs of miners in the Estonian oil shale basin.

Culture is growing rapidly in the republic, the Academy of Sciences has been established, and higher education is rapidly developing. In 1951 - 1952 two new higher educational institutions were created - the Agricultural Academy and the Pedagogical Institute. During the reign of the bourgeois clique in Estonia, few received higher education, and even these few were sometimes unable to find work. Specialists had to go to any kind of black job or remain unemployed. Not so now. During the years of Soviet power, about 5 thousand engineers, economists, doctors, agronomists and other specialists graduated from the republic's higher educational institutions. But there is still a big

shortage of specialists. Especially a lot of them are needed for growing agriculture. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Higher Education does not show sufficient concern for providing universities with classrooms and dormitories. For more than three years now, it has been choosing a construction site for the building of the Polytechnic Institute in our spacious city, but things are not moving forward.

In the report comrade. Malenkov pointed out that in some organizations there were facts of underestimation and even suppression of criticism and, thus, there was no struggle with various painful phenomena in work. This remark applies to our Estonian party organization, where the leadership of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for quite a long time made significant shortcomings and mistakes in their work. They were expressed in the absence of a proper fight against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism. The Bolshevik principle of selection of personnel was not observed, there were facts of suppression of criticism.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks promptly exposed these serious shortcomings and mistakes, helped our party organization to eliminate them and improve all party work. Fulfilling the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia, which is historic for our party organization, the party organization of the republic has achieved significant success in the development of the economy and culture. However, it cannot be said that we have already outlived all the shortcomings in the development of criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below. There are many shortcomings in our work, and only on the basis of criticism and self-criticism it is possible to get rid of them.

Comrades! Thanks to the Soviet regime and the leadership of the Communist Party, all the creative forces of the Estonian people began to flourish. The culture is developing - national in form, socialist in content. All the best things that have been suppressed by the Estonian bourgeois nationalists for years are now in motion. The talents and spiritual forces of our people, who have won real freedom by

overthrowing the bourgeoisie and joining the voluntary union of Soviet peoples, are being revealed more and more deeply.

The work, creativity and life of the Estonian people, as well as of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the family of socialist nations is joyful, for this union is a fortress against which any imperialist predators have been broken and will be destroyed in the future. They will not disrupt the inspired and joyful peaceful labor of the Soviet peoples, for our people are leading forward to communism, our leader and teacher Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrade Stalin is the architect of communism. And in all the languages of the peoples of the USSR, in all the languages of the world in the mouths of the working people, it sounds equally joyfully as a call, as a determination to fight and go forward, to communism, the slogan:

Long live our leader and teacher, the great genius of mankind, the architect of communism - Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

L.P. Beria

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee made by Comrade. Malenkov summed up the activities of our party during the period from the 18th to the 19th congress. In the life of our Party and the Soviet people during this period two events occupy a special place, on which I want to dwell.

The first of these is the Great Patriotic War.

In this war, the question of the fate of our Motherland and the fate of the states and peoples of Europe and Asia was decided. It is clear to everyone that if the Hitlerite coalition won a victory, this would lead to a monstrous enslavement and extermination of the peoples of our country and the peoples of many other countries. Hundreds of millions of people would be relegated to the position of slaves. Fascist barbarians would destroy modern civilization and throw back all of humanity for many decades.

And if this did not happen, then first of all because the peoples of the Soviet Union achieved complete victory in a mortal battle with the fascist invaders. The suddenness of the treacherous attack on the USSR created conditions favorable for the Nazi troops at the first stage of the war. However, the Soviet Union, at the cost of enormous sacrifices, at the cost of the greatest exertion of all the material and spiritual forces of the people, defended its independence, utterly defeated the enemy who terrified the armies of Europe, and saved mankind and its civilization.

The inspirer and organizer of the great victory of the Soviet people was the Communist Party, led by Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.) From the first days of the war, when our Motherland found itself in a particularly difficult situation, Comrade Stalin headed the State Defense Committee and the country's Armed Forces. With the greatest courage, our wise and fearless leader led the Soviet Army and the entire Soviet people through the fire of battles, hardships and trials of war to win victory over the enemy. It is a great happiness for our Party, for all the peoples of the USSR, that in this difficult period Comrade Stalin stood at the head of the Soviet state and its army. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The victory of the Soviet people showed the whole world that the strength and might of our socialist state are invincible.

This is one of the most important lessons of the Great Patriotic War. True, the lessons of history did not go for everyone. The American imperialists, fattened in two world wars, intoxicated by the delusional idea of establishing their world domination, are again pushing the peoples into the abyss of a world war.

The current bosses of the United States of America - Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, Dupont and others - in whose hands are the levers of the American state and military machine, are intensively creating new world monopolies like the European Coal and Steel Community, the World Oil Cartel in order to quickly pick up hands over the economy of other states and subordinate it to your interests. They want to establish their undivided domination in all parts of the world in order to secure super profits by robbing and enslaving the peoples of other countries. For this they need a war. In order to prepare for war,

big American capital, together with the American military, takes over all the functions of the fascist regime in order to suppress the people's desire to preserve peace and any opposition to their adventurous policy in their country. By pushing the country onto the path of war, they also expect that the arms race and the military situation will prevent an economic crisis. But this crisis is inevitably impending on the economy of the United States of America, and no tricks and adventures of financial tycoons will be able to avoid it. Accelerating the arms race, adapting their entire economy to the goals of preparing for war, they fear peace more than war, although there is no doubt that by unleashing a war, they will only hasten their downfall and their death. (Applause.)

Having spread a network of military bases all over the world, intensively putting together all kinds of aggressive military blocs, they are feverishly preparing a war against the USSR and other peace-loving states. They continuously send spies and saboteurs to our country and other peace-loving countries, selected all over the world from the corrupted scum of humanity. The vigilance of the Soviet people is the sharpest weapon in the fight against enemy infiltrators, and there is no doubt that by increasing and honing their vigilance, the Soviet people will be able to neutralize the agents of the imperialist warmongers, no matter how much they are sent and no matter how masked. (Applause.)

Demonstratively insolent provocations and adventures of the American military against the USSR in the form of numerous maneuvers by land, air and naval forces, "inspector" trips of military officers refueled the Atlantic bloc in areas bordering the Soviet Union, the activity of American military aviation near the western and eastern borders The USSR, - all this, obviously, is intended in order to disturb the peace of the Soviet people and to maintain a military psychosis in themselves and among their vassals.

Only hopeless fools can count on the Soviet people to be intimidated by provocations. (Prolonged applause.) Soviet people know the value of all provocations and threats from warmongers. With unshakable tranquility, the Soviet people continue their creative, peaceful work. He is confident in the strength and might of his state and his army, capable of inflicting a crushing blow on those who dare attack our Motherland

and forever discourage encroachments on the borders of the Soviet Union. (Stormy applause.)

Another great event in the life of the Party and the Soviet people is a powerful new upsurge in the national economy, which made it possible to raise the level of our industry 2.3 times as compared with the pre-war period and to take a major step on the path from socialism to communism. The war imposed on us by Hitler's fascism, the most cruel and difficult of all wars ever experienced by our Motherland, interrupted our peaceful development. The Hitlerite monsters, pursuing the barbaric "scorched earth" tactics in the regions they occupied, inflicted serious wounds on the Soviet national economy.

In these conditions, with the end of the war, we faced the most difficult task of establishing life in the regions affected by the German occupation, restoring the pre-war level of industry and agriculture and then surpassing this level on a more or less significant scale.

During this difficult period, Comrade Stalin gave us a detailed program for the restoration of the national economy and indicated the ways of its implementation. Comrade Stalin, with his characteristic unbending will and energy, directly directed all the work of the Party and the state in organizing the working class, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia to fulfill the postwar five-year plan. As you know, the post-war five-year plan was carried out successfully. (Applause.)

At present, the industry, agriculture and transport of our country are developing on the basis of the most advanced technology and provide an increase in all social production on an unprecedented scale.

To illustrate the scale of our industrial production, I will give some examples.

If we compare the volume of industrial output produced in the last two years with the production of industrial output for all years of the first and second five-year plans, it turns out that for 1951 and 1952. industrial production will be 22% higher. more than two five-year plans put together. (Applause.) And in 1952 alone, much more of such important types of industrial products as electricity, ferrous metals, coal, oil products, cement and consumer goods will be produced than in all the years of the first five-year plan.

As for machine building, which is the basis of the technical progress of the entire national economy, it is developing at an even faster pace. Much more machinery and equipment are produced in this year alone than in the first and second five-year plans put together.

With the growth of socialist production, the well-being of the entire Soviet people is growing and improving continuously, from year to year.

Economically and politically, as well as in terms of its defense capability, the Soviet Union is now stronger than ever and more than ever capable of withstanding any test. (Prolonged applause.)

If the enemy dares to go to war against us, then the Soviet Union, which is at the head of the camp of peace and democracy, will be able to give a crushing rebuff to any group of aggressive imperialist states, will be able to defeat and punish the presumptuous aggressors and warmongers. (Applause.)

Comrades! One of the decisive conditions for achieving victories won by the Soviet people both in war and in peaceful economic and cultural development was the wise and far-sighted national policy of our party. More than 60 nations, ethnic groups and nationalities live and work in the Soviet multinational state. Under these conditions, the pursuit of a correct national policy acquires exceptional significance for the success of our common cause - strengthening the might of the USSR and building a communist society.

The national policy of our party is based on a harmonious, scientifically grounded theory of the national question, as part of the Leninist teaching on the proletarian revolution. Lenin and Stalin are the creators of the program and policy of the Communist Party on the national question. Therefore, our national policy is called Leninist-Stalinist. The national policy of our party is warmly approved and unanimously supported by the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Lenin and Stalin were directly in charge of the creation of the Soviet multinational state. After the death of the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin directed all the Party's work to establish fraternal cooperation between the peoples of our country, to strengthen the Union of Republics, and to develop the economy and culture of our peoples. Comrade Stalin has

an exceptional role to play in developing Marxist-Leninist teaching on the national question. He enriched Marxism-Leninism with the theory of the nation, developed the Leninist teaching on the unity of the national and international tasks of the working class, on the strategy and tactics of the national liberation movement in the era of imperialism, developed the theoretical foundations of the national policy of the Communist Party in the conditions of the Soviet multinational state, created the doctrine of socialist nations and their development in the struggle for the victory of communism.

The Great October Revolution, which overthrew capitalism, emancipated the peoples of Russia, eliminated national oppression and led the peoples to a genuine rebirth. After the liquidation of the bourgeoisie with its nationalist parties and the establishment of the Soviet system in our country, new, socialist nations arose, developed and took shape on the basis of the old, bourgeois nations.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy in our country, the actual inequality in economic and cultural development inherited from tsarism between the peoples of Central Russia that went ahead and the peoples of the outskirts that lagged behind them in the past has been eliminated in our country. Now we no longer have backward peoples. During the years of socialist construction, the new, socialist nations in our country have radically changed their appearance and developed into advanced modern nations.

What does the concept of an advanced socialist nation include?

Based on the classical definition of a nation given by Comrade Stalin, his doctrine of the new socialist nations and based on the historical experience of our Soviet multinational state, we can say that the main features inherent in an advanced socialist nation are the following:

First, the presence of the most advanced social and state system in the world, in which there are no exploiting classes and all power belongs to the people.

Secondly, the presence of a highly developed socialist industry and large-scale socialist agriculture.

Third, universal literacy of the population, compulsory education for children, a developed system of higher education, which provides training of national specialists for all areas of the economy and culture; prosperity of science and art.

Fourth, a systematic increase in the standard of living of the entire population by ensuring an increase in the real wages of workers and employees and the income of peasants, through the development of commodity circulation, the growth of cities and their improvement, and improvement of housing conditions; the presence of a wide network of medical institutions that ensure the protection of the health of the people.

Fifth, the triumph of the ideology of equality of all races and nations, the ideology of friendship between peoples.

Do these features of an advanced socialist nation exist in our Soviet republics? Yes, there are.

Let's turn to the facts.

It is known that tsarism acted as the oppressor and executioner of the peoples of Russia. Numerous non-Russian nations were completely powerless. They did not have their own statehood, they were ruled by tsarist officials, in all institutions business was conducted in Russian, which was incomprehensible to local peoples.

Under the conditions of the Soviet system, all the peoples of our country acquired and developed their statehood. The national outskirts of tsarist Russia under Soviet rule turned from colonies and semi-colonies into truly independent states - Soviet republics with their own territory, national autonomy, their own constitution, and their own legislation. In the authorities, in the bodies of economic and administrative management, in the judicial bodies of the union and autonomous republics, national regions, districts, districts and villages, people elected by the people, who know the life, customs and psychology of the local population, administer state affairs in their native language, understandable to the entire population language.

There is no such true equality of nations in any bourgeois state. Yes, it is understandable, for the elimination of national oppression is

impossible within the framework of the capitalist system. As you know, the entire system of government in bourgeois countries is built on the inequality of races and nations, on racial discrimination, on the use of nationalist prejudices to incite interethnic hatred and enmity. In our time, two states, the United States of America and the Union of South Africa, are distinguished by a particularly large rampant racial and national discrimination.

The Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, along with the high level of development of the entire national economy of the USSR, ensured a more rapid development of the economically backward national republics. As a result, the economic and cultural inequality between the peoples of the USSR, inherited from the past, was eliminated, which, of course, is one of the most important achievements of the national policy of the Soviet government.

Many convincing data could be cited about the successes in the development of the Soviet national republics, but I will limit myself to only a few examples.

In the Soviet republics, during the Stalinist five-year plans, the metallurgical, oil and chemical industries were re-created, large power plants, factories for the production of agricultural machines, tractors and automobiles, cement plants, large textile and food factories and many other industrial enterprises were built.

That the industry of the national republics, and especially large-scale industry, developed faster than in the USSR as a whole, can be seen from the example of the Soviet republics of the East - Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turkmen and Tajik. During the period from 1928 to 1951, the output of large-scale industry in these republics grew 22 times, while in the USSR as a whole it increased 16 times during the same period.

It is known that in the recent past, the eastern outskirts of tsarist Russia in terms of the level of industrial development did not differ from their neighbors such as Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan. During the years of Soviet power, our Central Asian republics in industrial development quickly overtook the eastern countries bordering the USSR and went far ahead. If we compare the named Soviet republics with a number of Eastern

countries in terms of such an important indicator of the level of industrial development as the electric power industry, we will see that the five Soviet republics - Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Tajik, with a population of about 17 million people, generate electricity three times as many as Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan combined, with a population of 156 million. (Applause.) And if we compare one Soviet republic, for example, Azerbaijan, with Turkey in terms of electricity generation, it turns out that Soviet Azerbaijan, which has a population of almost seven times less, produces four times more electricity than Turkey, which has gotten into the American loop. " help ". (Animation in the hall. Laughter).

Our Soviet republics far outstripped in their development the old industrial countries of Western Europe.

Let us compare, for example, one Soviet republic - the Ukrainian one with two large European bourgeois countries - with France and Italy. Of course, in this case, not everything can be compared. It is known that in the Ukrainian SSR the exploiting classes have long been liquidated, factories, factories, land and all products of labor are the property of the people, unemployment has been abolished forever, and all power belongs to the people. In this respect, both France and Italy, where the capitalists are in power, were left far behind by Soviet Ukraine more than thirty years ago. (Animation in the hall). Therefore, let us compare only some of the most important data on the economies of these countries.

Soviet Ukraine, which during its existence twice had to rise from ruins and ashes after the invasions of foreign invaders, now smelt much more pig iron than France and Italy put together (applause), produces more steel and rolled metal than France, and three seconds more than times more than Italy; produces coal one and a half times more than France and Italy together; produces almost three times more tractors in terms of power than France and Italy produce together; produces grain, potatoes, sugar beets and sugar significantly more than France and Italy combined.

On the basis of the development of socialist industry and collective farm agriculture, the Ukrainian people live a prosperous life and enjoy

all the benefits of culture, which the working masses of France and Italy are deprived of.

No less indicative is the example of the rapid economic development of the Soviet Baltic republics after they established the Soviet system. If we compare the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian union republics with Norway, Holland and Belgium, it turns out that the rates of industrial development in the Soviet republics are incomparably higher than in the aforementioned capitalist states of Europe.

By the beginning of 1952, the Lithuanian SSR had surpassed the pre-war level of industrial production 2.4 times, the Latvian - 3.6 times and the Estonian - 4.1 times, while Norway, Holland and Belgium by this time only slightly exceeded the pre-war level of production industrial products, although the Soviet republics emerged from the war with a much more ruined economy.

It is interesting to note that in the old, capitalist Latvia, even according to embellished data of its then rulers, industrial production from 1913 to 1939, that is, in 26 years, increased by one and a half times, and in the new Soviet Latvia in 11 years - from 1940 to 1951 year - industrial production, despite the destruction caused by the war and enemy occupation, increased 3.6 times.

There are also significant successes in the development of agriculture.

With the victory of the collective farm system in the USSR, the agriculture of the Soviet republics firmly took the path of continuous development. The collective farm system was one of the greatest achievements of Soviet power, for it introduced the peasant masses to the construction of socialism, opened up new, hitherto unprecedented opportunities for the development of all branches of agricultural production and created conditions for a constant rise in the material and cultural standard of living of millions of peasants.

As a result, in all the Soviet republics we now have large-scale, highly-commodity socialist agriculture with widespread use of the latest achievements of agronomic science and better equipped with modern technology than in any other country.

This can be seen in every republic of the Soviet Union. But I will dwell again on the Soviet republics of the East, where, as you know, before the Soviet regime, agriculture was the most backward, where there was no trace of any agricultural machinery, even the simplest.

At present, 121 thousand tractors, converted to 15-horsepower, 23 thousand combines, 102 thousand machines for sowing, processing and harvesting cotton and hundreds of thousands of other agricultural machines and guns. In terms of the technical equipment of agriculture, the Soviet republics of the East are significantly higher than the most developed capitalist countries of Europe. (Applause.)

Take, for example, the provision of tractors. In Soviet Uzbekistan, there are 14 tractors for every thousand hectares of sown area, while in France there are 7 tractors for the same area and in Italy - 4 tractors of much lower power. Needless to say, there are an insignificant number of tractors in foreign countries of the East. If in the Uzbek SSR there is one tractor per 70 hectares of sowing, then in Pakistan there is one tractor per 9 thousand hectares, in India - per 13 thousand hectares, in Iran - per 18 thousand hectares of sowing.

Equipping socialist agriculture with a large number of machines radically facilitated the work of the peasants and, combined with modern agricultural technology and the widespread development of irrigation, ensured high yields.

Take, for example, cotton, one of the leading industrial crops in the developed diversified agriculture of the Soviet republics of the East. The yield of raw cotton in 1951 in these republics averaged 21 centners per hectare.

No other cotton-producing country in the world has such a yield as the Soviet cotton growers achieved. In the same 1951, the cotton yield in Egypt was 11.5 centners per hectare, in the USA - 8.3, in India - 3.4, in Pakistan - 5.2, in Turkey - 7.2, in Iran - 4.5 centners per hectare.

It should be borne in mind that high cotton yields in the Soviet republics of the East were obtained on large areas, as evidenced by the fact that these Soviet republics produce cotton as much as India, Egypt, Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan put together. (Applause.)

These are some facts from the economic development of the national republics that are part of the USSR. They say that the economy of these republics is constantly growing and developing, not knowing crises and recessions. These facts, finally, testify to what the peoples who have broken with imperialism and freed themselves from the rule of the landlords and capitalists can achieve. (Applause.)

To create a developed socialist economy in the Soviet national republics, it was necessary to put an end to the cultural backwardness of most of the republics, to expand cultural construction, to create a wide network of primary and secondary schools in the native language, to reorganize the higher education system and to organize on a large scale the training of skilled workers and engineers. and technicians, agronomists and livestock specialists, teachers and doctors from indigenous peoples.

As a result of the implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy, the peoples of the Soviet Union carried out a genuine cultural revolution.

To date, more than 2 million engineering and technical workers are employed in industry, construction and transport in the Soviet republics; agriculture employs about 400 thousand agronomists, livestock specialists, foresters and other specialists; nearly 2 million teachers and professors work in schools, technical schools and higher education institutions; nearly 300 thousand doctors and 900 thousand paramedics, nurses and other nurses work in medical institutions in cities and rural areas. Every Soviet republic now has tens of thousands of specialists with higher education.

To train Soviet intelligentsia cadres from indigenous nationalities, a large network of higher educational institutions and technical schools has been created in the Soviet republics. By the time of the establishment of Soviet power, there were 96 higher educational institutions in our country, with minor exceptions located in the most important centers of Russia. 117 thousand people studied in these educational institutions.

At present, there are 887 higher educational institutions in the USSR, enrolling 1 million 400 thousand people. There are 216,000 students in

Ukraine, 104,000 in the Soviet republics of Central Asia, 80,000 in the Transcaucasian republics, 35,000 in Belarus, and 37,000 in the Baltic Soviet republics.

In terms of the degree of development of higher education, the Soviet republics far outstripped not only foreign countries of the East, but also the countries of Western Europe.

So, for example, in the Tajik SSR 58 people study in higher educational institutions per 10 thousand people, in the Turkmen one - 60, in the Kirghiz - 64, in the Uzbek - 71, in the Azerbaijan - 93 people. While in Iran 3 people study in higher educational institutions for every 10 thousand people, in India - 9, Egypt and Turkey - 12, Sweden - 21, Italy - 32, in Denmark - 34, in France - 36 people.

During the Soviet period, 48 nationalities created their own written language and publish textbooks, books, newspapers in their native language. Over the past 30 years, about 90,000 well-equipped and equipped schools have been built in the republics of the Soviet Union, of which almost two-thirds are in the national union and autonomous republics.

With the growth of the socialist economy, the level of well-being of the population of the Soviet Union rises from year to year. In all the Soviet republics, the real wages of workers and employees have risen significantly, and the incomes of the peasants have increased significantly. Between 1940 and 1951, the total income of workers and employees and the income of peasants increased by 78 percent.

The Soviet state is showing great concern for protecting the health of the peoples of our country. The provision of the population with medical care is indicative in this respect. I will cite a few examples from individual Soviet republics.

Before the establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, there was one doctor per 31 thousand people. There is now one doctor for about the same population in Pakistan. At present in the Uzbek SSR there is one doctor for every 895 people. The Uzbek SSR is provided with doctors incomparably better than, for example, Egypt, where there is one doctor for 4 thousand 350 people of the population, and better than such Western European countries as France, where there is one doctor for

every 1,000 people, or Holland, where there is one the doctor is the share of 1.160 people.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, there is one doctor for every 490 people. The population of Soviet Azerbaijan is provided with medical care eight and a half times better than the population of Turkey, and 23 times better than the population of Iran. As for the Georgian SSR, where there is one doctor for 373 people, and the Armenian SSR, where there is one doctor for 483 people, the population of these republics is provided with medical care to a much greater extent than the population of any country in the world. But the point is not only that the population of the Soviet republics is provided with a large number of doctors. To complete the picture, it should be borne in mind that in the Soviet Union all types of medical care are provided to the population free of charge, and the best sanatoriums and rest homes are used by millions of workers every year, while in bourgeois countries, medical care is provided mainly for a fee, moreover, very high, and therefore it inaccessible to the broad masses of the working people, and the use of resorts and sanatoriums there is the exclusive privilege of parasites-exploiters.

The development of socialist nations under the conditions of the Soviet social and state system, the elimination of actual economic and cultural inequality between nations, long-term cooperation of nations both in the defense of the Soviet state from external enemies and in the matter of socialist construction, led to the establishment and complete triumph of ideology in our country. equality of nations, ideology of friendship of peoples.

The friendship between the peoples of our country has gone through many trials. The war against the Hitlerite coalition was one of the most serious tests of the strength of friendship between peoples.

After the Great Patriotic War, friendship between the peoples of our country manifested itself with renewed vigor during the period of the restoration of the socialist economy on the territory subjected to enemy occupation. All the peoples of the Soviet Union took the most ardent part in the restoration of the economy of the republics and regions subjected to occupation, because they considered it their vital cause and

an urgent national task. Where, in what bourgeois state, has it been seen that the peoples provide each other with such assistance?

Now, when a gradual transition from socialism to communism is taking place in the USSR, the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union is enriched in its development with a new content. The high level of economy and culture achieved by the Soviet republics opened up opportunities for their even more active participation in solving the most important all-Union problems.

The force cementing the friendship of the peoples of our country is the Russian people, the Russian nation, as the most outstanding of all the nations that make up the Soviet Union. (Stormy applause.)

The Russian working class under the leadership of the party of Lenin - Stalin accomplished in October 1917 the greatest historic feat - broke through the front of world imperialism, destroyed the power of the bourgeoisie and broke the chains of national colonial oppression in one sixth of the globe. There is no doubt that without the help of the Russian working class, the peoples of our country would not have been able to defend themselves against the White Guards and interventionists and build socialism. As for the peoples that in the past did not undergo capitalist development, without the long-term and systematic assistance of the Russian working class, they would not have been able to make the transition from pre-capitalist forms of economy to socialism.

During the years of the Patriotic War, as Comrade Stalin said, the clear mind, steadfast character and patience inherent in the Russian people manifested themselves with special force. The Russian people with their heroism, bravery and courage have earned in this war general recognition as the leading force of the Soviet Union among all the peoples of our country. (Prolonged applause.)

Following the example of the Russian people, together with them, shoulder to shoulder selflessly fought the enemy against the enemy, all the peoples of our country, together with the Russian people, they were the creators of our victory over Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan. The peoples of our country have shown to the whole world what a

mighty and indestructible force the Soviet socialist multinational state, based on the Stalinist friendship of peoples, possesses.

The friendship of the peoples of our country is based on the commonality of their vital interests. The peoples of the Soviet Union are united by their desire and determination to defend their freedom, independence and a happy life, gained under the conditions of Soviet power, from all and every enemies; they are united by a common struggle to build a communist society. The peoples of our country are well aware that united by the inviolable Stalinist friendship in a single Soviet state - the Union of Republics - they are invincible and can successfully build communism and defend their conquests from any threat.

Our Party and Comrade Stalin personally are tirelessly concerned about the correct implementation of the Soviet nationality policy. In the struggle against the enemies of Leninism, the Party defended the Leninist-Stalinist national policy and ensured the complete and final defeat of great-power chauvinism, bourgeois nationalism and bourgeois cosmopolitanism.

The great merit of the leader of our party, Comrade Stalin, is that with his wise leadership he ensured a genuine revival and an unprecedented rise in the physical and spiritual strength of all the peoples of our country (applause), rallied with indestructible fraternal friendship and directed their efforts towards a single great goal - to strengthen the might of our country. Homeland and the victory of communism. (Prolonged applause.)

The successes in the development of the socialist nations achieved in the system of a single multinational Soviet state are of tremendous international significance.

In our example, the working class of the capitalist countries sees the path to its own deliverance from exploitation, poverty and unemployment, from the growing threat of the establishment of fascism.

In our example, the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries see the path from oppression and lawlessness - to freedom and independence, from interethnic strife and enmity - to fraternal

friendship between peoples, from hunger and poverty - to a prosperous life, from illiteracy and cultural backwardness - to the flourishing of culture , science and art.

The entire course of history more and more confirms the words of the leader of our party, Comrade Stalin, that "... now the point is that socialism can serve (and is already beginning to serve!) For the multimillion masses of the vast colonial states of imperialism as a banner of liberation."

The ideas of freedom, national independence, the ideas of socialism penetrated into the most remote corners of the enslaved countries.

The peoples fighting for their liberation know that the great camp of peace and democracy is on their side, that the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies defend the cause of peace, freedom, independence and true equality of all races and nations, and that even the very fact of existence these states imposes a bridle on the black forces of reaction, making it easier for the oppressed peoples to fight.

The ruling circles of the United States of America and other bourgeois states, in their powerlessness against the growing national liberation movement, are yelling to the whole world that the struggle of the oppressed peoples with their oppressors is the result of Soviet propaganda in the East.

The unlucky bourgeois politicians were answered by Comrade Stalin many years ago. Comrade Stalin said:

"We are accused of conducting propaganda in the East ... We do not need propaganda in the East. It is worth any citizen of a dependent country or colony to come to the Soviet country and see how our people rule the country, it is worth seeing how black and white, Russians and non-Russians, people of all colors and nationalities stand in one team and pull together the business of governing a great country, to make sure that this is the only country where the brotherhood of peoples is not a phrase, but a deed. We do not need any printed or oral propaganda if we have the fact of such propaganda by a deed as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. " (Prolonged applause.)

People's democracies, building a new life for themselves, are using the rich experience of building and strengthening the Soviet multinational state.

A new type of relationship has developed between democratic states, which has not yet been known in human history. The main feature of these relationships is that they are based:

on complete and real equality of all peoples, large and small, on the preservation of all the sovereign rights and independence of each state, on non-interference in the internal affairs of another state, in contrast to the imperialist policy of diktat and enslavement of peoples;

on mutual respect for national interests, trust and friendship between peoples, in contrast to the policy of secret conspiracy, intrigue, overt or covert enmity carried out by the imperialist states;

on close economic cooperation and mutual assistance, ensuring the most favorable conditions for economic development in full accordance with the national interests of each country, in contrast to the fierce competition for sources of raw materials and sales markets that reigns in the imperialist camp;

on the common desire of democratic states to ensure peace, to restore and develop economic and cultural ties between all countries, regardless of their economic and social systems, in the interests of improving the lives of millions of people in all countries of the world, in contrast to the imperialist policy of militarizing the economy, preparing and unleashing a new world war, an offensive on the living standards of the working people.

A characteristic feature of the relations between nations and states that exist in the camp of imperialism is the greedy desire of American capital for world domination. American imperialism, which has spread its webs in all parts of the world like an insatiable spider, is sucking the life juices of many peoples and states, not disdaining any means to enslave them. The most common method is enslavement under the guise of so-called American "aid". Moreover, the country that received American "assistance" in a short time loses its sovereign rights and independence and is relegated to the position of a vassal. The most that such a country can count on is the position of a far from equal partner.

Such an unequal partner of the United States of America today is Great Britain, which was once known as the "mistress of the seas", "the workshop of the world." Every day American imperialism is pushing England more and more away from the sources of raw materials and from the markets for sale, by all means it is driving her out of the countries of Europe and Asia, taking from her one position after another. Things went so far that the Americans unceremoniously refused the British government in its humble request to allow the US to send its observer to the negotiations with the British dominions - New Zealand and Australia - on the so-called Pacific Pact. In this regard, even the English conservative press recently complained with bitterness that England is being treated like a poor relative (laughter, animation in the audience), who is taught, bullied, or ignored. And one of the conservative newspapers, The Daily Mail, stated bluntly: "If we lose our positions, here and there, soon we will have nothing to lose." (Laughter). One cannot think that the ruling circles of England do not understand this, but they still continue to obey the American dictate, trying to put a good face on a bad game. (Animation in the hall).

The imperialist bosses of the United States are turning the countries enslaved by them into springboards for an aggressive war, and the youth of these countries are doomed to the role of cannon fodder. So, from step to step, countries that have become dependent on the United States are sliding down the destructive path of war.

Striving to save capitalism wherever it is threatened, fighting to preserve colonial rule and the most reactionary regimes wherever it is threatened by the national liberation movement and the democratic revolution, American imperialism has become the bulwark and citadel of world reaction. Headlong, he follows in the footsteps of German fascism, condemning his troops to the position of gendarmes and stranglers of freedom-loving peoples. It is quite natural that the peoples of countries that have become dependent on the United States organize on a nationwide scale to resist American interference in their lives, to expel uninvited gentlemen from their country, pay them with burning hatred for mocking their national honor and dignity.

In turn, the American people, to whom the idea of an allegedly existing external threat is hammered in every day, begins to understand all the

absurdity of this propaganda. Under the heavy burden of escalating military spending, he is increasingly showing his dissatisfaction with the current policies of the United States ruling circles.

Comrades! The main result with which our party came to the 19th Congress is that the Soviet Union has achieved unprecedented power and international prestige. We achieved this through the policy of industrialization, which turned our country from an agrarian into an advanced industrial power, through a policy of collectivization, which turned our agriculture into a large, mechanized, most advanced in the world, through the consistent implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, which ensured the indestructible unity and friendship of peoples USSR, through the unswerving pursuit of Stalin's foreign policy aimed at maintaining peace among peoples.

The well-being and culture of the peoples of our country has risen to a high level.

History shows that in 35 years of Soviet rule our country has achieved such industrial progress that it took the capitalist countries centuries to achieve. If the USSR during the years of Soviet power increased its industrial production 39 times, then England took 162 years to increase industrial production by the same amount (from 1790 to 1951), and France over the past 90 years increased its industrial production by only 5.5 times. As for the United States of America, over the past 35 years, it has increased industrial production only 2.6 times.

The socialist state achieved its successes in a historically short time because the Soviet system opened up hitherto unprecedented opportunities for the rapid economic and cultural development of the USSR, because the Communist Party led the struggle of our people for socialism, which knows where to do business and is not afraid of difficulties. (Prolonged applause.)

The road to the victory of socialism in our country, however, was easy. On this path, there were many difficulties and obstacles, both internal and external, but our party was always in mobilization readiness and successfully overcame them. Now, when we are faced with large and complex tasks of communist construction, our party, as the party leading the Soviet state, is obliged to foresee difficulties and be fully

armed to lead the people to overcome them. We are confident that our party, created and educated by Lenin and Stalin, will always remain at the height of its great tasks. (Applause.)

Together with the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin built and strengthened our party, led the working class of Russia to storm capitalism in October 1917, and created the world's first Soviet state. For more than a quarter of a century after the death of the great Lenin, Comrade Stalin is leading our Party and the Soviet people along the unknown paths of building a new, communist life. At each new stage of this path, Comrade Stalin theoretically arms our party, teaches it to foresee the further course of events, and directs it to the solution of the main tasks.

A huge event in the ideological life of the party is the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory by Comrade Stalin in his work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

The propositions and conclusions given by Comrade Stalin in this work are particularly important because they open a new chapter in the development of Marxist-Leninist science and are inextricably linked with the main tasks of the practice of communist construction in the USSR. It is known that Marx and Engels transformed socialism from a utopia into a science. Developing Marxism, the great Lenin created the doctrine of the socialist state and the ways of building a classless socialist society in our country. Putting this teaching into practice, the party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin achieved a world-historic victory: socialism has turned from a dream of the best minds of mankind into reality. The Soviet people-built socialism and our country has entered a phase of gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Under these conditions, new questions of Marxist-Leninist theory arose before our party. What preconditions need to be created for the transition from socialism to communism to take place? What needs to be done for this? What are the main patterns of this important historical period? And we see how Comrade Stalin gave clear and clear answers to all these vital, vital questions of the movement of our Soviet society, which illuminated the parties and the Soviet people on their path ahead.

There is no doubt that our congress and our entire Party will accept Comrade Stalin's instructions on the conditions and ways of realizing the gradual transition from socialism to communism as their program of struggle for the building of communism. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Our Party and the entire Soviet people greeted this Stalinist program with the greatest enthusiasm. It inspires the best dreams of Soviet people and inspires them to new heroic deeds in the name of the triumph of the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin. (Applause.)

Our victorious movement towards communism will serve as an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the working class and working people of all countries in their revolutionary struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

In these historic days of the 19th Congress, the Soviet people, strong in their unity, are as never before rallied around their native Communist Party and ready for new labor exploits for the glory of their Motherland. (Applause.)

The peoples of our country can be sure that the Communist Party, armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin will lead our country to the cherished goal - to communism. (Stormy, long-lasting applause. Everyone stands up).

V.E. Chernyshev, (Kaliningrad region)

Comrades! (...)

The peoples of our country, under the leadership of the Party, under the leadership of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, have traveled a long way - the path of heroic struggle and the greatest trials - and have achieved new world-historic victories. The Soviet people, relying on the enormous advantages of the Soviet social and state system, won a brilliant victory in the Great Patriotic War, fulfilling Stalin's plans, successfully, in an unprecedentedly short time, overcame the consequences of the war and not only restored, but significantly exceeded the pre-war level of industrial and agricultural production. immeasurably strengthened the political, economic and military might

of the Soviet state, raised its international prestige, and made a giant step forward along the path of building communism.

The period between the 18th and 19th congresses of the CPSU (b) is truly a period of a new triumph of the policy of our Communist Party, which is the lifeblood of the Soviet system, a period of the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Lenin and Stalin. The past years will go down in the history of our Motherland as one of the brightest pages of the selfless struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism. In the struggle to build a communist society in our country, the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the fraternal community of all peoples, Soviet patriotism, and the international spirit of the Soviet people are developing and gaining strength.

The biggest event in the ideological life of the Party and the Soviet Union is the publication of Comrade Stalin's classic work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This work is a great new contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. It comprehensively elaborates the fundamental questions of the political economy of socialism, provides a deep analysis of the nature of the economic laws of socialism, formulates the basic economic law of socialism, and defines the conditions for a gradual transition to communism. This new outstanding work of genius by Comrade Stalin is of historical significance, it will have a beneficial effect on the development of advanced Soviet science, will help our cadres to better understand the laws of social development, and will help foreign communist and workers' parties in their ideological armament. The Soviet people under the leadership of our Party, fulfilling the plans of Comrade Stalin, will ensure the successful implementation of the program of communist construction in our country.

Comrades, all regions, territories and republics came to the Party Congress with tremendous successes in economic and cultural development. The working people of the young Kaliningrad region have also achieved great success. As you know, the territory of our region was the arena of fierce battles during the Great Patriotic War. Retreating under the crushing blows of the valiant Soviet Army, the Nazis turned the territory they were leaving into a scorched desert. All industrial enterprises, transport, communications, sea and river ports

were destroyed; towns and villages lay in ruins. Huge areas were flooded with water as a result of the explosion of water protection dams; all reclamation systems were destroyed. The cattle were stolen or destroyed. It seemed it would take decades to bring this desolate, desolate land back to life. But at the call of the party and government from all parts of our country, workers, collective farmers, specialists from various sectors of the economy and culture arrived in the region with an ardent desire to turn this part of the Baltic into a flourishing Soviet land.

The Soviet people brought with them to the new land the best traditions of the great Russian people, selfless love for the Motherland, patriotic pride in its glorious deeds, fortitude and courage, perseverance in achieving the set goal, the ability not to be afraid of difficulties and overcome them with their hard work. The Central Committee of the Party, the government, Comrade Stalin surrounded the Soviet people, who had arrived to build a new region, with tireless attention, paternal care, and every day provided them with all-round assistance in settling in a new place and in fulfilling the tasks of economic and cultural development.

This invaluable help and care inspired the workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia of the region to persistent and selfless work and brought abundant fruits. Cities and villages, ports and factories, dams and canals rose from the ruins, transport and communications were established, life was in full swing, establishing a new, socialist order. The Kaliningrad region has achieved great success in economic and cultural construction in a short time. A large-scale socialist industry has been created in the region, equipped with advanced Soviet technology. Hundreds of large enterprises have been restored, reconstructed, expanded and rebuilt. A powerful fishing and fish processing industry has been created, fish factories and large fish canning factories have been built. Fishing for Atlantic herring and other valuable fish has been mastered. Our region gives the country hundreds of thousands of quintals of fish and many millions of cans of good canned fish.

The Kaliningrad region is developing as an industrial region and as an area of highly developed agricultural production. The regional enterprises provide the country with many types of industrial products,

including amber and amber products, fish, meat, butter, canned fruits and vegetables, etc. At all enterprises a stubborn struggle is being waged for the full use of production capacities and reserves to increase industrial production, reduce production costs and increase labor productivity.

Fundamental changes have been carried out in agriculture. Large collective farms, state farms, machine-tractor and reclamation stations and detachments have been created. Powerful tractors combine and other agricultural and land reclamation machines work in the fields of the region. More than half of the collective and state farms are electrified. All the main processes of field cultivation and, to a large extent, livestock raising are mechanized. A wide network of research and experimental institutions has been created to provide collective and state farms with valuable assistance in their work, and a network of institutions for the training and retraining of personnel for agriculture. Enormous work has been done to restore reclamation systems. The sown areas are expanding from year to year, the yield of agricultural crops is increasing. The number of livestock and poultry on collective and state farms is growing rapidly, and the productivity of animal husbandry is increasing. In many collective and state farms, milk yield from a fodder cow reaches from 3 to 6 thousand kg per year. The collective farms of the region have strengthened organizationally and economically, successfully cope with tasks for the development of agriculture, fulfill and overfulfill their obligations to the state.

In the industry and agriculture of the region, in a short time, cadres were formed, advanced people - innovators of production, skillfully and persistently paving the way for even greater successes in economic and cultural development - grew up.

As a result of the tremendous care of the party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally, normal, good conditions have been created for the Soviet people arriving in the region. Over two million square meters of housing have been restored and built; over 45 thousand houses for collective farmers and workers of state farms have been built and restored in the village. A wide network of trade, cultural and household enterprises, healthcare institutions has been created, 13 sanatoriums and rest houses on the Baltic coast, a sufficient number of

schools, institutes, technical schools, cultural and educational institutions have been created and operate. The working people of our region live a full-fledged political and cultural life. The party and the government provided us with all the necessary funds, equipment, building materials in order to create an area with a developed industry, highly productive agriculture, and an advanced socialist culture in the shortest possible time.

The working people of our region are keeping pace with the entire Soviet people in economic and cultural development. However, it is unusual for the Bolsheviks to delude themselves with the successes achieved. The Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin personally, teach us to concentrate our attention on unsolved problems, to achieve better results in our work.

A great event in the life of the regional party organization was the decree of the Central Committee of the party, adopted in 1951 on the basis of a report by the Kaliningrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). The instructions of the Central Committee of the party helped the regional party organization to better understand the shortcomings of our work. The Central Committee gave exhaustive instructions on how to conduct economic and cultural development in the region. These instructions form the basis of all the activities of the regional party organization in the management of industry, agriculture, and cultural development. The instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) helped to improve the party organizational, party political and ideological work. At present, the entire activity of the regional party organization is aimed at the fastest elimination of the serious shortcomings in our work revealed by the Central Committee of the party, to further increase the fighting efficiency of the party organization, to broaden Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, mobilizing the communists and all working people of the region to successfully complete tasks set by the Central Committee of the party.

The Kaliningrad region has great prospects for further industrial development, especially in the fish, amber and other industries, as well as agriculture and especially its leading industry - pedigree dairy farming.

Our area is under construction. Her young, rapidly growing economy needs unremitting attention and further assistance, especially from the Ministry of State Farms and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, in improving the management of state farms, electrifying them, carrying out urgent work to restore reclamation systems, drainage and use of land. The Ministry of State Farms and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry do not pay enough attention to these issues, and in the conditions of our region, without serious reclamation work and good maintenance of amelioration and drainage systems, it is impossible to cultivate agriculture, use the land highly productively and obtain abundant harvests.

The State Planning Committee of the USSR should provide in the new five-year plan for a more complete use of the existing production capacities at enterprises of our region, as well as the use of production areas for the organization of new enterprises, especially for the production of control and measuring instruments, precision mechanics products, repair plants, knitwear enterprises and other light enterprises. , fish and food industries.

The working people of the Kaliningrad region, led by the regional party organization, rallying their ranks even more closely around the Central Committee of the party and our dear leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, will successfully cope with the tasks of economic and cultural development. We will tirelessly, without sparing our forces, fight for the early fulfillment of the fifth Stalinist five-year plan, for the might of our Fatherland to grow stronger, so that our Soviet Motherland flourishes and riches, so that the life of our people will be even happier and happier, confidently walking along the path to communism. We will continue to vigilantly stand guard over the western borders of our Fatherland.

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the Party, based on the Leninist-Stalinist teachings, Comrade. Malenkov gave a deep analysis of the international and internal situation of the Soviet Union, exposed the plans of the warmongers, showed the inviolability of Stalin's foreign policy, the policy of peace and the strengthening of business ties with all countries, outlined a grandiose program for the struggle of our party and the Soviet people to create the material and

technical basis of a communist society. This inspires the Soviet people to new heroic deeds, serves as a source of a new upsurge of creative forces, political activity and labor enthusiasm in the country, will have an even greater impact on the development of international life and will provide our country with the support of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

Neglecting the instructive lessons of history, the rabid American-British imperialists are moving from a policy of preparing for war to direct acts of aggression against peace-loving peoples, trying to intimidate peace-loving peoples and threatening the Soviet people. But, as you know, our people are not shy, they are not afraid of threats and are always ready to teach a lesson and utterly defeat any presumptuous aggressor.

The report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) once again demonstrates to the peoples of the whole world the peaceful policy of our party, our state, once again, not in words, but in deeds, the blatant lies of the American-British warmongers who are trying to slanderously attribute aggressive intentions to the Soviet Union are exposed. Every honest person sees our true striving - striving for peaceful, constructive work in the name of the cherished goal that Marx, Engels, Lenin pointed out to us and to which the great and beloved Comrade Stalin is leading us - to communism.

There are a handful of slanderers and charlatans in the world, honest people - hundreds of millions. Not to slander this vile handful of the heroic peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the heroic deeds of our party - the party of Lenin - Stalin.

A bright dawn of peace and happiness burns over our homeland, illuminating the way for the oppressed and exploited throughout the world. Our country is confidently moving forward towards communism. Our people are being led to this goal by a great man, whose steel will to victory, whose indomitable energy directs and propels the Soviet people forward, inspires them to new victories, who is the banner of our party - our dear Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee!

Glory to our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

N.V. Kiselev, (Rostov region)

Comrades, (...)

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the party, Comrade Stalin, during the pre-war Stalinist five-year plans, as a result of the successful implementation of the policy of socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, turned our country from a backward into an advanced one, from an agrarian to an industrial one. During the war, the party led the Soviet people to defend the Fatherland, under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Stalin, ensured the defeat of the enemy and saved the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement.

In the post-war years, under the leadership of the party, our country, having successfully completed the fourth Stalinist five-year plan, is developing the socialist economy and culture at an unprecedented pace, and is rapidly advancing along the path to communism.

The source of all our victories is the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin equips the Party and the Soviet people with knowledge of the laws of social development. Comrade Stalin's new classic work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" generalizes the gigantic experience of victorious socialist construction in our country, further develops the position of the great advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one, and defines the conditions for the transition from socialism to communism. This brilliant work of Comrade Stalin is a program for building communism.

Comrade Malenkov's report on the work of the Central Committee vividly and comprehensively illuminated the heroic path of the Communist Party from the 18th to the 19th Congress, gave a deep analysis of the international and internal situation in the Soviet Union, and set forth the greatest tasks of building communism on the basis of Stalin's plans. The report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks equips the Party and the Soviet people

for the further struggle for new successes in all sectors of communist construction.

Comrades, the national economy in the Rostov Region, as in other regions of the Soviet Union, is developing at a high rate. As a result of the war and the temporary German-fascist occupation, the national economy of the Rostov region was severely destroyed and plundered. Thanks to the enormous and ever-increasing assistance of the Party, the government, and Comrade Stalin personally, the economy of the Rostov Region, destroyed by the enemy, was restored in a short time and significantly expanded on a new technical basis.

Over the past 8 years, the state has invested several billion rubles in the national economy of the Rostov region. With these funds, dozens of mines and hundreds of industrial enterprises have been restored and rebuilt in the region. As early as 1949, industrial production in the region exceeded the pre-war level. At present, the region generates electricity, coal, steel, combines and other products several times more than in 1940. Transport engineering and chemical industry are developing in the region. The production of new perfect machines is being mastered. The Taganrog plant named after Stalin has begun production of a new three-row vacuum cotton picker. The Rostselmash plant began producing corn harvesters for the first time. The Krasny Kotelshchik plant produces ultra-high-pressure boilers for powerful turbines.

The party, the Soviet government, and Comrade Stalin personally turned the Rostov region into a large industrial region of the country. The huge reserves of coal in the bowels of the Rostov region, the proximity of iron ore minerals, the abundance of agricultural and livestock products, the presence of a large number of higher technical educational institutions in the region, a wide network of railway, sea and river communications - all this creates very favorable prospects for the further development of coal, machine-building, metallurgical, chemical and food industries.

Communists of the Rostov region, discussing the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, unanimously spoke in favor of a wider use of the region's natural resources. The Ministry of the Coal

Industry of the USSR should significantly expand mine construction and double the coal production in the Rostov Region in the next 3-4 years.

Taking into account the high cost of coal transportation and the congestion of rail and water transport, it seems to us expedient to conduct a wider construction of powerful power plants on the basis of steam coal in the Rostov region. The demand for electricity in Rostov and neighboring regions is sharply increasing due to the huge growth of industry. Taganrog Metallurgical Plant named after Andreev, one of the largest in the country, still uses imported pig iron. The plant increases the production of steel, rolled products and pipes from year to year. Proceeding from the proximity to the Kerch iron ore plant and its relatively easy delivery to the plant by sea, we are in favor of building blast furnace production at the Taganrog metallurgical plant in the current five-year period.

In the postwar years, the agriculture of the region received further development. Collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms received from the state thousands of tractors, combines, tractor seeders and many other complex agricultural machines. The culture of agriculture is increasing, and Stalin's plan for transforming nature is being successfully implemented. In the Salsk and Manych steppes, where in the past it was impossible to find a single tree for hundreds of kilometers, young forest stands are now growing, the area of which this year reaches 180 thousand hectares.

By the will and wisdom of the great Stalin, the age-old dream of the Don Cossacks came true - the life-giving moisture of the deep, quiet Don came to the sultry Zadonsk steppe, scorched by dry winds and black storms, and brought great happiness to the people. Completion of the construction of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin, the construction of an irrigation system on the basis of the newly created in the steppes of the Tsimlyansk Sea, designed to irrigate 600 thousand hectares and water 1 million hectares of fertile but arid lands, open up majestic prospects for the development of agriculture in the Rostov region. The end of the disastrous drought, from which in the Zadonsk steppes even in the recent past, burned bread and herbs, endured severe hardships and hardships of the Don Cossacks and

Cossacks. Watered by the water of the Don, fenced off by forest strips from the drying east winds, the fertile Don lands will now yield stable, unprecedentedly high yields of all agricultural crops. New agricultural crops will be cultivated on irrigated fields - cotton, kenaf, rice, etc.

They will turn green and bloom along the shores of the Tsimlyansk Sea, the Volga-Don Canal named after V.I. Lenin's collective farm gardens and vineyards. According to economists' estimates, irrigation and watering of the arid lands of the region will allow collective and state farms on the same sown areas to give the Motherland an additional 40 million poods of wheat, 6 million poods of rice, 2 million poods of raw cotton, 30 million poods of potatoes and vegetables annually. and up to 1 million poods of fruits and grapes.

Irrigation of the Don lands has just begun, but its results are already clearly visible. Irrigated fields all over the world have had excellent harvests this year. In the collective farm named after Stalin, Bagaevsky district, the winter wheat yield was 240 poods per hectare, and in the collective farm named after Andreev, Aksaysky district - 294 poods. In the collective farm named after Malenkov, Veselovsky district, the rice harvest was 302 poods per hectare. It is quite obvious that when our collective farmers and agricultural specialists gain experience in working on irrigated lands, the yields will be even higher.

At the end of the last century, one of the tsar's henchmen on the Don wrote about the Don steppes: "Here, except for rye, hardly anything can be born, and it gives 15 - 20 poods per tithe. Hot winds burn out crops every year; horse breeders find it difficult to collect food ... It's a hard and inhospitable land. "

Thanks to the tireless care of Comrade Stalin, the Don steppes, unfriendly in the past, are becoming a fertile land of our Motherland. This year the regional collective and state farms have grown a high yield of grain and other agricultural crops everywhere. The Rostov region gave the state this year 26 million poods of grain more than last year, and 35 million poods more than in 1937, the most fruitful pre-war year. Collective and state farms have fully laid the seed, insurance and fodder funds. Many collective farms give collective farmers 3-4 or more kg of grain per workday. The collective farm Cossacks of the Don rejoice at these successes, endlessly thank and send their best wishes for

good health and longevity to their own father, friend and teacher, beloved Stalin, the organizer of all our victories. (Prolonged applause.)

Collective farmers - Cossacks and Don Cossacks are currently making every effort to successfully complete the harvest, fulfill the plan for the development of public livestock ahead of schedule, fulfill all obligations to the state for the supply of agricultural products and are eager to earn from Comrade Stalin the same appreciation for the peaceful labor of the Don Cossacks. what he gave to their feats of arms during the Great Patriotic War.

Comrades! Irrigation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of dry land in our region and their development pose a number of new challenges for us.

First of all, it is necessary to seriously improve the organization of construction of irrigation systems. Currently, this construction is carried out by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. His construction company "Rostovdonvodstroy" is building slowly and poorly. The ministry is poorly managing the work of this organization and does not provide it with the necessary assistance. Considering the huge amount of work, we consider it expedient to create a special department for the construction of irrigation systems under the Council of Ministers. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture should be more actively involved in the development of irrigated lands. "Rostovdonvodstroy" is currently constructing irrigation systems with the expectation only of surface irrigation in strips and furrows, which requires a lot of manual labor. It seems to us that, along with this, it is necessary to widely spread other irrigation methods in new irrigation areas: underground irrigation, irrigation with the help of self-propelled irrigation machines mounted on tractors, etc. These irrigation methods will give great savings in the construction of irrigation systems and significantly reduce the need in the workforce.

Irrigated lands require further strengthening of mechanization, the creation of new and the reconstruction of some old machines. First of all, we need machines for cleaning canals from weeds and silting. Collective farms cannot cope with this task manually. A new, more powerful combine is needed to harvest grain in irrigated areas. The bottleneck in collective farm production is grain cleaning. We carry out

sowing and harvesting with sophisticated machines using powerful tractors, and we continue to clean the grain in many collective farms with the old manual winnowing machine from the times of the sole village. This is very labor intensive. In our region, thousands of collective farmers throughout the harvesting period were busy cleaning grain with hand winders. At the same time, other important types of agricultural work were started due to lack of labor. Collective farms need a good, highly productive grain cleaning machine. The regional collective farms, and above all the collective farms in the irrigated areas, are in dire need of tractor pickers and stackers for harvesting hay and straw from the fields. When hay and straw are harvested by hand, the work is delayed, and the feed deteriorates.

The Ministry of Agricultural Engineering and the Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization are late in the development and production of a number of important agricultural machinery.

A very important task for irrigated agriculture is the selection and breeding of new high-yielding varieties of non-growing wheat, early maturing varieties of rice and cotton. Old varieties of wheat, used with great success on rainfed lands, in irrigated areas this year have given a very large lodging capacity of unripe grain. This created great difficulties in harvesting and resulted in large grain losses.

Agricultural research institutes, and above all the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, should help us in the selection and development of new varieties of agricultural plants for irrigated agriculture.

Large-scale irrigation tasks require the creation of a large research institute of irrigated agriculture in the Rostov region, which could comprehensively develop issues of irrigation, proper organization of irrigation, mechanization of work on irrigated areas and agricultural technology for high yields of irrigated agriculture.

Comrade Malenkov in his report noted major mistakes and shortcomings in the work of local Party, Soviet and economic organizations. These mistakes and shortcomings also occur in the Rostov region. Our criticism and self-criticism are still poorly developed. At the beginning of 1952, the Central Committee of the

Party helped us to reveal the facts of gross suppression of criticism and persecution for criticism in the Zheleznodorozhny region of the mountains. Rostov. These facts could take place only as a result of neglect of party-political work in the region, violation of the Bolshevik principles of selection of personnel, lack of verification of the implementation of party directives by the Rostov city committee and the regional party committee. Critic silencers were severely punished.

Comrades, we have many serious shortcomings in the work of industry and agriculture. The industry as a whole in the region fulfills state plans from year to year. However, over the past three years, this has hidden a number of enterprises that do not fulfill production plans. The largest enterprises in the region - a steam locomotive repair plant and an electric locomotive plant - have not fulfilled state plans for more than five years. Here the fault is not only of local party bodies, but also of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Electrical Industry, which indifferently look at the poor performance of these factories.

There are still a lot of defects at work in our factories. Labor discipline is low in a number of enterprises. On the collective farms of the region, there are cases of violation of the Charter of an agricultural artel, the diversion of collective farm property. A number of collective farms do not fulfill the plan of agrotechnical measures, little fertilizer is taken out to the fields, large areas are sown with non-varietal seeds, cannot cope with the tasks of raising plow and fallow, as a result of which our region annually receives a large amount of grain. There are many shortcomings on the livestock farms of collective farms.

Guided by the tasks set forth in Comrade Malenkov's report, the Rostov party organization will make every effort to eliminate the major shortcomings in its work in a short time. In January this year, the Central Committee of the Party issued a resolution on the work of the Rostov Regional Party Committee. The decree revealed serious errors and shortcomings in the work of the regional committee, city committees and district committees of the party. Now the Rostov organization has outlined specific ways to correct the shortcomings. The decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) rendered great assistance to the Rostov Party

organization, it raised the activity of the communists and contributed to the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Fulfilling the decision of the Central Committee of the Party, revealing and correcting mistakes and shortcomings in its work on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, the 100,000-strong party organization of the Rostov region, always loyal to the Stalin Central Committee, came to the XIX Congress of its native party even more rallied around the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b), the beloved leader and teacher of Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live the heroic party of Lenin and Stalin!

Long live our dear and beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

A.I. Niyazov, (Uzbek SSR)

In the report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Malenkov exhaustively summed up the results of the struggle and victories of the Soviet people, won under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the leadership of the great Stalin, and, guided by the brilliant Stalinist plans, outlined the paths for the further movement of our country forward, towards communism.

As a result of the unswerving implementation of the wise Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy, industry, agriculture and culture of the Soviet republics gained mighty development during the Stalinist five-year plans.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, socialist Uzbekistan is developing and gaining strength in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. During the years of Soviet power, with the help of the great Russian people and other peoples of the USSR, the Uzbek people eliminated their economic and cultural backwardness, turned Uzbekistan into an advanced, flourishing industrial-collective farm Soviet socialist republic.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Union Government, and Comrade Stalin personally

show exceptional concern for our republic and render it all-round assistance. This is the basis of an unprecedented rise in the economy and culture of Soviet Uzbekistan. The life of the Uzbek people is joyful and happy.

There was almost no industry in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan. Now a large industry has been created in the Uzbek Republic. In 1951, gross industrial output exceeded the level of the pre-war 1940 more than twice. Uzbekistan has its own steel and rolled products, coal and oil, its factories produce machine tools, cranes, excavators, machines for ginning factories and textile factories, and, what is especially important, agricultural machines are produced in large volumes, mainly for the needs of cotton growing. The enterprises of the republic are actively involved in fulfilling orders for the great construction projects of communism.

In the fifth five-year plan, the industry of the Uzbek SSR will receive further development. The efforts of the party organization of Uzbekistan are aimed at successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the new five-year plan, achieving a higher culture in all levels of production, and significantly improving quality indicators.

The Uzbek SSR is the country's main base for the production of cotton, silk cocoons, karakul, kenaf and jute. Thanks to the enormous help of the party, the government, the care of Comrade Stalin, thanks to the selfless labor of cotton growers in Uzbekistan, already in 1950, the level of 1940 in gross harvest of raw cotton was significantly exceeded. In 1951, more cotton was handed over to the state than in 1940.

The economic strengthening of collective farms and the rise of cotton growing in Uzbekistan were greatly helped by the existence of a product exchange, introduced at the initiative of Comrade Stalin. Collective farms that have agreements with the government on product exchange and receive grain, oil and industrial products from the state for the raw cotton they deliver have, as Comrade Stalin points out, incomparably more benefits than collective farms that do not have such agreements. The incomes of collective farms in the last three years alone have more than tripled and in 1951 amounted to 7.5 billion rubles. There are now 1,886 millionaire collective farms in the republic. Annual contributions to the indivisible fund have reached over 1,200 million

rubles; the cost of the collective farmers' workday has increased significantly.

However, it must be admitted that the party organization of the republic did not fully use the available opportunities to increase cotton production. We still have a lot of collective farms that harvest low yields and do not fulfill their plans to deliver raw cotton to the state. The rich technology available in agriculture is far from being fully used.

This year, the party organization and all agricultural workers of the republic are fighting to overfulfill the cotton harvest plan and supply the state with 400 thousand tons of cotton more than last year, and to improve the grade of the cotton handed over.

The secretary of the Ivanovo regional party committee, comrade Lykova, made a correct remark to us about the need to improve the quality of raw cotton in her speech. We will take measures to ensure that the textile factories of the Soviet Union receive at least 85 percent of the highest grade cotton this year. The Uzbek Republic has fulfilled the plan for the delivery of grain, silk cocoons and karakul to the state; at present, the delivery of raw cotton to the state has begun.

Comrades! The party organization of the Uzbek SSR understands the full responsibility for providing the country with cotton. We have all the conditions to continue to increase the production of cotton and other industrial crops on an ever-increasing scale.

The agriculture of the republic has a large fleet of tractors, automobiles, excavators, cotton pickers and other machines. Collective farms are receiving more and more mineral fertilizers.

The enlargement of collective farms and the transition to a new irrigation system make it possible to more productively use powerful equipment and irrigated land. A scientific base for cotton growing has been created in Uzbekistan. Numerous masters of high yields have grown up.

On the example of Uzbekistan, one can see how nature is transforming in our country, the economy is growing, the people's public wealth is multiplying. As an illustration, I want to cite Fergana, one of the main regions of Soviet cotton growing. In the Fergana Valley, thanks to the

widespread introduction of mechanization, many collective farms have already fully mastered the lands assigned to them, achieved a significant increase in cotton yields and, on the basis of this, achieved an increase in their social incomes. The further expansion of cotton production and the development of the social economy of the collective farms require the development of new irrigated lands in this valley. Therefore, the collective farms and party organizations of the Andijan, Fergana, Namangan and Surkhan-Darya regions entered the government with a proposal: at the expense of public funds of interested collective farms to develop tens of thousands of hectares of land in Central Fergana and in the Surkhan-Darya region. In the coming years, the collective farms of the Fergana Valley are planning to spend hundreds of millions of rubles for these purposes. Irrigation and development of the desert lands of Central Fergana opens up new prospects for the use of natural resources. The government of the USSR, Comrade Stalin personally approved this initiative of the Ferghana and Surkhandarya collective farms and party organizations to develop new irrigated lands.

In our republic we have every opportunity to successfully fulfill the task of the new five-year plan for the production of cotton, silk, astrakhan fur and other agricultural products. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR do not sufficiently help us in solving issues of the further development of cotton growing and other branches of agriculture. The Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR shows slowness in resolving issues put forward by republican organizations, especially in the matter of irrigation and reclamation construction, the transition to a new irrigation system, and the improvement of the work of machine and tractor stations.

The Ministry of Agriculture is completely insufficiently involved in the further development of karakul breeding and silkworm breeding. After the formation of the Ministry of Cotton Growing, it sharply weakened its attention and assistance to our republic.

Comrades! The Uzbek people have achieved great success in developing their culture, national in form and socialist in content. Compulsory seven-year education is being successfully implemented;

graduation of specialists is growing from year to year. In 1943, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR was created. One of the remarkable achievements of the cultural revolution in the republic is the formation of a large national Soviet intelligentsia. The Uzbek woman freed by the Great October Revolution is increasingly being drawn into industry, agricultural production and social and political life.

The decade of Uzbek art and literature that took place in Moscow in November 1951 showed great success in the development of the republic's culture. The culture and science of the great Russian people have a huge impact on the flourishing of the culture and science of Uzbekistan.

A remarkable achievement of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy is the creation of numerous national cadres capable of successfully solving practical problems of economic and cultural development.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Comrade Stalin personally show constant concern for the training and education of cadres, for a more daring promotion of young, capable people for leadership.

Comrades! The recently held XI Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan noted positive results in the work of the party organization of the republic. At the same time, the congress revealed a number of major shortcomings. We have not yet achieved a skillful combination of party political and economic work, we admit shortcomings in the selection and placement of leading cadres, and we are not waging a persistent struggle to strengthen party and state discipline. We have not yet raised the quality of party propaganda and mass political work to the proper level. The level of ideological work in the republic does not yet meet the requirements of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In many party organizations of the republic, criticism and self-criticism did not receive the proper development.

The party organization of Uzbekistan and its governing bodies will take all measures to quickly eliminate these shortcomings, to ensure an all-round increase in the level of party work.

Over the last period, the party organization of the republic has exposed a number of ideological distortions and manifestations of bourgeois nationalism in the work of some writers and scientists. Nationalist survivals find their expression in the idealization of the feudal past of the Uzbek people, the obscuring of class contradictions that existed in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan, in an effort to bypass or diminish the great role of the Russian people and its culture in the fate of the Uzbek and other peoples of the Soviet Union, in an attempt to somehow weaken the inviolable friendship the peoples of our country.

The party organization of Uzbekistan will continue to wage a merciless struggle against the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, expose the reactionary essence of pan-Islamism and pan-Turkism, increase political vigilance, educate our cadres and all working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship of peoples.

Comrades! The Uzbek party organization came to the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), numerically grown, organizationally stronger, more than ever rallied around the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), around the beloved Comrade Stalin. All the achievements of the Uzbek people are inextricably linked with the name of Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin is the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of socialism, the creator of the joyful and happy life of the peoples of our country, of all Soviet people. The great Stalin embodies the invincible forces of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, of the entire mighty camp of socialism and democracy.

Long live and live for many years our great leader and teacher, the brilliant architect of communism, beloved Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

B. Gafurov, (Tajik SSR)

Comrades! The period between the 18th and 19th Congresses of the Communist Party is exceptionally rich in events of world significance. It was a period of new and new defeats of capitalism, the growth and strengthening of the forces of democracy, socialism, the brilliant triumph of the policy of our party and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the banner of the party of Lenin-Stalin, the moral and political unity of Soviet society was further strengthened, the Stalinist friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union developed and strengthened. Over the years, the Party has become even closer to the broad masses of the working people. The entire activity of our party has shown that it puts the interests of the working people above all else and skillfully fights for them. By its service to the Motherland and the people, the Lenin-Stalin party won the love of the Soviet people, their complete confidence.

In the grandiose measures outlined in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan, Soviet people see a new manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party, dear Comrade Stalin, for the further strengthening of the might of our great Soviet state, for the acceleration of the building of communism in our country, another vivid proof of the paternal concern for the Soviet people, for improving the material well-being and cultural level of the working people. That is why the days of preparation for the XIX Congress were a demonstration of the Soviet people's love and devotion to the party of Lenin - Stalin, the great Stalin. (Applause.) These days, a new wave of labor enthusiasm and creative activity of workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia has risen in the country, competing for the early fulfillment of production plans.

Comrades! During the period under review, our party has carried out a tremendous amount of work on the Marxist-Leninist tempering of the communists and the communist education of the working people. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism took possession of the consciousness of the Soviet people, aroused in them great energy in the struggle for the great cause of communism. The resolutions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the guidelines of Comrade Stalin on ideological issues were a huge contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, raised the entire ideological work of the Party to a higher level, dealt a crushing blow to nationalism, cosmopolitanism and other manifestations of hostile ideology. Creative discussions on philosophy, biology, linguistics, and political economy initiated by Comrade Stalin marked a new stage in the development of Soviet science and raised the banner of Marxism-Leninism even higher.

A great event in the life of the Party and the people is the publication in these days of Comrade Stalin's work "The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This work of Comrade Stalin is a major contribution to the Marxist-Leninist science of society and the building of communism. He is equipping our Party, the entire Soviet people with a powerful new ideological weapon in the struggle for communism. This work will be of great importance for the foreign communist and workers' parties.

Many more facts can be cited testifying to the tireless attention of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), personally Comrade Stalin to questions of ideology.

Fulfilling the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the instructions of Comrade Stalin on ideological issues, the party organizations of the republics, territories and regions have done significant work in this area. And yet, as Comrade Malenkov rightly noted in his report, there are still major omissions and shortcomings in the field of the ideological work of local party organizations.

The delegates of the VIII Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan sharply criticized the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan for the fact that it is unsatisfactorily dealing with issues of ideology. Work on the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres is at a low level in our republic. The measures carried out by the party organization of Tajikistan in the field of party education do not yet ensure further political and cultural growth, ideological hardening of the communists, Komsomol members and the Soviet intelligentsia. As a result, some of our workers make major shortcomings and mistakes in their practical activities in the management of industry, agriculture, culture, and also display elements of national narrow-mindedness, parochialism and other ideological breakdowns.

Insufficient attention of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Tajikistan to questions of ideology especially affected the development of Tajik literature and art, which, in terms of their ideological and artistic level, seriously lag behind the requirements of the party and do not satisfy the increased demands of the Tajik people. Our weak work on the ideological front also led to serious ideological errors in the works of Tajik scientists.

However, it should be noted that serious shortcomings on the ideological front are not unique to us. Many union organizations dealing with ideological issues are performing unsatisfactorily. Here's an example. Despite the creation by Soviet writers of a number of outstanding works, beloved and recognized by the people, the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, which are of world-wide historical significance, do not find a worthy reflection in Soviet fiction. On the leading theme of our time - the theme of the party, transforming the world, creating a new person - there are still few major works written yet. The board of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR failed to activate all the writers. Many writers are afraid to write about modernity; they live exclusively on old merits.

One of the main reasons for the creative passivity of many artists of the word is, in my opinion, the absence of real party criticism among writers. Read the articles and speeches of Comrade Fadeev. These are, as a rule, harmless, non-binding reasoning at all. (Animation in the hall). Comrade Bagirov was quite right when yesterday criticized the Union of Soviet Writers for the fact that it pays little attention to the development of national literatures. I subscribe to the opinion of Comrade Bagirov. Sometimes Comrade Fadeev, without personally studying the state of national literature and using the materials of his not very understanding consultants, finds himself in an uncomfortable position. For example, recently Comrade Fadeev charged our republic with the fact that we allegedly appropriated the classics of Persian literature, and then he was forced to drop his charge. Comrade Fadeyev does not involve comrades from the national republics themselves in the study of national literatures who could help him in this matter.

There are also many shortcomings in the development of Soviet theatrical art and cinematography. Our theaters give few performances about Soviet people and their heroic deeds. As for cinema, its lagging behind is well known. Artists and cinematographers endlessly argue with writers about which of them is more to blame for the backwardness of art and cinema. These disputes, reminiscent of the quarrel between Gogol's Ivan Ivanovich and Ivan Nikiforovich, have been dragging on for many years. Really, if the time spent on these disputes were devoted to creative work, one could have many good

performances in theaters and many good films on screens. (Animation, laughter in the hall).

By the way, I would like to remind you that the work of the Minister of Cinematography, Comrade Bolshakov, was sharply criticized at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Comrade Bolshakov at this session assured that the lag in cinematography would be overcome. However, the situation is not improving. We, the delegates to the 19th Party Congress, have the right to demand from Comrades. Fadeev and Bolshakov, so that the situation on the front of literature and cinema was decisively corrected.

Comrades, one of the most outstanding results of the work of our Party is that the ideology of equality of all races and nations, the ideology of friendship between peoples has been firmly established in our country. Comrade Stalin pointed out that Soviet patriotism is based not on racial or nationalistic prejudices, but on the people's deep devotion and loyalty to their Soviet Motherland, the fraternal community of working people of all nations of our country. "In Soviet patriotism," says Comrade Stalin, "the national traditions of the peoples and the common vital interests of all the working people of the Soviet Union are harmoniously combined." The resolution of the national question in the USSR is a brilliant victory for our party and a wonderful example for all communist and workers' parties in the world.

As a result of the implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy, as a result of the growing friendship and mutual assistance of the peoples of the USSR, as a result of the constant concern of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), personally Comrade Stalin for the prosperity of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, large and small, we do not have a single national republic, an autonomous national region, a national district, wherever the socialist economy and the socialist in content, national in form culture have not developed at a rapid pace.

This is clearly seen in the example of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic. The country of Tajiks before the Great October Socialist Revolution was one of the most backward regions of tsarist Russia. In 1913, there were just over 200 industrial workers in handicraft enterprises. Soviet Tajikistan today is a country of highly developed industry, equipped

with modern technology. The wealth of the Tajik land has been placed at the service of the Motherland and the people. The republic provides the country with more and more cotton fiber, canned fruit, silk and cotton fabrics, cottonseed oil and other valuable products. Our factories and plants are not only centers of industry, but also centers of culture with beautiful socialist cities, schools and parks. They are the forge of national personnel.

The country of Tajiks before the October Socialist Revolution was the country of the most backward primitive agriculture. The main tools for the production of the Tajik farmer were ketmen and a wooden plow - omach. Harvests were scanty, the people were poor, dying of hunger and disease. Soviet Tajikistan today is a country of large-scale mechanized agriculture, where most of the work is done by tractors, combines and other complex agricultural machines. The harvest of agricultural crops on collective and state farms is growing from year to year. In the leading industry - cotton growing, the gross harvest in the last seven years alone has increased fivefold. Tajikistan has firmly taken the second place in the Union in gross harvest of raw cotton and first in its yield.

An unprecedentedly high cotton harvest has been grown this year. The republic's cotton growers instructed the delegates of the party organization of Tajikistan to assure the 19th Party Congress that they will be the first in the Soviet Union to fulfill the cotton-growing plan and will give the country 80 thousand tons more cotton than in 1951. In the days of preparation for the XIX Congress of the Party, the cotton growers of Tajikistan assumed the obligation to fulfill the cotton-growing plan by 50 percent by the opening of the Congress. As of October 6, the republic has fulfilled the cotton production plan by 50.5 percent. (Applause.)

Thanks to the tremendous help of the Union Government and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), our collective farms are strengthening organizationally and economically from year to year. The total cash income of the collective farms of Tajikistan in 1951 increased almost fourfold. The monetary value of a workday in the last two years alone has increased 2.5 times, with a simultaneous significant increase in the in-kind income of

collective farmers. Many collective farmers in Tajikistan, in addition to grain, rice, vegetables, fruits, livestock products, receive 20-25 thousand rubles for their workdays.

Before the October Socialist Revolution in Tajikistan, there was only one literate for every 200 people, and it was almost impossible to meet a literate woman. Now Tajikistan has an Academy of Sciences and 17 other research institutions. The cadres of scientific workers have grown, there are doctors and candidates of sciences from among women. The population of Tajikistan is several times less than in neighboring Afghanistan, and the number of primary, incomplete secondary and secondary general education schools in our country is ten times greater than in Afghanistan. There are 15 times more high and secondary educational institutions that train personnel for industry, agriculture and culture than in Afghanistan. The number of higher educational institutions is growing especially rapidly in Tajikistan. The number of students in them has doubled in the last three years alone. The number of Tajiks studying in higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union has grown significantly. In 1952, five times more Tajik children graduated from secondary school than in 1948.

For the rapid development of their economy and culture, the Tajik people sincerely thank our great party, our beloved leader, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrades, speaking of our successes, I must declare with all frankness that we, the workers of the national republics, are still far from making use of all the possibilities in the development of the productive forces, in the further development of the national economy. We have lagging enterprises in Tajikistan, even industries, there are collective farms that receive low yields and distribute small incomes; in some areas the investments allocated by the Union government are not being developed. The delegates of the VIII Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan sharply criticized the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Tajikistan for these shortcomings. We recognize them and will seek to eliminate them.

At the same time, I must say that the central union organizations are unsatisfactorily managing their enterprises located on the territory of

our republic. Many thousands of tons of cotton seeds are dying in our country, but the Ministry of Food Industry is not taking sufficient measures to increase the capacity of creameries. As I said, we will get a lot of cotton above the plan, but the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing is not thinking about how to ensure the processing of all this raw cotton.

It should be noted that all of this is happening in part because many ministerial leaders are rarely in the field. For example, the Ministry of Food Industry in Tajikistan has many enterprises, but comrade Sivolap and his deputies have never been to the republic over the past three to four years.

There are comrades who have worked as ministers for over ten years, but have never been to our republic. Some ministers come to us not at all in order to deeply understand the situation and help organize work. Two years ago, the Minister of Cotton Growing, Comrade Yusupov, came to our republic. He came to us at 5 pm and immediately went to the Vakhsh valley - this is over 100 km from Stalinabad. Naturally, Comrade Yusupov came to the fields of the Vakhsh collective farms when it was completely dark. He talked to one secretary of the district party committee and, wasting no time, returned back. For some reason, Comrade Yusupov left for the wandering for the Surkhan-Darya region of Uzbekistan. In the morning, Comrade Yusupov again appeared in Stalinabad, talked to me for ten minutes, and flew to Tashkent. The workers of the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the republic, who had been waiting for their chief for two days, comrade Yusupov did not find time to receive and ordered them to go with them to Tashkent. (Laugh).

We have many unresolved problematic issues in Tajikistan. A good knowledge of our conditions by the leaders of the Union ministries would help to correctly resolve these issues.

Comrades, even at the 18th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin said: "If the successes of the working class of our country, if its struggle and victory will serve to raise the spirit of the working class in the capitalist countries and strengthen its faith in its strength, faith in its victory, then our party can say that it is not working in vain. There is no doubt that it will be so. "

Only 13 years have passed. The prediction of our great leader was fully confirmed. During this time, under the banner of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin, not tens, but hundreds of millions of workers in the West and in the East rose up. In countries where the rule of imperialism has not yet been overthrown, the revolutionary spirit of the peoples has risen immeasurably, ready for a decisive assault on their oppressors. Now there is not a single country on the globe where hundreds of thousands of honest people of physical and mental labor do not glorify our great Soviet power, our invincible Communist Party, our wise leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

We are proud that our great Soviet people paved the way for all the peoples of the world to freedom and happiness. We are proud that our great party has shown all the communist parties examples of how to fight for the cause of the working people. We are proud that the name of our great leader has become for all progressive mankind the banner of the struggle for peace, for democracy, for socialism.

Dear Comrade Stalin! Lead us onward and forward to the shining heights of communism. In the name of this great goal, under your brilliant leadership, we are ready to give all our knowledge, all experience, all strength, all energy.

Long live our great leader Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

G.A. Arutinov, (Armenian SSR)

Comrades, (...)

Comrade Stalin in his classic work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" teaches that one of the main preconditions for the transition to communism is to ensure the continuous growth of all social production with a predominant growth in the production of means of production, without which it is impossible to carry out expanded reproduction.

The results of the implementation of the post-war five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy testify to the continuous growth of the entire socialist industry and, in particular, heavy industry, which led our country to economic prosperity. A

characteristic aspect of this economic boom is that it covered all the Union republics. The development of industry, which is the basis for the upsurge of the entire national economy, proceeded both in the central and remote regions of the Soviet Union. One of the outstanding achievements of our party is the implementation of Comrade Stalin's instructions that the inequality left by tsarism between nationalities should be eliminated through the rapid economic development of the once backward regions. The implementation of this important instruction is combined with the correct geographic location of the construction of new industrial enterprises on the basis of bringing industry closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel. This policy of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Union Government led to a powerful development of industry and the entire national economy of the Union republics, bringing them closer to the level of the most developed industrial centers of the country.

As an example, confirming this, one can cite the development of industry and agriculture in Soviet Armenia in recent years. The gross output of industrial enterprises in Armenia in 1952 increased by 4.2 times compared to the pre-war 1940, while the gross output of light industry increased 4.1 times, and the output of heavy industry increased 4.6 times. The enterprises of metallurgy, metalworking, machine-building industries, and electrical machine-building have received great development. Electricity generation increased 3.3 times.

Simultaneously with the commissioning of new enterprises, work was widely carried out to identify new industrial reserves of minerals. Thus, high rates of industrial growth were ensured, mainly due to local raw materials.

For the maximum use of the opportunities for further industrial development in Armenia, the construction of hydroelectric power plants and the rapid pace of implementation of the Sevan-Zangin cascade problem are of great importance. We consider it necessary to raise the issue of the simultaneous construction of two or three hydroelectric power plants of this cascade. Only in this case it will be possible to provide the developing industry of the republic with electricity.

Along with the growth of industry, the agriculture of Armenia received great development. The area of grain crops in 1952 in comparison with the pre-war 1940 increased by 13 percent, and the gross grain harvest - almost 2 times. During this period, the area of wheat increased by 26 percent, and the gross harvest of wheat - 2.4 times. The number of all types of social livestock on collective farms and the gross output of livestock raising have increased significantly. The area of industrial crops has also increased - cotton, tobacco, sugar beet and perennial plantations, vineyards and orchards.

Irrigation works carried out in Armenia will ensure further growth of agriculture. Achievements in agriculture have been achieved thanks to the great help of the Armenian SSR from the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Union Government in equipping agriculture with the latest machinery, supplying mineral fertilizers and other materials. This aid contributed to raising the culture of agriculture in the collective farms of Armenia. As a result of successes in the field of industry and agriculture, the material well-being of the working people of the republic and their cultural level have increased.

Comrade Stalin's brilliant works on linguistics gave a new impetus to the growth of the culture of the Armenian people and opened up broad prospects for the further development of science, literature and art - national in form, socialist in content. The decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on ideological issues armed the party organization of Armenia to fight against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and helped the cause of the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres.

Several years ago, on the historical front in Armenia, manifestations of bourgeois nationalism took place in the form of a one-sided fascination with ancient history, its idealization. Thanks to the assistance of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Communist Party of Armenia promptly launched a struggle against such manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and achieved a turn of the attention of scientists and creative workers towards studying and covering the life of Soviet Armenia and its achievements.

The republic's party organizations are doing a great job of educating the working people in the spirit of indestructible friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union. Friendship of peoples found its new bright manifestation in the participation of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, including the Armenian one, in the construction of the great construction projects of communism. The peoples of the Soviet Union regard these construction projects as their own business, clearly realizing that their completion will ensure a new rise in the material well-being of the Soviet people and will be a major contribution to the building of a communist society. The active participation of the working people of Armenia in the construction of the great construction projects of communism plays an important role in educating the masses, in strengthening the friendship of peoples.

However, it must be admitted that lately bourgeois-nationalist tendencies have manifested themselves in the field of history and literary criticism. Some authors consider the national liberation movement of the Armenian people outside the class struggle, declaring all participants in the struggle against tsarism, including bourgeois liberals and bourgeois nationalists, to be revolutionary democrats, national heroes. This approach to assessing the national liberation movement leads to the bourgeois-nationalist, the so-called theory of "one stream". Such harmful anti-Marxist theories hinder the correct education of workers. It is imperative that party organizations fight all forms of manifestation of bourgeois nationalism.

One of the important points in strengthening party organizations and strengthening their leadership is the correct solution of party organizational issues. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) constantly brought the form of building party organizations in accordance with the changed conditions. One of these measures was the formation of regions and districts in some republics. In order to bring the leadership closer to the lower party organizations in Armenia, district party committees were established. This measure led to an improvement in the management of the districts, made it possible to more promptly resolve issues of collective farm development. The formation of district bodies creates more favorable conditions for the development of cadres of leading republican workers.

From the point of view of the correct organizational structure of party organizations, in our opinion, the question of party organizations in large collective farms remains unresolved. In connection with the enlargement of collective farms, the working conditions of party organizations changed. If, before consolidation, the collective farm united, as a rule, no more than one village, then after the consolidation, collective farmers from several villages were united into one collective farm. The unification of the communists of these villages into one collective farm organization complicated the party work, and in some cases led to the weakening of mass political work in the villages, in which there were previously independent primary party organizations.

The interests of strengthening party work on collective farms, improving political work among collective farmers raise the question of the need to create party committees in large collective farms uniting several villages. These party committees should unite both production and territorial party organizations of all villages that make up a given collective farm, with the granting of them the rights of primary organizations. The need for such a formation of collective farm party organizations in Armenia is especially dictated by the mountainous conditions of the republic, which complicate communication between villages in the winter months.

The party organizations of Armenia will take into account the shortcomings in the work of party organizations, noted in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, and will make every effort to further improve this work.

The working people of Armenia, like the entire Soviet people, under the leadership of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, will achieve a successful solution to the tasks set by the 19th Party Congress! (Applause.)

N.M. Pegov

Report of the Credentials Committee of the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b)

Comrades! On behalf of the Credentials Committee, allow me to report to the congress on the results of the commission's work.

The credentials committee checked the credentials of each delegate elected to the 19th party congress, and established that everywhere elections were carried out in full accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on the norms of representation and the procedure for electing delegates to the congress. In the party organizations of the RSFSR, delegates to the congress were elected at party conferences of regions, territories and autonomous republics, in other union republics, with the exception of Ukraine, at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics. In Ukraine, delegates to the 19th party congress were elected at regional party conferences. The communists, who are members of the party organizations of the Soviet Army, the Navy and the border units of the MGB, elected delegates to the 19th party congress together with the corresponding territorial party organizations at regional, regional party conferences or congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

As is known, the Central Committee of the Party established the following norms of representation at the 19th Party Congress: one delegate with a casting vote for every five thousand party members and one delegate with an advisory vote for five thousand candidates for party members. At all party conferences and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, during the election of delegates to the congress, these norms of representation were observed. Everywhere the elections of delegates were carried out, in accordance with the Charter of the party, by closed (secret) ballot. All delegates elected to the convention received the required majority of votes.

The Credentials Committee notes that the election of delegates to the 19th Party Congress in all party organizations was carried out correctly, without any violations of the established election procedure. The commission recognized the credentials of all delegates elected to the congress valid.

The elections of delegates to the 19th Party Congress at all congresses of the communist parties of the union republics and party conferences were held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, high activity and organization of communists and party organizations as a whole, under the sign of the development of businesslike, principled criticism and self-criticism.

The election of delegates to the congress showed the unshakable unity of our party, the selfless devotion of all communists to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, their fighting readiness to selflessly fight for the complete victory of communism. Our party came to its 19th Congress united and powerful, rallied around the Party's Central Committee, around its great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades! A total of 1,192 delegates with a decisive vote and 167 delegates with an advisory vote were elected to the 19th Party Congress. The Credentials Committee reports that they are all present at the congress.

The growth of the party's ranks is a striking evidence of the further strengthening of the party's ties with the masses and the strengthening of its authority among the people. As of October 1, 1952, according to personal records, the CPSU (b) has 6,013,259 party members and 868,886 candidates for party members, and a total of 6,882,145 people. By the 18th Congress, the party had 2,477,666 members, including 1,588,852 party members and 888,814 candidates for party membership. Consequently, during the time between the XVIII and XIX congresses, the quantitative composition of the party increased by 4.404 thousand people.

It is known that during the Great Patriotic War our party lost many of its glorious sons, who selflessly fought at the fronts and in partisan detachments behind enemy lines. Despite this, during the period between the 18th and 19th congresses, the number of party members and candidates not only did not decrease, but almost tripled, which is a vivid testimony to the powerful attractive power of our party banner, the boundless love and devotion of the Soviet people to the great Communist Party. (Applause.)

Of the delegations elected to the congress by party conferences of regions, territories and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation, the largest is the Moscow delegation, which has 129 voting delegates representing 646,000 party members. In this connection it is pertinent to note that by the 14th Congress our entire party had 643,000 members in its ranks. The Leningrad delegation includes 60 delegates with a decisive vote, the Gorky - 25, Sverdlovsk - 23, Rostov - 18, Saratov - 18, Khabarovsk - 18, Krasnodar - 17, Voronezh - 17, Primorsk - 17, Chelyabinsk - 16, Kuibyshev - 16, Bashkir - 15, Tatar - 15, Molotov - 14, Kemerovo - 14, Altai - 14 delegates.

The Communist Party of Ukraine is represented at the congress by 153 delegates with a decisive vote, including the delegation of the Kiev regional party organization numbering 20 delegates. Kharkov - 16, Stalin - 15, Dnipropetrovsk - 12 delegates. The largest delegations of the communist parties of the union republics are also: the Kazakh delegation, which has 42 delegates with a decisive vote. Georgian - 32, Belarusian - 28, Uzbek - 25, Azerbaijani - 23 delegates.

It must be said that many party organizations could have at this congress more delegates with a decisive vote than they have, if the work with candidates was better organized in these organizations. Candidate experience, as it is rightly said in the theses of Comrade Khrushchev's report, often turns into an empty formality and for a significant number of candidates stretches over a number of years. In the Ukrainian party organization, there are about 62 thousand candidates with expired service, in the Moscow one - 34 thousand, in the Kazakh - over 22 thousand, in the Uzbek - more than 17 thousand, in the Leningrad - 14 thousand people.

Since the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, not only has the numerical strength of our party increased, but the number of party organizations has also increased significantly.

By the present congress we have in the party: 15 communist parties of the union republics, 8 regional, 167 regional, 36 district, 511 city and 4,886 district party organizations.

For the first time, party organizations from a number of republics, regions, cities and districts that became part of the Soviet Union during

the time between the 18th and 19th congresses took part in the election of delegates to the congress of our party. These include primarily the party organizations of the four new union republics that have joined the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union: the Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR.

Let me dwell in some detail on the data on the delegations elected to the 19th Congress by the Communist Parties of the Baltic Republics. These data are convincing evidence of the steady growth of the Party's authority and the boundless confidence in it on the part of the working people of the new republics, who have recently freed themselves from capitalist slavery. As of January 1, 1941, the Communist Party of Latvia united only 2.800 communists. At our congress, the Latvian delegation represents 50 thousand party members. The delegation of the Lithuanian Communist Party represents 36 thousand communists at the XIX Congress, and in January 1941 there were only about two and a half thousand people in the Lithuanian Communist Party. Twelve years ago, when the Estonian people embarked on the path of socialism, the Estonian Communist Party had two thousand members. Today, the Estonian party organization numbers about 31 thousand communists.

The Baltic republics, which practically started building socialism only in the post-war period, in a short time, with the help of the peoples of other fraternal republics, not only made great strides forward in industrialization, but also carried out the transfer of small peasant farming to the path of socialism, completed the collectivization of agriculture, and successfully develop national in form and socialist in content culture.

For the first time at the party congress, the party organizations of the western regions of Ukraine, uniting more than 100 thousand communists, and the party organizations of the western regions of Belarus, in which there are about 33 thousand party members and candidates, are represented.

The delegates of the party organization of the new Kaliningrad region, created on the territory of the former East Prussia, which was a nest of imperialist reaction and a centuries-old springboard for an attack on our Motherland, take part in the work of the congress.

Communists of such regions as South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, reunited within the borders of our Fatherland, also took part in the election of delegates to the 19th Congress.

It should be noted that during the period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses, a large number of primary party organizations were again created at enterprises, construction sites, machine and tractor stations, state farms, collective farms, and educational institutions. The number of primary party organizations has increased during this time by 237,245 organizations, or more than three times.

The largest number of new party organizations have been created at construction sites, where their number has almost quadrupled. In recent years alone, large party organizations of the great construction projects of communism have been created: the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station, where there are 2,550 communists, the Stalingrad hydroelectric power station - 1,862 communists, the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal - 747, the construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station - 640, the construction of the Moscow State University - 759 party members and candidates. Large party organizations have also been created at many industrial enterprises that went into operation between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses. Among them are the party organizations: the Kuibyshev State Bearing Plant, which unites 1,224 communists, the Moscow Small Car Plant - 1,170, the Altai Tractor Plant - 1,096, the Stalin Ural Automobile Plant - 1,090 communists, the party organizations of the Lipetsk, Minsk and Vladimir Tractor Plants, the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Harvester Plant, Kutaisi and Minsk automobile plants and many other enterprises.

It is significant that since the 18th Party Congress the number of primary organizations on collective farms has increased more than six times, and in educational institutions - almost seven times.

These are the basic data on the quantitative composition of the delegates to the 19th Party Congress and the party organizations represented at it.

The delegates to the congress include workers from all branches of party and state work, socialist economy and culture.

The data on the composition of the delegates of the Congress on education are indicative. Of the 1,192 delegates to the congress, 709 have higher education, 84 have incomplete higher education, 223 have secondary education and 176 have incomplete secondary and primary education.

These data on the composition of the delegates to the 19th Party Congress reflect the steady rise in the cultural level of members of our Party and the entire Soviet people.

Among the 709 delegates of the congress with higher education there are 282 engineers, 68 agronomists, livestock experts and other agricultural specialists, 98 teachers, 18 economists, 11 doctors, 7 lawyers. The presence of such a large number of specialists from various sectors of the economy and culture in the composition of the delegates of the congress shows once again that in our country cultural people, who know their business well and are able to move it forward, are highly valued and boldly promoted.

The Congress is attended by 65 delegates with academic degrees and titles, 58 Stalin Prize winners, among whom, along with well-known scientists and technicians, there are industrial workers and collective farmers who have been awarded this high award for outstanding inventions and fundamental improvement of production methods.

Comrades! The data on the composition of the delegates to the congress in terms of party experience and age indicate that our party is consistently implementing Comrade Stalin's instructions on the need to pursue a course of combining, of uniting old and young cadres in one common orchestra of leading party and state work. Boldly nominating new young workers, the Party makes full use of old cadres with great experience and knowledge of the business in leadership work.

The composition of delegates to the Congress by party experience is distributed as follows: prior to 1917 - 1.2 percent; from 1917 to 1920 - 6.2 percent; from 1921 to 1930 - 36.4 percent; from 1931 to 1940 - 36.0 percent; from 1941 to 1945 - 16.1 percent; from 1946 and later - 4.1 percent.

Thus, the party members with experience until 1920, who went through a big school of the underground and civil war, in the composition of the

Congress delegates - 7.4 percent, party members with experience from 1921 to 1940 in the congress delegates - 72.4 percent.

By age: of delegates under 35 years old - 5.9%, from 36 to 40 years old - 17.7%, from 41 to 50 years old - 61.1%. and over 50 years - 15.3 percent.

Delegates of 37 nationalities were elected to the party congress: Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Kirghiz, Tajiks, Karelians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Moldovans, Tatars, Bashkirs, Buryats, Chuvashs, Mordvins, Udmurts, Ossetians, Komi, Yakuts, Mari, peoples of Dagestan and others.

The multinational composition of the Congress delegates is the best evidence that the Lenin-Stalin party is the embodiment of indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of our state and holds the banner of proletarian internationalism high.

Among the delegates to the Congress with the right to vote, there are 147 women, or 12.3 percent of the total number of delegates. At the 18th Congress, women accounted for 9.1 percent. These data indicate the significant work done by the party in promoting women to leading party, Soviet and economic work.

Among the delegates with the right to vote, elected by the Ivanovo regional party organization, women make up 50 percent. In the Kostroma delegation there are 33% women, Kalinin, Yaroslavl - 25%, Gorky, Uzbek - 20%.

In the composition of women elected as delegates to the 19th Party Congress, 6 secretaries of regional committees and Central Committees of communist parties of the union republics, 36 secretaries of city committees, district committees and regional party committees, 7 secretaries of primary party organizations, 10 leading Soviet workers, 4 directors of enterprises, 19 chairmen of collective farms, 3 directors of MTS and state farms. Among the delegates to the congress are 14 Heroes of Socialist Labor, 8 laureates of the Stalin Prizes, 20 deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and 26 deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the union republics.

It should be noted that, in some party organizations, sufficient attention is apparently not paid to the promotion of women to leadership positions. There is no other explanation for the fact that there are very few women in some large delegations. In the composition of, for example, the Belarusian delegation, which has 28 delegates with a casting vote, only 2 women, while in Belarus there are more than 18 thousand women among the party members. There are more than 12 thousand women in the Krasnodar regional party organization, and one woman was elected among 17 delegates to the congress. There is only one woman in the Kiev delegation among 20 delegates. There is not a single woman among the deciding delegates from the Communist Party of Moldova. (Applause in the hall).

Allow me to report on the composition of the delegates to the congress with an advisory vote.

Of the 167 delegates elected to the congress with the right of an advisory vote, 69 people, or 41.3 percent, have a higher education, 68 people, or 40.7 percent, have incomplete higher and secondary education.

By party experience, delegates with an advisory vote are distributed as follows: before 1920 - 2.4 percent, from 1921 to 1930 - 24.5 percent, from 1931 to 1940 - 35.9 percent, from 1941 and later - 37.2 percent.

The Credentials Committee considers it necessary to report that 66 delegates of the 19th Party Congress have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor by the Soviet Government for outstanding achievements and selfless work for the good of our Motherland.

62 Heroes of the Soviet Union, who glorified our Fatherland, the strength and might of the heroic Soviet Army in battles with enemies, take part in the work of our congress. (Applause.)

Comrades! The composition of the delegates shows that the party organizations elected to the 19th Party Congress the best, most active members of our party, those who heroically fought for the freedom and independence of our Motherland during the Great Patriotic War and are selflessly working to implement the great Stalinist program of building communism in our country. country. (Applause.)

May our great leader Comrade Stalin live and live for long, long years to the joy of the Party and the people! (Prolonged applause.)

The Congress unanimously approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

October 7th

(Evening meeting)

Presiding L.M. Kaganovich.

The meeting concluded the discussion of the reports of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b). The congress unanimously adopts a resolution on the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

At the meeting, speeches of foreign guests of the congress begin.

N.I. Belyaev, (Altai region)

Comrades! (...)

Our Motherland, under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin, is carrying out gigantic creative work. The Soviet Union has become an invincible fortress for the forces of peace and democracy. Its role in the international arena has grown immeasurably. The Soviet people are successfully building a communist society. Comrade Stalin's new brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", which is a great contribution to the ideological treasury of Marxism-Leninism, inspires the Party and the Soviet people to new exploits in building communism in our country.

We live in a happy Stalinist era, in the era of the victorious building of communism. We have had the great happiness to live, fight and win under the direct guidance of the brilliant theoretician, the greatest strategist Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

Together with the entire Soviet people, under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin party, the workers of the Altai Territory are actively building communism.

During the Great Patriotic War, when all the forces and means of the working people of the Soviet Union were subordinated to the main task - the defeat of the hated enemy, the Siberian Altai heroically fought against the invaders and tirelessly strengthened the military might of their homeland, providing ever-increasing amounts of bread for the beloved Soviet Army and raw materials for industry.

The working people of our region are working with inexhaustible energy and labor enthusiasm at the present time, in the years of peaceful construction. By the will of the Bolshevik Party, thanks to the daily attention that the party and the government pay to the development of the region, Altai has become an important economic region of the country. A powerful tractor, machine-building, light, timber and food industries have been created in the region. The products of Altai plants and factories - tractors, plows, diesel motors, boilers, fabrics - play an important role in the development of a number of branches of the national economy of our country. New cities arose in the region - Rubtsovsk, Zmeinogorsk, and others, and a large railway construction was launched. New railway lines of the South Siberian Mainline cross Altai from east to west.

Thanks to the enormous help from the party and the government, the agriculture of the Altai Territory has grown significantly. In the full sense of the word it has been transformed into a highly intensive mechanized economy. Sowing and harvesting on an area of up to 4 million hectares is carried out with the most advanced modern machines. 200 machine and tractor stations serve all 1,340 large collective farms.

Rural workers are persistently fighting for the development of advanced Soviet technology and are successfully using it in the struggle for high yields on collective and state farm fields.

The agriculture of the region is carried out in the conditions of periodically recurring drought in the main grain areas of the region, located in the Kulunda steppe. Despite this, Altai workers are successfully fighting to give the state as much bread, meat, oil, wool and other agricultural products and raw materials as possible.

With great enthusiasm, the working people of our region greeted the draft directives of the 19th Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, which provides for preparatory work for the construction of irrigation systems for irrigation and watering of the lands of the Kulunda steppe.

The implementation of the construction of an irrigation system in the Kulunda steppe will radically transform the agriculture of the Altai Territory and Western Siberia. According to our calculations, the gross harvest of grain, especially spring wheat, will increase by at least 400 million poods. Favorable conditions will be created for the cultivation of other agricultural crops, the fodder base will be strengthened, the number of public livestock and its productivity will increase.

The collective farm peasantry of Altai expresses its ardent love and deep gratitude to the Communist Party, personally to Comrade Stalin for the great concern for the prosperity of collective farms in Altai and is fighting with greater vigor for the further development of agriculture and the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

Under the leadership of the party organization, the Altai collective farmers launched a broad offensive against drought. In the Kulunda steppe, state field-protective forest belts with a total length of up to 400 km are being created, ponds and reservoirs are being built.

Speaking about these successes of socialist agriculture, it should be noted, however, that we have not yet achieved the high and stable yields that are capable of producing the fertile lands of the Altai fields. Many party organizations of the region are still poorly conducting organizational and mass political work among collective farmers, machine operators, and agricultural workers. We have not yet achieved a high level of agricultural production everywhere, in every collective and state farm.

The party organization of our region will eliminate the existing shortcomings in the management of agriculture. We need help from central organizations in obtaining high sustainable yields and developing livestock farming. It is necessary to radically revise the structure of agriculture in the region. Agriculture cannot be conducted in only one direction, grain, as it is now. This direction of agriculture is

associated with great risk. In unfavorable conditions of a dry year, it bears great damage.

In order to avoid this, it is necessary to increase in every possible way the sowing of industrial crops - sunflower, curl flax, as well as sowing of perennial grasses, fodder and melons. On the vast expanses of Kulunda, each collective farm can and should have many tens of thousands of fine-wool sheep that provide high-quality wool to the state and large incomes for collective farms.

With such a comprehensive development of agriculture in Altai, drought will not be terrible. However, the USSR State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture do not take these circumstances into account, planning to expand the sown area only at the expense of spring wheat, the sowing of which in many regions already reaches 80 percent of the total sowing of all agricultural crops.

Isn't it time for the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Committee of the USSR to seriously and deeply understand the structure of agriculture in the Kulunda steppe?

It is also necessary to further strengthen the mechanization of agricultural production, especially in fodder and livestock raising, to eliminate bottlenecks in the mechanization of the cultivation of industrial crops, as well as in grain processing.

In his report, Comrade Malenkov revealed serious shortcomings in the work of individual local Party bodies in the direction of Party organizations and economic development. The indications of these shortcomings fully apply to our Party organization.

The Central Committee of the Party seriously corrected the Altai Territory Committee in its work on the leadership of collective farms. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) sharply condemned the facts of the diversion of public goods in the collective farms of the Altai Territory and rendered the regional party organization great assistance in correcting our mistakes in the management of collective farms. The regional committee and district committees of the party correct the mistakes. In all collective farms, a check was carried out for compliance with the Charter of the Agricultural Artel; the collective farms were fully returned everything

that had been illegally taken from them, and the persons guilty of embezzling property were brought to justice. The composition of the chairmen of collective farms has been strengthened, and the leadership of collective farms has been improved by local Party and Soviet bodies.

The mistakes we made in the leadership of the collective farms will be persistently corrected. Accurate and strict implementation of the Charter of an agricultural artel will always be in the center of our attention. The regional party organization will vigilantly guard the social economy of the collective farms from all encroachments on the part of the enemies of the collective farm system.

Comrades! The Altai party organization, which has 78 thousand communists in its membership, came to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party as a united, united and endlessly devoted to the Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee of the party, the great Stalin. The Altai communists will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to honorably fulfill any task of the party, Comrade Stalin.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live and live for many years the great leader and teacher, our dear and beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

F.M. Prass, (Molotov region)

Comrades! Our Motherland is experiencing exciting days of a powerful new upsurge in the political and industrial activity of the masses. Surrounded by popular love, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union came to its 19th Congress.

Our party is a heroic party of innovators, an unsurpassed Master of Creative implementation of the brilliant teachings of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin. The Party deeply believes in the creative forces of the popular masses and selflessly serves with faith and truth to its hero people, the creative people.

The Soviet people did not hesitate to entrust their fate to the party of Lenin and Stalin, and under its leadership they move from victory to victory, to the heights of human happiness - to communism.

The indissoluble bond, the inviolable mutual faith of the Party and the people are the fortress that no reactionary forces, no enemies of the working people can crush. With a sense of high pride, ardent love and devotion, we note that the creator of this fortress is our own father and friend, the brilliant leader and teacher of the party and people, the great Stalin. (Applause.)

The summary report of Comrade Malenkov at the congress is yet another bright page that truly captures human hearts in the chronicles of the great struggle and glorious victories of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Our Motherland has traveled a long historical path since the 18th Party Congress. Over the years, the working people of our country have achieved world-historic victories, strengthened the might of the Soviet state, raised its international prestige and made another major step forward - along the path of communist construction.

The great Stalin in peacetime saw what became clear to everyone during the war. Thanks to the brilliant foresight of Comrade Stalin in the years preceding the Second World War, a second coal and metallurgical base was created in the east of the country, which played an important role in defeating the enemy during the Great Patriotic War, and in the post-war period in restoring the national economy of the Soviet Union.

The brilliant successes of the policy of industrialization of the country, the high rates of development of heavy industry, as the basis for the further flourishing of the entire national economy, are especially felt by the workers of the Urals. The Central Committee of the Party, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Stalin personally show constant concern for the all-round development of the Ural industry.

With heartfelt gratitude to Comrade Stalin, the working people of the Urals call their fertile land the Stalinist Urals. Thanks to the special concern of the Party, Comrade Stalin personally, for the development of the Western Urals, many of the most important branches of heavy industry have been created and are steadily developing in our country: chemical, machine-building, metallurgical, coal, oil, coke-chemical, pulp and paper, logging, etc. railway transport. The Molotov region has

been turned into one of the largest areas of heavy industry. The gross industrial output in the region has more than doubled in comparison with 1940. In the fourth five-year plan, the Molotov region achieved serious successes in the development of agriculture. The cultivated area has expanded by 22 percent.

Comrades! In his brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," the great Stalin discovered the basic economic law of socialism, the essential features and requirements of which are to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production based on higher technology.

The draft directives of the congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR graphically reflect the requirements of this basic economic law of socialism. The fulfillment of the five-year plan will be a major new step forward on the road to communism.

Comrade Stalin scientifically worked out the fundamental questions of the transition from socialism to communism and pointed out that Lenin's formula "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country" is the only correct one.

The fifth five-year plan outlines major measures for the electrification of the country. In light of these tasks, the question arises about the maximum use of hydropower resources in the Molotov region, which has a total average annual capacity of all rivers of up to 2.5 million kW, with a possible generation of electricity of about 23 billion kWh.

The new five-year plan envisages putting into operation the Kama hydroelectric power station and starting the construction of a large new hydroelectric power station on the Kama-Votkinskaya. However, even after that, the hydropower reserves of the Western Urals will be used by only 15 percent.

Considering the need for further growth in electricity generation in the Urals and the great advantages of the combined operation of thermal power plants and hydroelectric power plants, it is highly advisable to carry out the forced construction of large and medium-sized hydroelectric power plants on the rivers of the Molotov region. In addition to the construction of the Kama and Votkinsk hydroelectric

power plants, it is necessary to provide in this five-year plan for the preparatory work for the construction of Solikamsk, i.e. Verkhne-Kama hydroelectric power station.

Hydroelectric construction on the Kama and its tributaries will contribute to the successful solution of the problem of creating a deep-water route on the Kama and Volga, an increase in the cargo turnover of the Volga-Don navigable canal, as well as ensuring a positive effect on the increase in the average annual electricity generation of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations.

The draft directives of the congress on the five-year plan set the task of eliminating the lag of the timber industry from the growing needs of the national economy and of relocating logging on a large scale to multi-forest areas, including the Urals. The Molotov region with its rich forests conveniently located near the most important transport routes is of particular interest in this sense.

The logging industry in our region is developing rapidly. In 1951, the increase alone over the previous year is almost 3 million cubic meters. But despite the fact that the logging industry is growing rapidly, production plans are still not being fully implemented.

In order to ensure the further growth of logging, it is urgent to resolve a number of issues.

First, about the creation of permanent workers. It is necessary to organize the transfer of workers from those parts of the country where logging is curtailed. It is no longer possible to keep the timber industry equipped with advanced technology on a seasonal workforce. Secondly, it is impossible to remain without a solid repair base. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the construction of mechanical repair plants and workshops, which would fully ensure the repair of machines in the forest industry.

The third question is about timber rafting and construction of new railways. For the development of rafting and the provision of centralized power supply for the comprehensive mechanization of all logging and rafting operations, it is necessary in the fifth five years to provide for the construction of hydroelectric power stations on the

Verkhnyaya Kama - Churtanskaya and on the Kolva River - Podbobykinskaya.

We also ask you to make an addition to the five-year plan and start building the Kirs-Usolye road.

Relocation of logging to the Western Urals, the development of hydropower engineering and an increase in shipping on the Kama are closely related problems, and their resolution in the State Planning Committee should be comprehensive.

The bottleneck in our area is the production of building materials, which slows down the dark capital construction. The production capacity of factories for the production of local building materials, especially bricks, meets the needs of the region only half. In recent years, work has been carried out in the Molotov region on the construction of new and expansion of existing brick factories. But individual ministries do not pay due attention to this important matter. For example, in the region of the mountains. Molotov, the construction of a large sand-lime brick plant with a capacity of 120 million pieces per year is envisaged, but the Minister of the Industry of Building Materials, Comrade Yudin, did not provide for the geological exploration and design and survey work in due time, as a result of which the construction of the plant was postponed indefinitely. The Ministry of Power Plants has absolutely no brick production in our region, although it is carrying out huge construction work in our area. For the unconditional fulfillment of the directives on the fifth five-year plan, which establish for the Urals higher rates of growth in the production of building materials than the average for the Soviet Union, it is necessary to sharply turn attention to this issue of all ministries.

It is necessary, first of all, in the Molotov region to organize a special construction and assembly trust of the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, with the creation of a large auxiliary mechanized base for the extraction of raw materials.

During the post-war period, thanks to the concerns of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for raising the material well-being of the working people, more than one and a half million square meters of new living space was commissioned in the Molotov region. The

socialized housing stock has doubled in comparison with 1940. The construction of schools, hospitals and other cultural and social institutions is underway.

But due to the rapid population growth, the urban economy of the Molotov region does not meet the increased needs of urban residents. Reconstruction and development of mountains lags behind the workers' demands especially seriously. Molotov. The Ministries of Railways, Oil, Chemical, Coal Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, etc., as well as the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR should pay much more attention to housing, cultural and domestic construction, the construction of water pipelines, sewerage, road construction, improvement of cities and towns and to increase capital investments these goals.

The primary task of our regional party organization is to increase the production of vegetables, potatoes and livestock products to meet the needs of the population of industrial centers.

Comrades! The Communist Party has achieved world-historic victories. Our victories did not come by themselves. They were achieved in the struggle against difficulties thanks to the daily, tireless organizational and ideological and educational work carried out by the Communist Party among the masses. Comrade Stalin teaches that having a correct political line is the first and most important thing. But for the implementation of the correct political line, cadres are needed who understand the political line of the party, who are able to implement it in practice, who are able to fight and be responsible for it. The main thing in organizational work is the correct selection of personnel and verification of performance.

During the period under review, the Central Committee of the Party, guided by the instructions of Comrade Stalin, did a great job to strengthen the leadership of local Party organizations, to select, educate and promote cadres, and significantly increased the verification of the implementation of the directives of the Party and the Government.

Three years ago, the Central Committee revealed serious errors in the work of the Molotov Regional Committee. The regional committee did not ensure the proper deployment of criticism and self-criticism in the

party organization, glossing over shortcomings in work. In the regional party organization, random selection of personnel on the principle of nepotism and acquaintance was allowed, there was a praise of workers, a hobby for the ostentatious side of the matter, which negatively affected the work. The Central Committee of the party adopted a special resolution, helped the party organization to reveal these errors and outlined the ways to correct them. The Central Committee's resolution played an exceptional role in the life of the regional party organization. The Molotov party organization perceived the Central Committee's resolution as a militant program of its activities and intensified its organizational, ideological and political work. During this time, in the regional party organization, up to 15 thousand young, growing workers were promoted to managerial work. In the Molotov region, there are now about 600 party and Soviet workers who have graduated from the Higher Party and Regional Party Schools.

After the decision of the Central Committee, criticism and self-criticism began to unfold more boldly in the party organization of the region, which contributes to the improvement of the work of party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the matter of economic and cultural development. Party organizations began to show more concern for the theoretical training, ideological and political hardening of all communists.

We are aware that what we have done is only the first steps towards raising the entire work of the regional party organization to the level of new, large tasks of communist construction. There are still many shortcomings in our work. We will always remember Comrade Stalin's instruction that we must not rest on our laurels, that we must constantly see the shortcomings, reveal and eliminate them.

The Molotov regional party organization, like our entire party, came to the 19th party congress as a single, monolithic one, closely rallied around the Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. Allow me to assure the Congress, the Central Committee, and Comrade Stalin personally that the Communists and all the working people of the Molotov Region will spare no effort and energy to carry out the magnificent new tasks of building communism.

Comrades, Comrade Stalin's deeply scientific theoretical work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" equips the Party and the Soviet people with knowledge of the fundamental economic law of socialism, reveals more clearly the future prospects of our development and fills the working people with new creative forces in the struggle for communism.

Comrade Malenkov, in his report, on the basis of brilliant Stalinist ideas, gave us a detailed program of work for the building of communism. We will march in close ranks along the glorious path of communist construction. No forces will deviate us from this path, because we are people of the Stalinist era, because our movement is headed by the great Stalin.

Long live the genius of our time, the wise leader of communism, the great Stalin! (Applause.)

A.N. Egorov, (Karelo-Finnish SSR)

Comrades! The period passed by our party after the XVIII Congress is full of such events and deeds, the historical significance of which cannot be overestimated. The years of the Great Patriotic War against German fascism have passed. Even in the most difficult days of failures at the front, caused by the treacherous attack of the enemy on our territory, the Soviet people did not lose faith in victory, in the triumph of our just cause. We won a great victory, destroyed the enemy, saved the world from the threat of fascist oppression. People's democracy triumphed in a number of European countries and in China, opening a new path to a free and happy life for many hundreds of millions of ordinary people.

In the shortest possible time, our country, having found the necessary internal resources, rebuilt the economy, which had suffered from the war, and especially in the regions that were under occupation. The fourth (first post-war) five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR was fulfilled by industry ahead of schedule - in 4 years and 3 months. The tremendous successes in eliminating the consequences of the war made it possible in the fifth five-year plan, the directives of which will be discussed and approved by this congress, to set before the country gigantic tasks for

the further development of the national economy and more rapid movement forward, from socialism to communism.

In the years since the 18th Congress, the Bolshevik Party has become even closer to the people. The socialist consciousness of the millions of working people has grown. This found a particularly vivid expression in the unprecedented political activity and labor upsurge, which manifested itself in the days preceding the 19th Party Congress, in the liveliest participation of the masses in the discussion of the documents of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for the Party Congress, especially the draft directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR. This plan, which determines the paths for the further development of our Motherland, says what every Soviet person would like to say. Soviet people sincerely and confidently express their firm readiness to go only forward, along the path of building communism.

Our Communist Party has become more monolithic, cohesive than ever, its leading and organizing role in all economic, political and cultural life has risen immeasurably. Its ideological level has significantly increased, as evidenced primarily by the widespread discussion in the party of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) for the congress, as well as the reports and elections of party bodies that have demonstrated the enormous activity of the Communists, their deep understanding of the tasks of party politics, our country.

We owe all these results of the struggle and labor of the Party and the people after the XVIII Congress to the correct and wise policy of the Central Committee of the Party, to the brilliant leadership of our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The years that have passed since the 18th Party Congress have convincingly shown to the whole world again and again that the historically formed leading nucleus of our Party, headed by Comrade Stalin, is firmly and unshakably, in spite of any difficulties, victoriously leading us to the triumph of communism.

Wherever you look at the vastness of our vast Motherland, outstanding great transformations, the mighty growth of Soviet people are visible

everywhere and everywhere. The unprecedented scale of peaceful economic construction is embodied in the Stalinist construction projects of communism on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya. The first of these projects is the Volga-Don Canal named after V.I. Lenin - has already entered service. At these construction sites, Soviet people appear before us as the bearer of new, remarkable qualities, as the creator of communism.

The Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic is growing and gaining strength in the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union. She lives a full-blooded creative life. For a long time already, not a trace of what defined it as a remote outskirts of Russia has remained in Karelia. The timber industry has developed on a large scale, which is highly equipped with modern Soviet technology and annually supplies the Soviet Union with millions of cubic meters of timber. The paper industry already in the past, 1951, produced almost 3 times more paper than in the pre-war 1940. Fish production is growing every year; in 1951 it exceeded the pre-war level by 54.5 percent. The social economy of collective farms is developing. Along with the development of the republic's economy, its culture is growing, national in form, socialist in content. The number of schools, clubs, reading rooms, cinema installations is constantly increasing, the number of libraries is growing. The republic has a State University and a Pedagogical Institute. Now the number of students in higher educational institutions of the republic has increased in comparison with 1940 more than 2 times. The number of technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions in the postwar years has doubled, and the number of students in them - almost 4 times. A branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been established and is operating in the republic.

In its work, the Communist Party of the Karelo-Finnish Republic daily feels the attention and care of the Central Committee of the Party, personally of Comrade Stalin. We constantly receive the necessary assistance with material, technical and financial means, which allows the republic to overcome the existing difficulties and confidently move forward. Nowadays, administrative districts have been created in the republic, which will make it possible to bring the leadership of party

and Soviet bodies closer to the economy and culture, and most importantly, to accelerate the growth of personnel.

The Central Committee of the party was deeply involved in the work of the Communist Party of the republic: in 1944 and 1950. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) heard the reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and in July of this year the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) listened to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic on work with cadres.

Studying the work of the Communist Party of the Republic, the Central Committee of the Party rendered us invaluable assistance, helped to reveal serious mistakes and shortcomings in the work and indicated ways to eliminate them.

The Central Committee of the Party cements our organization, educates it, teaches it to be more combat-ready and vigilant in resolving all questions of the life of the republic. The communists of the Karelo-Finnish SSR are sincerely grateful to the Central Committee of the party, personally to Comrade Stalin for their paternal concern for increasing the fighting efficiency of the ranks of the Communist Party of the republic and improving the leadership of political, economic and cultural life.

Now, in the light of the plans of the fifth five-year plan, the republic, as well as the entire Soviet Union, face enormous tasks for the further development of the national economy. In connection with the relocation of the country's logging to the Karelo-Finnish SSR, as one of the many-forested regions, the growth in the export of industrial timber in the Karelo-Finnish Republic, according to preliminary data, will be 3 times more and will amount to 168 percent, with an increase in the export throughout the Union as a whole by 56 percent. Paper production will increase by about 169 percent, including newsprint by 370 percent. Fish production will increase by 133 percent.

To successfully solve all these problems, it is necessary, of course, to put an end to the still continuing lag in the rates of development of the republic's economy as soon as possible; to ensure that the forestry, paper and fishing industries, as well as agriculture, work at the level and above the state plans and targets. There are all conditions and

opportunities for such work in the republic. This was said quite convincingly by the Communists at the past reporting and election party meetings, party conferences and at the III Congress of the Communist Party of the Republic.

It is necessary that the party organization of the republic, all its leading cadres increase responsibility for the task entrusted to them, manage the economy concretely and with knowledge of the matter, have a strong and inextricable connection with the rank and file communists and the broad masses of the working people, listen sensitively to their voices, develop and lead criticism and self-criticism in every possible way. , especially criticism from below, strictly adhered to the party principle of selection of personnel based on business and political qualities. The party organizations of the republic are obliged to work daily and tirelessly to further raise the ideological level of the communists, to educate the broad masses of the republic's working people in a communist way. This will allow us to soon eliminate the lag in the pace of development of the republic's economy.

At the same time, it must be emphasized that the elimination of the lagging behind of the republic and the provision of faster rates of its development largely depend on the assistance that should be provided by the union ministries of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. However, not all is well here.

In connection with the growing role of the timber industry in the national economy of not only the republic, but also the entire Soviet Union, it is necessary to take up the organization of the integrated use of forest resources as a priority task; a wide network of various enterprises should be organized on the basis of the use of all kinds of waste that are generated during logging, sawmilling and wood processing. Suffice it to say that the residues remaining at the site of logging in the form of stumps, twigs and apex only at the enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic are (meaning the achieved level of logging) 1.5-2 million cubic meters. In addition, so-called illiquid firewood remains in the forest, the amount of which is estimated at hundreds of thousands of cubic meters. Only at the sawmills of the republic, which are part of the system of the USSR Ministry of Forestry, waste in the form of sawdust, cuttings annually reach over two

hundred thousand cubic meters. The paper industry also has a lot of valuable waste.

Based on the use of logging waste, waste from sawmills and wood processing enterprises, it is possible and necessary to build hydrolysis, sulfite-alcohol plants, enterprises of the rosin-extraction industry, organize the production of synthetic camphor, various wood-based panels, plates and many other products and chemical products. Unfortunately, the exploitation of forest resources is going wrong in many ways. This is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of the Forest Industry and the Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry of the USSR.

Back in 1949, the Union government provided for the construction of new hydrolysis and sulfite-alcohol plants at the paper industry in the Karelo-Finnish Republic by 1952. But this directive remained unfulfilled. The Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry of the USSR built only the first stage of the hydrolysis plant.

It is necessary in every possible way to speed up the construction of hydrolysis plants based on the use of sawmill waste and, first of all, to fulfill the decree of the Union government on the construction of sulfite-alcohol plants at paper mills; in the shortest possible time to study and practically solve the issue of building factories in the forest, which would be designed not only for the harvesting and removal of timber, but also for the complete mechanical, chemical and energy processing of the entire logging fund, bearing in mind the use of all waste.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic has a large raw material base for the development of the stone-mining and stone-processing industry, which can meet the needs of many regions and republics of the USSR with high-quality and beautiful facing material, rubble stone, crushed stone and various materials for paving.

With the completion of the reconstruction of the Volga-Baltic waterway, Karelian stone, granite and marble will have a wide access by waterway to Moscow, to the cities of the Upper and Lower Volga regions, to the regions of the Volga-Don shipping channel. This will provide significant savings in public funds, reduce the cost of delivering stone to various cities.

Huge opportunities for the development of the stone-mining and stone-processing industry and the richest deposits of facing and building materials are used in the republic on an extremely limited scale. This is primarily the fault of the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, which until recently did not restore the Soyuzkamnegrant trust that existed before the war.

The Communist Party of the Karelo-Finnish Republic, like our entire party, came to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) closely rallied around the Lenin-Stalinist Central Committee of the party, around Stalin's own comrade. She is capable of fighting in a militant manner, with a new exertion of her strength and dedication to work on the successful implementation of the great Stalinist plans of communist construction, which were developed in the program speech of the leader I.V. Stalin on February 9, 1946.

The guiding star for the entire Party in its further activities to build communism in our country is Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This work instills new confidence in the triumph of the great ideas of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin about the inevitable death of the capitalist system and the complete victory of communism.

The tasks of the Communist Party, expounded with exhaustive clarity by Comrade Malenkov in the report of the Central Committee, will become a militant program in the heroic creative work of the Party in leading the building of communism in the USSR.

Long live our great, heroic party of Lenin-Stalin!

Long live our brilliant leader and teacher, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

N.G. Ignatov, (Krasnodar region)

Comrades, in the life of our Party, in the life of the entire Soviet people, the 19th Congress of the Communist Party is the greatest historic event. The 19th Party Congress and the brilliant work of Comrade Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", which was published

these days, arm our Party, the entire Soviet people for new feats in the struggle for the victory of communism.

The Soviet people express their boundless devotion to the cause of communism with a new upsurge in nationwide socialist emulation in all spheres of the national economy, by the monolithic unity of the Party and the people, by even greater rallying around their own party, around their great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

In a profound and meaningful report, Comrade Malenkov showed that our party came to its 19th Congress with outstanding victories in the struggle for communism of world-wide historical significance. By implementing the program outlined by Comrade Stalin in his report at the 18th Congress, the Soviet people, under the leadership of our Party, have strengthened the might of the Soviet state. Our people won victory in the Great Patriotic War, achieved tremendous successes in economic and cultural development, magnified the international authority of the Soviet Union and proved the invincible strength of the socialist system, the all-conquering ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

In the years that have passed from the 18th to the 19th Party Congress, the working people of the Kuban, like the entire Soviet people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, have achieved significant success in the development of industry, agriculture and culture. The national economy of the Krasnodar Territory, which was destroyed and plundered by the German occupiers, by the heroic labor of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia, has been restored and now significantly exceeds the pre-war size.

In the recent past, the Kuban was considered the land of agriculture. Now, thanks to the care of the Party and the Government, industry is developing in the Kuban. In recent years alone, 7 billion rubles have been invested in the industry of the region. The industry annually overfulfills the state production plans. The oil industry is developing rapidly. Struggling to fulfill the commitments made in the letter to Comrade Stalin, the oil workers gave many thousands of tons of oil by the 19th Party Congress.

The regional party organization will direct its efforts to eliminate the shortcomings noted in Comrade Malenkov's report, and will take all measures to fulfill ahead of schedule the task of drilling and oil production provided for by the fifth five-year plan.

A large share in the region is occupied by the cement industry, which was completely destroyed during the war. The cement plants have now been restored and equipped with the latest equipment. This year, Novorossiysk plants alone have supplied the country with hundreds of thousands of tons of cement. Cement makers have mastered a number of high-quality grades of cement for great construction projects.

The food industry has developed extensively. The enterprises of the canning industry of the region annually produce more than 200 million cans of canned vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, which is 180 percent of the pre-war production. The butter and cheese industry produce about 100 thousand centners (*about 100 KG each C. S.M*) of butter and over 25 thousand centners of cheese. In the Azov and Black Seas, fishermen of the region annually catch about one million centners of fish.

The industrial enterprises of the Kuban produce metal-cutting, two-column carousel machines, the latest measuring instruments, diesel hammers, machines for mechanization of track work in transport and other types of products. Large worsted-cloth and cotton factories and other enterprises are under construction.

The Krasnodar regional party organization, guided by the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Comrade Stalin, fought for a new rise in the productive forces in agriculture, the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, MTS and state farms, the multiplication of the social economy of collective farms and an increase in the material well-being of collective farmers.

On the basis of the unswerving implementation of the Party's policy in collective farm construction, the region's agriculture has achieved new successes. Two years have passed since the consolidation of collective farms was carried out in the region in accordance with the wishes of the collective farmers. The collective farm peasantry saw in the Stalinist idea of enlarging collective farms the right path to a new flourishing of

collective farm life. The enlarged collective farms clearly demonstrated their advantages, which made it possible for them to get even stronger, use agricultural machinery more productively, and achieve a noticeable increase in the yield of all crops and the productivity of public livestock raising. Life has confirmed that through the enlargement of collective farms it is possible to more successfully solve the main task in the field of agriculture - to raise the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry, to quickly implement Comrade Stalin's instructions that all our collective farms become prosperous, and the collective farmers live richly.

What the enlarged Kuban collective farms represent now can be seen on the example of the collective farm named after Stalin in the Kamyshevatsky district. This 20,000-hectare collective farm cultivates wheat, cotton, sunflower and many other industrial crops; there are gardens and vineyards. There are 87 tractors, 39 harvesters, 12 cotton pickers and hundreds of other machines in the fields of the collective farm. The collective farm has 23 vehicles. In 2 years, the collective farm has built 22 large production facilities, 3 artesian wells, 8 mechanized currents, installed 5 wind turbines, installed a water supply system, and installed drinking bowls, electric washing machines and electric shearing machines on farms. The collective farm has more than 2,700 head of cattle, 2,500 pigs, about 10,000 sheep, more than 50,000 poultry. In two years, the collective farm handed over to the state 1,250 thousand poods of wheat, 65 thousand poods of oilseeds, 2,450 centners of meat, more than 100,000 centners of milk, 630 centners of wool, over a million eggs. In 1951, the collective farm supplied the state with 8.324 centners of raw cotton. The collective farm's annual income is many million rubles. The collective farmers live a prosperous, cultural life.

The enlarged collective farms are becoming more and more productive. This year, according to preliminary data, the yield of grain crops will be 22 centners per hectare. Due to the high level of mechanization and the harvest achieved, the collective farms hand over to the state several tens of poods of wheat per hectare, provide themselves with seeds, fodder for public livestock, and provide high wages in kind to collective farmers.

At present, collective farm farms have more than in 1940: cattle - by 45 percent, including cows - by 50 percent; sheep - by 82 percent, pigs - by 98 percent; the number of poultry on collective farms has more than tripled. Since 1950, turkey breeding has been started in the Kuban. Now in the collective and state farms there are up to 300 thousand heads.

The Party has trained remarkable collective farm personnel. In the kolkhozes of the region, 55 percent of the chairmen of kolkhozes with higher and secondary agricultural education work. In 140 party organizations of collective farms, numbering from 45 to 100 or more communists, freed secretaries of party organizations work.

The kolkhozes and state farms of the region increase the delivery of agricultural products to the state every year. In the current year, wheat delivered to the state is 23 million poods more than in 1940. (Applause.) A lot of sunflower, rice, corn, raw cotton, hemp, kenaf, grapes, fruits, tea, vegetables and melons, essential oil and other agricultural crops are leased to the state. In 1951, delivered to the state: meat - 33 thousand tons, milk - 130 thousand tons, wool - 400 tons, eggs - 119 million pieces, cotton - 25.5 thousand tons more than it were commissioned in 1940. In the current year, in 10 months, twice as much meat and milk has been delivered to the state than in the entire 1940 year.

In the region, 70 percent of collective farms have become millionaires. In 1951, the indivisible funds in collective farms increased by 175 million rubles. The overwhelming majority of collective farms are now capable of making large expenditures on capital construction, on the purchase of pedigree livestock and for other needs necessary for the successful development of the collective farm's social economy and for increasing the income of collective farms and collective farmers.

Comrades! Our achievements could have been much greater if we did not have shortcomings and mistakes in party organizational work, in the selection and placement of personnel, in the leadership of collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. The fact is that the shortcomings and errors noted in the report by Comrade. Malenkov take place in our Party organizations. In the Krasnodar Territory there are many collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms that receive low yields, allow the death of livestock, and violate the Charter of an agricultural artel. Therefore, our region annually does not

receive a large amount of bread, livestock products and other agricultural products.

In the light of the new tasks set in the report by Comrade. Malenkov, the regional party organization will direct its efforts towards eliminating shortcomings and mistakes in order to achieve organizational and economic strengthening of all collective farms, better use of available reserves to increase the productivity of agriculture and animal husbandry, increase the gross harvest of agricultural products and further increase the monetary and in-kind income of collective farmers.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the source of the growth in the wealth of the collective farms is in modern technology, in the numerous modern machines serving collective farm production.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have equipped our agriculture with first-class machinery. At present, tens of thousands of tractors and combines are working on the fields of the kolkhozes and state farms of the region. 6 thousand electric motors are used in the agriculture of the region. About 20 percent of the region's able-bodied collective farmers now work on agricultural machines.

All this made it possible to bring the level of mechanization of basic agricultural work in the kolkhozes of the region for plowing and sowing up to 100 percent, for harvesting cereals and sunflowers - up to 99 - 100 percent, for the care of row crops - up to 96 percent, for haymaking - up to 90 percent and for ensiling feed - up to 70 percent.

"... The mechanization of labor processes," teaches Comrade Stalin, "is that new and decisive force for us, without which it is impossible to maintain either our rates or new scales of production." The regional party organization mobilizes agricultural workers for the implementation of wider mechanization of agricultural production. Scientific and technical councils have been created in many regions to summarize the experience and direction of activity of innovators and inventors.

Ordinary people - collective farmers, MTS workers, agricultural specialists - make thousands of valuable proposals that made it possible to mechanize labor-intensive processes more widely. Noble brigade

leaders of tractor brigades - Ivan Shatsky, Ivan Buneev, combine operator Dmitry Gontar and hundreds of other advanced machine operators of the region are very active in maximizing the use of internal reserves and increasing labor productivity. At the suggestions of rural innovators in the workshops of MTS and collective farms, thousands of mechanisms and devices of various designs were manufactured.

Hundreds of machines, fixtures and valuable improvements could be named. For example, on the collective farm. Kalinin, Pavlovsky district, a grain-cleaning unit with a capacity of 360 tons of grain per day was manufactured; on the collective farm named after Stalin, Ivanovo district, a mobile stacker was made; on the collective farm. Chapaev, Plastunovsky District, a self-propelled grain loader was manufactured, which loads 3 tons of grain in three minutes; on the collective farm "Pobeda", Steingart region, a unit for the simultaneous cultivation and minting of cotton was manufactured.

This remarkable movement clearly shows how thousands of rank-and-file collective farmer machine operators, educated by our Party and the Soviet government, become on a par with the engineering and technical workers, correct and supplement their work. For outstanding services, over 300 agricultural workers received the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and more than 10 thousand were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

In the current year, in the region, all work on harvesting and processing grain using currents was mainly comprehensively mechanized. It must be said that without comprehensive mechanization we would not have been able to keep up with the rates of harvesting and grain delivery that were carried out this year. Grain procurement (excluding corn and rice) was completed in 20 days this year.

The implementation of extensive mechanization has become a vital necessity and a well-known regularity in the further development of the Kuban collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Experience has confirmed that the implementation of extensive mechanization creates exceptionally favorable conditions for the further development of the productive forces of agriculture, opens up unlimited possibilities for its expanded reproduction, and an increase in the gross yield of agricultural products. The wider introduction of

mechanization of labor processes made it possible to shorten the time frame for a number of agricultural work (and the timing in agriculture, as you know, is of paramount importance), to facilitate the work of collective farmers, free up to 40 thousand collective farmers for other urgent agricultural work.

We are witnessing how, with the broader development of mechanization and electrification of labor processes in agriculture, the labor of collective farmers is exalted, how the cultural and technical level of the collective farm peasantry is rising. In carrying out mechanization, our collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms are following the path of further technical progress and economic prosperity. But only the first steps have been taken to implement comprehensive mechanization on the kolkhozes and state farms of the region.

Comrade Stalin points out which way the mechanization of agriculture should go under socialism. "The point here is not only in technology in general," teaches Comrade Stalin, "but in the fact that technology cannot stand in one place, it must be improved all the time, that old technology must be put out of action and replaced with a new one, and a new one with the latest. Without this, the forward course of our socialist agriculture is inconceivable, neither large harvests, nor an abundance of agricultural products are inconceivable."

Claims must be made against the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering. In our opinion, the ministry shows little initiative in the broad mechanization of labor-intensive processes in agriculture, does not always support valuable undertakings coming from below.

Our inventors and rationalizers have created many different machines and devices that fill, to a certain extent, some of the gaps in agricultural engineering. Perhaps these machines are not perfect, but they meet the needs of the enlarged collective farms. With close contact of the ministry with innovators, as well as with due efficiency, it would already be possible to organize the serial production of a number of new machines, which agriculture is in need of. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agricultural Engineering did not start manufacturing new agricultural machines for the MTS of the Krasnodar Territory. As for the manufactured cars, some of them do not meet the requirements. It's

time to organize the production at industrial enterprises of powerful grain cleaning units, grain loaders, stackers, as well as the necessary machines for harvesting sunflower, hemp, kenaf, corn, etc.

Comrades! In order to further develop the agriculture of the Kuban, we would consider it necessary to envisage in the fifth five-year development plan of the USSR the implementation of a water management system in the Krasnodar Territory through the use of the water resources of the Kuban River and its tributaries. The solution of this problem will be extremely important for the national economy for a further increase in gross harvests of agricultural products, an increase in the productivity of public livestock raising, for a significant increase in energy capacities. Through the use of available water resources, it is possible to irrigate at least 750 thousand hectares and water up to 3.5 million hectares of land in the northern regions of the Krasnodar Territory, parts of the southern districts of the Rostov region and the adjacent districts of the Stavropol Territory. Irrigation of land will make it possible only in the Kuban to annually receive up to 50 million poods of rice, more than 10 million poods of raw cotton, 10 million poods of wheat, a large amount of vegetables, fruits, grapes and other agricultural products. The identified hydro resources will make it possible to build a hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of up to 400 thousand kW and on irrigation canals and hydraulic units - up to 150 thousand kW.

It should be noted that the proposed activities are extremely beneficial. Almost the entire area will be irrigated by gravity, with extensive watering of dozens of dry and low-water rivers. A significant part of the work on irrigation and watering of land can be carried out due to the broad labor participation of the collective farm peasantry of the Kuban. The construction of hydroelectric power plants on mountain rivers also has a number of important advantages. Due to the fact that the water management system can be put into operation in parts, the development of irrigated lands will take place from the next year, after the start of construction. Consequently, the costs of the first years will be beneficial to the national economy already in the course of construction and will be covered by the cost of additional agricultural products from irrigated areas.

On this issue, the region has developed a scheme for using the water resources of the Kuban River and its tributaries. But this scheme was stuck in the USSR State Planning Committee. We ask you to give it a go.

Comrades! The Krasnodar regional party organization came to the 19th Party Congress as a single fighting detachment, closely rallied around the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The communists of the Krasnodar Territory will raise the workers of the Kuban to fulfill the tasks set by the 19th Congress, and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party, under the leadership of our beloved, dear Comrade Stalin, they will fulfill these tasks with honor.

Long live our beloved, dear comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

A.E. Korneichuk, (Ukrainian SSR)

Comrades, the heroic deeds of the multinational Soviet people, led by the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee of our party, are the exploits that stood before us so brightly, once again kindled in our hearts the fiery feelings of boundless love and ardent gratitude to the inspirer of all our historical victories, our own father and teacher. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrade Malenkov in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) revealed all the greatness of the organizing role of our party, showed its inexhaustible energy, iron solidarity of the ranks, selfless struggle for communism, its heroic strength, which it draws from the immortal, all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, in the works of the great the leader of the working people of the whole world, Comrade Stalin.

Even at the dawn of a new era of mankind, discovered by the genius of Marx and Engels, the foremost sons of Russia, fearless revolutionaries, ignited in the hearts of the working people of the whole world the inextinguishable flame of the sacred struggle for the freedom of the oppressed and enslaved. One of the greatest victories of our party is

that the Soviet people, brought up on the ideas of Lenin and Stalin, have now become a recognized teacher of life for all the peoples of the world. Not only the peoples of the Soviet Union, but now also the peoples of ancient China and other people's democracies call with deep respect and ardent love their elder brother the great Russian people, who gave Leninism to the world and by their heroic deeds shows everyone an example of a selfless struggle for freedom and happiness for of all the working people of the world.

The Ukrainians, preparing to solemnly celebrate the approaching date of the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Rada, at which the reunification of Ukraine with Russia and the unification of the two fraternal peoples in a single Russian state took place, again turn to the history of their people. The more closely we look into our distant past, the more deeply we study the heroic struggle of the people for their freedom, the brighter and brighter the lofty and noble role of our elder brother, the great Russian people, stands before us. For centuries, he has provided fraternal assistance to his own sister, Ukraine. The Ukrainian people love their heroic past, but consider it their greatest national pride that they were honored to be the first to follow the great Russian people along the glorious path of October, that Lenin and Stalin stood at the cradle of the Ukrainian Soviet state, that the builder of the mighty Soviet Ukraine, the collector of all its ancestral land is the brilliant architect of communism, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

That is why in the days of difficult trials, when the German fascists betrayed the cities and villages of Ukraine to fire and sword, when not blue, but bloody waves surged on the old Dnieper and the Black Sea, our people did not kneel before the enemy. He believed in the Stalinist friendship of the Soviet peoples, believed that the brother nations would not spare their strength and blood in order to save their own sister, Ukraine, from death.

Let me convey from the depths of the heart of the Ukrainian people ardent love and eternal gratitude to the creator of our invincible strength, whose name is the sacred, indestructible Stalinist friendship of peoples - to the great leader, teacher and friend of the Ukrainian people, Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

The Ukrainian people consider the building of communism to be their closest and most vital matter and will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks of our dear party of Lenin - Stalin with honor. This is evidenced by the rapid growth of industry, agriculture and the flourishing of Ukraine's culture, national in form and socialist in content.

With great excitement I read the new great work of Comrade Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." How close to the heart of every Soviet person are the extremely clear, brilliant words of Iosif Vissarionovich, revealing the main features and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism - "ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through continuous growth and improvement of socialist production based on high technology."

How the dreams of the greatest writers and figures of past eras fade before the truly great humanism of the fundamental economic law of socialism, discovered by the genius of Comrade Stalin! And ordinary people around the world will call this law the great Stalinist law of life. (Applause.) Its strength lies in the fact that it was born by the entire course of the economic development of a socialist country, a country in which everything is done by the will of the party for the sake of human happiness.

No country in the world, no matter how rich it may have, can spend as much money for the good of the people as our Soviet Fatherland spends. Only one Ukrainian Soviet Republic for the construction of cities, villages, factories, for the construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station, the South Ukrainian Canal, the irrigation system of which, if pulled in one thread, can encircle the globe, for health care, education, culture, for raising living standards people spend incomparably more than all the capitalist countries of Europe, including the big states and the completely indebted Benelux!

The capital of Ukraine has risen from ruins, and today Kiev is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. His Taras Shevchenko University before the October Revolution had four faculties, and now - eleven faculties. His scientific schools of physicists, mathematicians and chemists are widely known. By the end of the five-year plan, Kiev University will have 9 thousand students. If in tsarist Russia there were

131 thousand students in all higher educational institutions, including higher women's courses, now only in Ukraine there are more than 250 thousand students in higher educational institutions. The Ukrainian national culture is growing so rapidly under the leadership of our party.

A prominent Italian scientist recently visited Kiev. He told me how unemployed people now live in caves in southern Italy, laborers, workers with their families, homeless people - over 200 thousand people.

The capitalists of Italy, who put the yoke of Wall Street around the neck of the people, drove into the caves and under the ancient Roman aqueducts the sons of the great Italian nation, which created brilliant works of art, literature and science, the nation that gave birth to the great fighters for the freedom and honor of the Italian people Garibaldi and Palmiro Togliatti. This is how inexorably the basic wolf law of capitalist society acts, which the common people of the world justly called the law of death.

You can deprive people of a mole and bread, but the imperialists will never succeed in breaking their will to fight for a brighter future! Millions of people around the world, outstanding scientists, writers who are the pride of their nations - Joliot-Curie, Bernal, Go Mo-jo, Paul Eluard, Jorge Amadou, Howard Fast, Paul Robson, Anna Segers and hundreds of others are at the forefront of progressive humanity ... These are our friends in the great cause of the struggle for the happiness of mankind. We, the Soviet people, are rightfully proud of this.

We understand the whole tragedy of the American people, whose best sons are thrown into prisons, brutally persecuted, and the rulers impose on them "friends" - bandits, spies, traitors from all countries.

How ridiculous and pathetic are the delusional speeches of the presidential candidate Eisenhower, who is going to "liberate" the peoples who have escaped from the rule of the wolfish capitalist law of death. When in Ukraine they read an article in Pravda under the heading: "Eisenhower is going on a campaign ...", then one collective farmer at Eisenhower's address said: "If the horns were too small, they would gouge out all the people, but as if I would still have another

whistle, then she herself saw her sides b. " (Laugh). This is how ordinary Soviet people react to the Eisenhower threat.

But the Ukrainian people cannot calmly pass by the criminal actions of the American government, which allocated 100 million dollars for the organization of espionage and sabotage, hiring bandits and monsters for this vile purpose, among whom there are thrice-damned enemies of the Ukrainian people, the undead Petliura and Bandera. The Ukrainian people have not forgotten 1918, when a meeting of representatives of America, England and France was held in Iasi with the participation of the Petliura minister, at which America provided Petliura's bandits with 11 million dollars, in which it issued weapons and ammunition. We do not know how much of the \$ 100 million allocated for subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies now, Pan-President Truman released the Petliura-Bandera bandits, but we know well the popular proverb: "Yakiy Pan, his servants are his." ... (Laughter in the hall). There is no doubt that the Ukrainian people will destroy the servants of Pan Truman, the Petliura-Bandera bandits and monsters, like mad dogs.

But we have to be very vigilant, remembering that the imperialists and their agents will cling to every opportunity to screw us up. That is why we, Ukrainians, must be irreconcilable to the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism. Unfortunately, I must say that in Ukraine in recent years we have weakened the struggle against the relapses of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism in literature and art. The organ of the Central Committee of our party, the newspaper Pravda, has exposed serious ideological errors and distortions in the works of individual Ukrainian writers. Pravda rightly criticized us for the fact that Sosyura's nationalist poem was not only not criticized, but republished and praised. This happened because criticism and self-criticism were forgotten in the creative organizations of Ukraine. The atmosphere of mutual forgiveness of mistakes, mutual praise opened the cracks through which works that were hostile to the people emerged. The article of Pravda stirred up our entire intelligentsia and was unanimously perceived and appraised as the Party's greatest concern and assistance to our Soviet Ukrainian literature and art.

Comrade. Malenkov is the shortcomings of our literature, and we, writers, must accept this criticism with all our hearts and draw practical conclusions. It is time to respond in action to the just demands of our most advanced reader in the world, who is already beginning to get bored with long speeches about the good intentions of poets, prose writers and playwrights.

An outstanding contribution to our Marxist aesthetics was made in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkov, revealing the problem of typicality in literature and art from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist science. It must be said that not a single issue in literary criticism and criticism was so confused as the problem of typicality, because this problem, as comrade Malenkov, there is always a political problem. Comrade Malenkov, analyzing the problem of typicality, revealed its philosophical essence and called on workers of literature and art to dare, to deeply study life, urged to mercilessly fight against rot, lies, hack, to reveal the high spiritual qualities and typical positive character traits of an ordinary Soviet person, to create his bright an artistic image worthy of being an example and a subject of imitation for people. There is not and cannot be a higher and noble task for a writer and artist.

Warm thanks to our party for so lovingly and so patiently teaching us, writers, art workers wisdom! Thanks to the party, which rightly criticized the authors of the libretto of the opera Bohdan Khmelnytsky, taught how to truly approach the history of our people. We have radically reworked the libretto; The composer has done a lot, and we hope that the opera will be released soon, and this will be an answer to fair criticism.

Let me assure you, comrade delegates of the Congress, that writers, composers, artists - all Ukrainian art workers, who have created many works that are highly valued and loved by all our Soviet people, will do everything to completely cleanse the atmosphere of creative organizations from complacency and carelessness, will wage an irreconcilable struggle against the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism, will delight our Motherland with new talented works, illuminated by the brilliant ideas of the great friend of Soviet literature and art, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live our great party of Lenin-Stalin!

Long live our beloved leader and teacher, the great comrade Stalin!
(Applause.)

I.R. Razzakov, (Kyrgyz SSR)

Comrades, (...)

The Soviet people, having victoriously completed the Great Patriotic War, entered the period of peaceful creative labor. As a result of the successful implementation of the first post-war five-year plan, the wounds inflicted by the war were healed. In the shortest possible time, the pre-war level of development of the country's national economy was significantly surpassed.

The whole world was personally convinced that the Soviet social and state system is the best form of organization of society, ensuring the flourishing of material and spiritual forces, complete equality and fraternal community of all large and small nations.

The multimillion and multinational Soviet people owe all their victories both on the battlefield and on the front of peaceful labor to the inspiring, organizing and guiding activity of the Communist Party, to the genius of our leader and teacher, the great Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade Beria in his bright speech convincingly showed what tremendous successes all our national republics, all our socialist nations have achieved, thanks to the steady implementation of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of the party, thanks to the inviolable friendship and fraternal commonwealth of all Soviet peoples.

The Kyrgyz people in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR during the years of Soviet power, with the daily help of the Russian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, thanks to the tireless paternal cares of Comrade Stalin, achieved truly historic successes in their political, economic and cultural development.

The Kyrgyz people made a revolutionary leap from the patriarchal-feudal system to socialism, bypassing the painful capitalist stage of

development. Today, the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic is a highly developed industrial collective farm republic with a flourishing culture, science and art.

In support of what has been said, let me give you some factual data. Industrial output in 1951 increased in comparison with the pre-war 1940 two and a half times and compared with 1945 - more than twice. The basic production assets of industry have doubled over this period.

The development of industry in the republic during the post-war period proceeded at a rapid pace. A new branch of industry has been created - mechanical engineering, metal-cutting machine tools, equipment for the food industry, and agricultural machines are being produced. Coal, mining, light and food industries have developed greatly. Capital construction was launched on a wide scale. Over the past six years alone, many hundreds of millions of rubles have been invested in the republic's national economy, which significantly exceeds the costs of the pre-war ten years. New mechanized coal mines, an oil extraction plant, a cotton spinning mill, a meat processing plant and a number of other large enterprises have been built and put into operation. The new five-year plan envisages further significant growth of the republic's industry. The level of industrial production in the five-year period is to rise by 81 per cent.

Significant successes have also been achieved in the development of socialist agriculture. The level of mechanization has increased, sown areas have been expanded, yields have increased, and the gross yield of all agricultural crops has increased. Public livestock raising, which is the main branch of agriculture in the republic, is developing. In 1951, the livestock population on collective farms increased in comparison with 1940: cattle - more than 2 times, sheep and goats - 2.5 times, pigs - 2 times, poultry - 2.7 times, horses - more than one and a half times. All collective farms of the republic now have 4 livestock farms, including 3 productive livestock farms.

The collective farm economy has grown stronger. During the post-war period, the cash incomes of collective farms have more than doubled, their fixed assets have doubled. The cash and in-kind incomes of collective farmers have increased significantly.

The supply of agricultural products and raw materials to the state increased. In 1951 more bread, raw cotton and tobacco were delivered to the state than in 1940; during the same time, the supply of meat increased by 3.7 times, milk - 2.5 times, wool - 3 times. The plan of procurement of bread for the current year was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The state has received almost 3 million poods of grain more than last year. The collective and state farms of the republic fully provide themselves with good high-quality seeds and create other public funds.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Union Government show constant concern for the all-round development of agriculture in the republic and render us great assistance. Decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR were adopted on assistance to the collective farms of the republic in raising animal husbandry and agriculture. These decrees define the tasks for the further development of agriculture, especially animal husbandry, for the coming years, and provide for large measures of assistance, in particular, in the development of the irrigation economy. Large funds have been allocated for irrigation construction; three times higher than the cost of irrigation during the first post-war five-year plan. The most important role in the development of irrigation will be played by the construction of the Orto-Tokoy Reservoir and the Big Chuisky Canal, envisaged in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan. The full implementation of all measures provided for in the Government's decrees will ensure the radical reconstruction of the irrigation economy, completely eliminate the lack of water in the republic, ensure the significant development of cotton growing, beet growing, tobacco growing, as well as a significant increase in public livestock farming and an increase in its productivity.

Major successes have been achieved in the further development of the culture of the Kyrgyz people, national in form, socialist in content, in the development of science, literature and art. In the republic, general seven-year education of children in schools has been carried out. More than 315 thousand children study in 1,627 schools; more than 20 thousand students study in 10 universities and 26 technical schools. There are 34 research institutions, a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. By the decision of the Union Government, the Kyrgyz State

University and several new universities and technical schools were opened a year ago. It should be noted that there are still serious shortcomings in our work in guiding public education, which Comrade Mikhailov correctly spoke about here.

In the new five-year period, industry and agriculture will develop even more vigorously. A significant increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the working people of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as of the working people of the entire Soviet Union, will be achieved.

The draft of the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR envisages investing in the development of the national economy and culture of the republic over the five-year period one and a half times more funds than in the fourth five-year plan.

It would be an unforgivable mistake on our part to flatter ourselves with successes, not to see serious shortcomings and mistakes in our work and not to take measures to eliminate them. Many enterprises in our country do not cope with the fulfillment of production plans, increase in labor productivity, with the fulfillment of assignments for the assortment, reduction of costs and improvement of the quality of products.

There are large, unused reserves of production capacity in factories and mines. Some industries lag significantly behind in their development; energy is poorly developed. The enormous opportunities available in this regard are poorly used. The hydropower resources of Kyrgyzstan amount to 15 million kW, and the total capacity of all operating hydroelectric power plants is only a few tens of thousands of kW. The weakness of the energy base is already hampering the rise of the Kyrgyz economy. The USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of Power Plants need to seriously engage in the development of hydropower in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Kyrgyzstan has great potential for the powerful development of the coal industry. But these opportunities are used timidly, slowly. The law on the first post-war five-year plan provided for the industrial development of the Uzgen coal basin, which has hundreds of millions of tons of coking coal reserves. Due to the fault of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Railways of the USSR, the

preparatory work was not completed within the timeframes set by the Government, and so far practically no industrial development of these richest coal deposits in all of Central Asia has begun. The USSR State Planning Committee and the Ministry of the Coal Industry seem to underestimate the significance of this basin and therefore do not take practical measures to ensure the development of this richest deposit of coking coal.

It is necessary to note the major shortcomings in the development of agriculture and, above all, animal husbandry. On the collective and state farms of the republic, the death and squandering of livestock are allowed. The tasks of increasing the productivity of public livestock raising are being solved unsatisfactorily. Violations of the Charter of the Agricultural Artel have not yet been eliminated. As a result of the unsatisfactory leadership of the party, Soviet and agricultural bodies of the republic, the last two wintering periods of livestock were poorly prepared and carried out, as a result of which significant damage was inflicted on public animal husbandry.

To ensure further growth in livestock and a sharp increase in the productivity of animal husbandry, a number of issues must be practically, in a business-like manner. First of all, it is necessary to significantly expand the fodder base, since the public livestock population is currently not provided in sufficient quantities with coarse and succulent fodder. Our livestock is grazed almost all year round. Obviously, it is impossible to further develop large-scale livestock raising on collective and state farms. The experience of the last two winters, with their difficult meteorological conditions, has clearly shown that the development of animal husbandry cannot be made dependent on the vagaries of nature. We must decisively go - and this is absolutely correctly indicated in the draft directives of the Congress on the fifth five-year plan - to the further introduction of a more intensive system of livestock farming, to a stall system for keeping livestock, primarily dairy and breeding. To do this, it is necessary to irrigate and water pastures, create sown hayfields, dramatically increase the procurement of fodder at wintering sites for livestock, widely mechanize this work, expand the construction of premises for cattle, roads and cattle ranches, create economic and cultural centers on

large inter-district pastures, build schools and hospitals. , baths, red corners and cinema installations for serving collective farmers.

We have developed detailed proposals on this issue and in August 1950 submitted them to the Union Government for consideration. These proposals were sent to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for consideration. But here they received no support. This fact testifies that the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister Comrade Benediktov do not pay due attention to the development of animal husbandry, do not show initiative and persistence in raising and solving these issues.

In the new five-year period, our Party is putting forward ambitious tasks of communist construction. In the successful solution of these tasks, it is of great importance to improve the management activities of our central bodies, ministries and departments. It must be said that many of our ministries and their executives still have not abandoned paper-clerical and bureaucratic methods of leadership. Some ministers, their deputies and other senior officials very rarely visit the localities, do not study life, do not establish a live connection with grassroots workers, do not always carefully and sensitively respond to requests and proposals from the field. Take, for example, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry. Neither the minister, comrade Sivolap, nor his deputies were in the Kirghiz SSR and do not know the actual state of affairs in the food industry of the republic. Or take the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Comrade Benediktov. Comrade Benediktov has never been to Kyrgyzstan in all the years of his work. Over the past seven years in Kyrgyzstan, except for Comrade Budyonny, not one of the deputy ministers of agriculture of the USSR has been. We understand how great the volume of work of the Union ministries is. But we have the right to demand that the leading officials of the ministries do not sit in the offices, but visit the places, study life and provide practical assistance to local workers in solving specific issues. Otherwise, it is impossible to speak seriously about the operational, concrete leadership, with knowledge of the state of affairs in individual republics, regions and districts.

Comrades! In the report, Comrade Malenkov sharply criticized the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party organizations. He pointed out that the level of party-political work still lags behind the

tasks put forward by the party. These major shortcomings and omissions also take place in the Kyrgyz party organization - we have seriously weakened our attention to party organizational work.

We had serious shortcomings in the selection, training and education of personnel. There were violations of the Bolshevik principle of selection and placement of workers according to political and business qualities; facts of selection of personnel on the basis of friendship, personal loyalty, fellowship and family ties were admitted. The party organization of the republic is now taking measures to eliminate shortcomings, improve the study and selection of personnel, their ideological and theoretical education and political hardening.

Significant shortcomings were also revealed in the field of ideological work. The party organization of the republic is taking serious measures to drastically improve this work, to strengthen the education of the working people in the spirit of Leninist-Stalinist internationalism, life-giving Soviet patriotism.

A decisive role in eliminating the shortcomings referred to here was played by the leadership and daily assistance of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). With the help of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, omissions in the work of the Party organization were revealed and ways to improve matters were identified.

The recently completed VI Congress of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan was held in an atmosphere of widespread criticism and self-criticism, revealed significant shortcomings and failures in the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan, outlined measures to improve party organizational and ideological work, to further, even more powerful growth of the national economy and the culture of Soviet Kyrgyzstan, which is an integral part of the great Soviet Union.

The Congress of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan once again demonstrated the close cohesion of the Kyrgyz party organization around the Central Committee of the party and its boundless love and devotion to the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrade Stalin, with his brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," made a great contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory, ideologically armed our party, the world communist movement. The path of the Soviet people to communism is illuminated by the genius of Comrade Stalin.

The great Soviet people, under the victorious banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, will march forward towards the triumph of communism.

Glory to our father and teacher, the great Stalin! (Stormy applause.)

A.M. Vasilevsky, (Moscow)

Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of our party sums up the remarkable results of the heroic struggle and victories won by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party and our wise leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

In the report of the secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade Malenkov, further paths to the great goal, to new, even more glorious victories of the building of communism in our country are outlined with the utmost clarity.

The tremendous political and labor enthusiasm with which the Soviet people met the 19th Congress testifies to the boundless devotion of our people to the cause of the great party of Lenin and Stalin, and to their readiness to wage a tireless struggle for the triumph of communism.

Soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals of the Soviet Army live by the same feelings and thoughts with our people. Army communists and all Soviet soldiers came to the 19th Party Congress with new successes in combat and political training, rallied as never before around the Central Committee of our Party, around our beloved leader, the great military leader Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

The Great Patriotic War was a difficult test for the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces, a comprehensive and severe test of the strength of the Soviet social and state system, a test of the might of our Soviet Army.

Thanks to the far-sighted policy of the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin, the enormous organizational work to transform the country on a socialist basis, our Motherland entered the Second World War, having the necessary capabilities for active defense. In the pre-war years, as a result of the implementation of the policy of industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture, a powerful economic base was created in the country, which made it possible, on the eve of the war, to equip all types of troops with first-class weapons, and to supply the fronts with everything necessary in sufficient quantities during the war. In the course of socialist construction, new people grew up in our country, ardent patriots of the Soviet Motherland, who during the war were examples of a highly conscientious attitude to defending the Motherland, overcame incredible difficulties, did not know fear in the fight against the enemy.

The pre-war Stalinist five-year plans laid the foundation for our victory, strengthened our Soviet social and state system, our Armed Forces and made it possible to win one of the most difficult wars ever experienced by our Motherland.

The war demanded that the Soviet state quickly overcome the difficulties caused by the surprise of a military attack. The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, Comrade Stalin in the shortest possible time reorganized the entire national economy, the work of the entire party and state apparatus, in a warlike manner, subordinating them to the tasks of meeting the varied needs of war. This was the basis for the all-round strengthening and development of constantly acting factors that decide the fate of the war, and for the successful overcoming of the enemy's temporary advantages, which he received as a result of a surprise attack.

During the war, the Soviet Army, under the direct brilliant leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Stalin, honorably fulfilled its duty to the Motherland and grew into a first-class cadre army.

In the flames of a fierce struggle with the enemy, the most advanced Soviet military science developed and improved, the creator and creator of which is Comrade Stalin. Soviet strategy, Soviet operational art and Soviet tactics in the course of the war showed their complete

superiority over the strategy and tactics of the armies of the capitalist states. The Stalinist strategy in the Great Patriotic War was distinguished by wisdom, depth of strategic intentions, remarkable penetration into the plans and plans of the enemy, decisiveness in setting goals and mobilizing all the possibilities for achieving them.

Our successes in numerous operations of the Patriotic War, which led us to victory over the enemy, were the result of the fact that these operations were carried out according to the plans and under the direct leadership of the great Stalin. (Applause.)

After the end of the Second World War, a new alignment of political forces in the world arena was created, two camps sharply emerged: the camp of peace, democracy and socialism led by the Soviet Union and the imperialist camp led by the United States of America - the center of international reaction. New contenders for world domination appeared in the face of the American monopolists. Having forgotten the lessons of history taught to their predecessors - the German fascists, they openly began preparations for a new war, primarily against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. For this purpose, the American imperialists are forging aggressive blocs, reviving the armed forces of West Germany and Japan, creating massive armies, and conducting an intensified arms race. The ruling circles of the United States of America devote special attention to the production of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In an effort to strengthen their rear, the imperialists of the United States of America are carrying out the fascisation of their country and the satellite countries, ideological indoctrination of the population and army, and turning their country into a police state. However, these measures cannot provide them with the strength of the rear and the high morale of the army in the aggressive, aggressive, unjust war that they are preparing.

Comrade Stalin teaches that "... the most experienced generals and officers can be defeated if the soldiers consider the war imposed on them to be deeply unjust and if they therefore fulfill their duties at the front formally, without faith in the righteousness of their mission, without inspiration."

More than two years of experience in the Korean War is a vivid proof of the profound validity of these wise words of Comrade Stalin. The American imperialists have suffered in Korea an unprecedented shameful military, moral and political defeat in their history.

Aggressive military blocs and alliances formed by the American imperialists cannot be strong and stable. The weakness of these blocs and alliances is due to the insurmountable contradictions between the capitalist countries, the anti-popular, unjust nature of the war prepared by the imperialists.

The Soviet Union, heading the democratic camp, is firmly pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, exposing the aggressive designs of the American-British imperialists, rallying all supporters of peace and democracy.

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union does not at all mean its military weakness. The gallant Soviet Army, which has everything necessary for a successful rebuff to any aggressor, is vigilantly guarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people, guarding the state interests of our Motherland. (Applause.)

In the May Day 1946 order, Comrade Stalin, recalling that, in developing peaceful socialist construction, we must not for a moment forget about the intrigues of international reaction, hatching plans for a new war, pointed out:

"Now our Armed Forces are faced with an equally important task - to vigilantly protect the conquered peace and the creative labor of the Soviet people, to be a reliable support for the interests of the Soviet Union.

The successful fulfillment of this honorable task is possible only on condition of further growth of military culture and military skill of the soldiers and commanders of our Army, our Fleet, and our Aviation.

The armed forces of the Soviet Union must, day after day, raise the level of their military art on the basis of the experience of war, on the basis of the development of military science and technology. "

Guided by the instructions of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Army in the post-war period is in constant combat readiness, its soldiers, officers

and generals are continuously improving their military and political knowledge, mastering the experience of the past war and mastering modern military equipment.

Thanks to the constant cares of the Central Committee of the Party, the Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin personally, who, while engaging in peaceful construction, do not for a moment forget about the strengthening and development of the country's active defense, serious changes have taken place in the organization of the Soviet Army and in equipping it with weapons and military equipment which increased its combat capabilities.

The successful implementation of the fourth Stalinist five-year plan made it possible to equip all branches of the Soviet Army with new modern weapons, which in their qualities significantly exceed the weapons of the Soviet Army during the Great Patriotic War, which radically changed the face of the Army as a whole.

The draft directives on the five-year plan submitted for consideration by the congress show that the fifth five-year plan is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural construction. The fulfillment of this plan will lead to a further powerful development of the entire national economy. From this it clearly follows that the fifth five-year plan will further strengthen the economic base of active defense of the country. This will create all the conditions for even greater provision of the Soviet Army with first-class modern military equipment, weapons and ammunition, and in much larger quantities than it was during the Great Patriotic War.

There is no doubt that scientific workers, further developing the industrial technology of the Soviet Union, will create even more advanced models of military equipment and weapons on this basis.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin, our Army is being educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of selfless devotion to the Motherland, the Soviet Government, the party of Lenin-Stalin, in the spirit of friendship with all freedom-loving peoples of the world. High vigilance, love for military affairs, constant readiness to defend the Motherland, courage, courage, endurance, combat activity and burning hatred for the

enemies of the Soviet people, for the instigators of a new war are instilled in Soviet soldiers.

In post-war conditions, the commanders and political agencies of the Soviet Army, army party and Komsomol organizations have achieved significant success in the political and military education of the army personnel. Our commanders and political agencies try to build all their work on political and military education specifically, purposefully, in relation to the tasks solved by the troops, so that it increases vigilance in personnel, mobilizes them to solve assigned tasks, and educates them in the spirit of impeccable performance of military duty.

One of the most important measures taken by the Party and the Government in recent years in the Soviet Army was the further strengthening of the one-man command, aimed at increasing the authority of the commander, his exactingness towards his subordinates, in order to strengthen discipline and constant combat readiness of the troops.

The transition to full one-man command in the years of the Great Patriotic War became possible due to the fact that well-trained, fully committed to the cause of socialism, politically tempered commanders who mastered Stalin's military science grew up in the Army.

The measures taken by the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government to further, further strengthen the one-man command had a beneficial effect on increasing the authority of the commanders and improving discipline and order in the troops.

The combat training of the Soviet Army is carried out on the basis of the guiding Stalinist principle - to teach the troops what is required in war. Moreover, the main attention is paid to the all-round mastery of new military equipment. Our infantrymen, artillerymen and tankmen, our sappers and signalmen are persistently trained in maneuvering tactics, advancing at high rates and conducting a stubborn, insurmountable defense.

The Soviet Army is also successfully mastering the preparation and conduct of such a remarkable type of offensive as the counteroffensive developed by the greatest commander, Comrade Stalin. Soviet pilots

are successfully learning how to interact with the ground forces and how to combat enemy aircraft.

However, it would be wrong for us to stop there. The entire command and political staff of the Army continues to work persistently to further improve the combat training of the troops.

The Soviet Army has experienced cadres of generals and officers, infinitely devoted to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, who went through the harsh school of the Great Patriotic War. The high qualities of our officers are clearly evidenced by the fact that about 90 percent of officers, counting from company commanders and above, participated in the Great Patriotic War. Communists and Komsomol members among officers and generals make up 86.4 percent. In the postwar years, a significant part of our generals and officers received a second higher education.

Commanders and chiefs have become more specific in the study, selection and training of personnel. Work with cadres is carried out in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Stalin on the development and bold promotion of young, capable and worthy generals and officers to leading positions, on the use of young cadres in combination with cadres with extensive experience in leading the combat and political training of troops.

The Soviet Army has numerous reserve officer cadres with the necessary military training. About 60 percent of these officers went through the school of the Great Patriotic War.

Party and Soviet organizations on the ground provide great practical assistance to military commissariats and the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy in carrying out military educational work with reserve officers. This assistance needs to be further strengthened.

Fulfilling Comrade Stalin's instructions that it is impossible to stand still in military affairs, our military cadres are persistently improving their knowledge on the basis of a wide and comprehensive use of the latest achievements of Soviet science and technology and taking into account the multifaceted experience of the Great Patriotic War.

Solving the tasks of further improving the education of our cadres, broadening their horizons and their culture is closely linked with the assimilation of the war experience, with the further development of Soviet military science. No other army in the world has such a rich combat experience, such advanced military science as our Army possesses. And we must master and increase this wealth.

In the postwar years, military scientific work in the Soviet Army has developed significantly. New military scientific cadres have grown, the range of issues on which serious theoretical research is being conducted has expanded.

In all our work to further improve the combat skills of soldiers, officers and generals, we feel the constant guidance, help and paternal care from the Central Committee of our Party and personally Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrades! Great and wonderful are the creative plans of the heroic Soviet people for the building of communism. The new grandiose program for the peaceful development of the Soviet Union, outlined by the fifth five-year plan, once again demonstrates to the whole world the enormous vitality of socialism and the fundamental advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system.

The Soviet Army is guarding the world-historical conquests of our people, its wonderful present and even more majestic future. The state of combat and operational training of the Soviet Army, its mobilization and combat readiness gives us every right to assure the Party, the Government and personally Comrade Stalin that the Soviet Army will honorably fulfill the tasks entrusted to it to protect the creative labor of the Soviet people, to protect the state interests of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

The Soviet Army is strong in its political consciousness and high moral and combat qualities, which none of the armies of the capitalist states has and cannot have. It is strong in that it is guided by the most advanced Stalinist military science.

The sources of the strength and might of the Soviet Army are the Soviet social and state system, the leadership of our wise Communist Party,

the leadership of the greatest genius of mankind - Comrade Stalin.
(Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live our beloved leader and teacher, the great commander,
Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Organizational matters

After Comrade Vasilevsky's speech, the congress unanimously decided to close the debate.

Comrade G.M. Malenkov rejects the final word.

The congress proceeds to make a decision. Delegate of the Moscow party organization comrade Kapitonov makes a proposal to adopt the following resolution on the reporting report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b):

"After hearing and discussing the report of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkova G.M. on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) decides:

To approve the political line and practical work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). "

The proposed resolution is adopted unanimously, accompanied by a long-standing ovation from the entire audience. Everyone gets up. Exclamations are heard: "Long live Comrade Stalin!", "Glory to the great Stalin!"

Comrade Kaganovich informs that the XIX Congress is attended by guests - delegations of communist and other fraternal workers' parties of foreign countries.

Boleslav Bierut, (Polish United Workers' Party)

Dear comrades and friends! (...)

The world-historic victory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics over fascism in the Second World War became a turning point in the life of many peoples, but it was especially a great turning point in the

fate and life of the Polish people, becoming the foundation of its revival and prosperity.

The Polish working people of the CPSU (b) owe much, immeasurably much, to its policy, its struggle, its victories and achievements. They owe her everything that was and is most dear to them: liberation from fascist slavery, the establishment of national independence, the rapid development of the national economy and culture, the growth of the internal forces of their people's state.

Thanks to the victory of the Soviet Liberation Army, Poland returned to its ancestral lands on Nyssa, Oder and the Baltic coast. Having renounced the shameful oppression of the fraternal peoples - Ukrainian, Belarusian, Lithuanian, People's Poland became a homogeneous national state. The people's power abolished landlord and capitalist property through land reform and the nationalization of industry. Within eight years, Poland turned from an economically weak country ruthlessly exploited by foreign capitalists into a country of rapid industrialization and rapidly growing economic power. Poland's nationalized industry produces today three times more output than before the war. On the basis of economic and technical transformations, a deep cultural revolution is taking place in the country. The Polish people are rapidly transforming into a new, socialist nation. A decisive role in these historical transformations, which today awaken to life the powerful forces and creative talents of the Polish masses, is played by fraternal help, friendship and the example of the Soviet peoples, which are led and are victoriously leading forward to communism of the CPSU (b). (Stormy applause.)

The Polish United Workers' Party draws its ideological strength from the great treasury of the experience of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), learns its steadfastness and its incomparable strategy and tactics in the class struggle and in building socialism. Thanks to the example, thanks to the fraternal assistance of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Polish labor movement has grown and is now the foremost force of the people.

The Soviet Union, its party, its leader, Comrade Stalin, is a powerful and invincible ideological force that influences the whole world, awakens the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people, rouses

oppressed peoples to fight for freedom and peace, evokes a creative upsurge in peoples liberated from the yoke of capitalism. building a better social system. Until now, the history of mankind has not known such a great, such dynamic and creative power of ideological influence on human society on a global scale. It is a force that transforms hundreds of millions of people, transforming even previously backward peoples into advanced, socialist peoples. It is a force that forms a new, reborn human society, condemning all oppression and exploitation of man by man, a force whose ultimate goal is the destruction of all tyranny, the establishment of peace and brotherhood between peoples forever. This is a new and incomparable victorious and immortal ideological force of the great Stalinist era. (Applause.)

Only the international revolutionary proletarian movement, only the great Marxist-Leninist science, raised by Stalin to its present heights, which mark the last works of Comrade Stalin "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" and "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" - works of the greatest importance for the countries of people's democracies - only socialism, realized for the first time in history thanks to the brilliant leadership of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), could generate such a force and give it an irrepressible global scope.

The draft directives of the 19th Congress on a new five-year plan for the further development of the USSR are yet another irrefutable evidence of the superiority of the socialist economy over the capitalist economy, this is a vivid evidence of the truly humanistic nature of the economic development of the USSR. What a sharp contrast are these national economic plans, these great construction projects of communism and work aimed at transforming nature, at the constant improvement of culture, science and the well-being of the people, in comparison with marasmus, with the degeneration of the militarized capitalist economy. This opposition is the main feature of the international situation at the present time.

The words of Comrade Stalin, spoken by him at the XVIII Congress of the CPSU (b), acquire special significance today:

"The main result is that the working class of our country, having abolished the exploitation of man by man and established the socialist

system, has proved to the whole world the correctness of its cause. This is the main result, since it strengthens faith in the strength of the working class and in the inevitability of its final victory. "

The new Stalinist five-year plan raises even higher in the working masses of the whole world the consciousness of the righteousness of their cause, faith in its victory. That is why the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks has become such a close, such an outstanding event in the life of working people all over the world, including in the life of the working people of the Polish People's Republic, who, with a particular scale and enthusiasm of socialist competition, welcome this Congress as a great triumph of the aspirations of working people around the world. ...

Imperialism is making every effort to weaken and subordinate to its will the peoples who are in the orbit of its influence, to intensify hatred of the peoples who have freed themselves from its rule.

The Soviet Union is showing the world an example of new international relations between countries liberated from the violence of the imperialists thanks to the victory of the Soviet peoples. These relations are characterized by fraternal alliance, friendship and fruitful mutual cooperation in all the most important areas of the life of these peoples. In these new, unknown to the old world, which became possible only thanks to the victory of the Great Proletarian Revolution and international relations, People's Poland enjoys the enormous and all-round, disinterested and heartfelt help of the Soviet Union and thanks to this help has already today achieved extremely favorable conditions for an ever faster movement forward along the path of industrialization, the path of socialist construction. One of the countless examples of this fraternal heartfelt assistance is the magnificent gift of the Soviet Union to Warsaw, destroyed by the Nazi invaders - the construction of the magnificent Palace of Culture and Science. The history of previous, pre-revolutionary international relations does not know and could not have known such examples. Only the victory of socialism, only the great idea of proletarian internationalism, the incomparable example of which was always given to the international movement by Lenin and Stalin, the idea of which the Soviet Union is an

inexorable conductor in international politics and in relations with fraternal countries, created the possibility of such new relations.

The 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks will become an inspiring ideological stimulus for the entire international communist movement in its further struggle. The draft of the new Party Charter is a document of military, moral and political achievements and tasks that the party sets for millions of its members, and through them, for the working people of the Soviet Union, which is captivating with its incomparable humanism. This document will become for all fighters for communism a model of dedication, fighting efficiency, selfless devotion to a great cause and a great idea, which is proclaimed by the advanced social science - Marxism-Leninism, which the new, Stalinist era has put forward before humanity.

In the new international situation, the tasks facing the workers' and communist parties, which are carrying out Stalin's instructions in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, have grown immeasurably. The world peace movement has grown, expanded, and is becoming more and more powerful, the social base of imperialism is shrinking, and indignation is growing against the insolent, criminal provocations and intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. Strengthen, activate this great social movement of the masses, learn to lead it so that the decisive majority of mankind rallies under the banner of the struggle for peace, so that the criminal plans of the warmongers will dissipate like smoke - such is the combat task of the proletarian vanguard in all countries, in all corners of the earth. ball. In accordance with the historic tasks of the new epoch, the workers and communist parties must persistently train the cadres of their fighters and steadily develop the consciousness and activity of millions of working people. The efforts of our party, the Polish United Workers' Party, are also directed towards this. We have built a people's democratic state - the Polish People's Republic, we are strengthening its foundation - an indissoluble union of workers and peasants, deep patriotism and internationalism. We are rooting out the ingrained prejudices and prejudices that have been cultivated and exacerbated over the centuries and have been undermined by the Great October Revolution, thanks to a historic turn in relations between our peoples.

We are building industrial giants, such as Novaya Guta, relying on Soviet equipment, on advanced Soviet technology, on the great achievements of Soviet science. The generous and fraternal contribution of Soviet aid and Soviet experience is a powerful stimulus for the development of our domestic technical thought and our efforts in the field of socialist construction.

We have significant social and cultural achievements.

All these achievements would have been unthinkable without the help of the Soviet peoples, without the help of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the personal care of our great friend, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

We want to assure you that in our post we will do our best to strengthen the entire front, the entire camp of peace and socialism.

We will spare no effort to ensure that our contribution meets the best traditions and aspirations of our people in the struggle for progress, in order for it to meet the tasks of our great era, the victorious era of Lenin and Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Long live the CPSU (b) - the guiding star of the world liberation movement of the working people!

Long live the Soviet Union - the bulwark of peace, the inspirer of all fighters for socialism, the symbol of international brotherhood and friendship!

Long live the leader of all advanced humanity in the struggle for peace, for progress, for socialism - Comrade Stalin! (Loud, prolonged applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

8 October, (Morning session)

Presiding V.M. Andrianov.

The meeting unanimously approved the Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

The Congress hears a report by Comrade M.Z. Saburov "Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955" and proceeds to discuss it.

At the end of the meeting, representatives of foreign communist parties spoke.

Organizational matters

The chairperson gives the floor for a proposal on the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b) comrade. Aristov. He makes the following proposal: to approve the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b). The proposal was adopted unanimously.

The congress proceeds to discuss the third item on the agenda: "Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955." The floor is given to the Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Comrade M.Z. Saburov.

M.Z. Saburov

Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR

Directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955

Comrades!

Directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955 are being submitted for your consideration. The new five-year plan will continue the line of the previous five-year plans for the peaceful development of the Soviet economy, the systematic growth of the socialist economy and the people's well-being, and its implementation will be an important stage for our country on the path of a gradual transition from socialism to communism.

Our country has achieved major successes in the field of economic and cultural development on the basis of the implementation of the fourth five-year plan. The main tasks of the five-year plan for the restoration

and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950. consisted in restoring the war-torn regions of the country, restoring the pre-war level of industry and agriculture, and then surpassing this level on a significant scale. As is known from the report on the results of the implementation of the fourth five-year plan, published in due time, this plan has been successfully fulfilled, and the most important tasks of the plan have been significantly exceeded.

As a result of the fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan, the pre-war level of development of the national economy of the USSR was left far behind. In terms of industrial production, the five-year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule - in 4 years and 3 months, as a result of which the volume of production of all industry in 1950 was 73 percent higher than before the war. Due to the high rates of industrial development, on a significant scale, further technical armament of the national economy has been carried out and all its branches have been replenished with the latest domestic technology.

In the field of agriculture, the pre-war level has been significantly surpassed in terms of productivity and gross crop yield, as well as livestock production.

In accordance with the growth of the main branches of the national economy, all types of transport were developed, and the pre-war level of freight turnover was significantly exceeded.

The upsurge in the national economy has increased the well-being of the working people, and the pre-war level of national consumption has been significantly surpassed. The national income of the USSR in 1950 increased as compared with 1940 by 64 percent. The production of consumer goods was seriously expanded, a monetary reform was carried out, the rationing system for all food and industrial goods was canceled, trade was widely developed, retail prices were repeatedly reduced, and the Soviet ruble was further strengthened. The total income of workers and employees and the income of peasants in 1950 increased by 62 percent over 1940.

Five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950. fulfilled at the expense of internal resources, without any outside help, without foreign loans. The selfless

labor of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party under the leadership of the great Stalin, played a decisive role in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan. (Applause.) The successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan led to the further consolidation of the socialist system and was a major new victory for the USSR, which ensured the further growth of the power of the socialist state.

Successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan makes it possible to adopt the fifth five-year plan, which ensures the further development of all branches of the national economy, the growth of the material well-being of the working people, the development of health care and the raising of the cultural level of the people.

The most important tasks of the directives for the fifth five-year plan are characterized by the following indicators.

I. Tasks of the fifth five-year plan in the field of industry

The directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in the level of industrial production in 1955 by about 70 percent compared to 1950. This means that by the end of the fifth five-year plan gross industrial output will be three times higher than the pre-war level. The average annual growth rate of the entire gross industrial product for the five-year period is determined at about 12 percent, including the growth rate of the production of means of production - 13 percent and the production of consumer goods - 11 percent. In the past five-year period, the growth rates of gross industrial output were higher. The somewhat lower growth rates of industrial production in the fifth five-year plan compared to the last five-year plan are explained, on the one hand, by the end of industrial restoration work, when a rapid increase in production was achieved at the expense of the restored enterprises, and, on the other, by the need for a further significant improvement in quality in the new five-year plan. and expanding the range of products. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that each percentage increase in gross output in the new five-year plan corresponds to almost twice as much output as in the previous five-year plan.

Metallurgy is the basis for the growth of industry and the entire national economy. The directives on the five-year plan set an increase in 1955 over 1950 in pig iron smelting by about 76 percent, steel by 62

percent and rolled products by 64 percent. The projected increase in the production of rolled products over a five-year period exceeds its entire output in 1940. To better meet the needs of construction and mechanical engineering, the production of scarce types of rolled products - heavy-plate steel, light-section steel, wire rod and stainless sheet steel - should be increased, as well as the production of economical types should be developed. and rolled profiles, increased production and improved quality of special steels and alloys.

The most important condition for this growth in the production of ferrous metals is the further improvement of the utilization of the existing capacities of metallurgical enterprises. To this end, it is planned to carry out work to further accelerate metallurgical processes, automate control over these processes and mechanize labor-intensive work at metallurgical enterprises.

A large program should be carried out for the construction of new and expansion of the existing enterprises of ferrous metallurgy. In the fifth five-year plan, compared with the fourth five-year plan, the commissioning of production capacities should increase by about 32 percent in pig iron smelting, by 42 percent in steel production, at least twice as much in the production of rolled products, coke by 80 percent as in ore - three times. Along with the further development of ferrous metallurgy in the regions of the South, the Urals, Siberia, the Center and the North-West, the development of the metallurgical industry in the regions of the Transcaucasus must be ensured.

It is necessary to significantly expand the production of non-ferrous metals. Over the five years, the production of refined copper will be increased by approximately 90 percent, lead - 2.7 times, aluminum - at least 2.6 times, zinc - 2.5 times, nickel - 53 percent and tin - by 80 percent. The growth in the production of non-ferrous metals will be accompanied by further improvement and introduction of new technological processes that will ensure an increase in the production of high-grade metals. In accordance with the tasks for the production of non-ferrous metals, the raw material base of non-ferrous metallurgy should be developed with all-round mechanization of mining and labor-intensive work, and the work of metallurgical enterprises in the use of ore raw materials should be significantly improved.

Further electrification of the country is the most important condition for achieving the planned rates of growth in production and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. Electricity generation in 1955 will increase by about 80 percent compared to 1950. This allows: to increase the level of electrification of industry with the widespread development of automation of production processes and the further introduction of new methods of electric heating and electrolysis, to significantly expand the use of electricity in agriculture, to carry out further electrification of railways and to increase the supply of electricity for household needs of the population.

To ensure the planned growth in electricity generation, as well as to increase the reserve of electrical capacities in energy systems, high rates of increase in the capacities of power plants are planned. The total capacity of power plants will approximately double over the next five years, and hydroelectric power plants - three times. At the same time, the increase in the capacity of thermal power plants should first of all be ensured by expanding the existing plants.

In the fifth five-year period, by decisions of the Government, extensive construction of hydroelectric power plants and thermal power plants on local fuel sources is being carried out.

Of the hydroelectric power plants under construction, it is necessary to name, first of all, the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric power plants on the Volga, as well as the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant on the Dnieper. The Kuibyshevskaya HPP with a capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts is to be commissioned in 1955, which will seriously increase the power supply of the central regions and the Volga region. The construction of a 400,000-volt power transmission line from the Kuibyshevskaya hydroelectric power station to Moscow is envisaged. The world practice of electrical construction does not yet know such structures. Along with the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station, such large hydroelectric power plants as Kamskaya, Gorkovskaya, Mingechaurskaya, Ust-Kamenogorskaya and others should also be built in the fifth five-year period, the capacity of which, introduced in this five-year period, will be about 2 million kilowatts. In addition, other district and local hydroelectric power plants will be built. The construction of the Stalingrad and Kakhovskaya hydroelectric power

plants is being widely developed, and the construction of new large hydroelectric power plants will also begin Cheboksary on the Volga, Votkinskaya on the Kama, Bukhtarminskaya on the Irtysh and a number of others. Work should begin on the integrated use of the energy resources of the Angara River for the development of aluminum, chemical, mining and other industries on the basis of cheap electricity and local sources of raw materials.

In order to significantly improve the power supply to the South, Urals and Kuzbass, a significant increase in the capacity of district heating and factory power plants in these areas is envisaged. Along with the construction of large power plants, the construction of small and medium-sized power plants should be carried out in order to improve the power supply of cities and regions, and for a wide district heating of cities and industrial enterprises, it is necessary to continue the construction of combined heat and power plants.

Large thermal power plants will generally have high pressure boilers and turbines. The automation of production processes at power plants will be widely used.

The directives for the fifth five-year plan outline the further significant development of the oil industry. Oil production over the next five years will increase by about 85 percent. To ensure this growth in oil production, it is necessary to intensify drilling operations, widely introduce new methods of drilling wells, apply large-scale methods of maintaining pressure in oil reservoirs, and complete the automation of oil production processes. The implementation of a large oil production program will require the accelerated development of the oil refining industry, bringing it as close as possible to the regions where oil products are consumed. Over the five-year period, the capacities of oil refineries will increase for primary oil refining, approximately twice, and for the cracking of raw materials - 2.7 times. At the same time, new methods of deep oil refining should be mastered and introduced, which would provide a significant increase in the yield of light oil products. The transportation of oil and oil products through pipelines should be greatly developed. For the development of the production of artificial liquid fuel, powerful enterprises must be put into operation in the eastern regions of the country.

In the fifth five-year period, further extensive development of the gas industry is ensured. The production of natural and associated petroleum gas, as well as the production of gas from coal and shale, will increase by about 80 percent over the next five years. The use of gas for domestic needs is expanding, its use as a vehicle fuel and the production of chemical products from gas.

The coal industry, thanks to the large and comprehensive assistance of the Party and the Soviet Government, has grown significantly in the postwar years and, as is known, fully meets the needs of the national economy. In the new five-year period, it is planned to increase coal production by about 43 percent. The most important task of the coal industry is to ensure a faster growth in the production of coking coal, as well as a significant increase in coal beneficiation. The production of coal for coking will increase by at least 50 percent and the concentration of coal by about 2.7 times. It is planned to put into operation the capacity of coal mines, approximately 30 percent more than was introduced in the fourth five-year plan. In order to ensure the planned growth in coal mining, increase productivity and facilitate labor of workers in the coal industry, further improvement of methods for the development of coal deposits, the development of mechanization of the most labor-intensive coal mining processes - the loading of coal in longwalls, loading of coal and rock during development workings - and widespread introduction the latest machines and mechanisms to expand the mechanization of coal mining.

The peat and shale industries will be further developed. The extraction of peat in the five-year period will increase by 27 per cent and of shale by 2.3 times, especially in the Estonian SSR.

Mechanical engineering plays an important role in ensuring high rates of development of the national economy and further technical re-equipment of industry, transport and agriculture. In accordance with this, further rapid growth of machine building is envisaged in the fifth five-year period. Over the five-year period, the production of machine building and metalworking will approximately double. A particularly important task of mechanical engineering is the complete provision of equipment for power plants, enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil refineries and the production of artificial liquid fuel. The

volume of production of the most important types of equipment is planned to increase in five years compared to the fourth five years in the following sizes: steam and hydraulic turbines, approximately 4.3 times, rolling equipment - 2.8 times, oil equipment - 5.2 times.

There is also a significant increase in the production of chemical equipment, material handling equipment, and especially metallurgical cranes and electric overhead traveling cranes of heavy lifting capacity; component equipment for the production of building materials; automatic equipment for light and food industries and especially for weaving looms; new types of agricultural machinery and equipment for the logging, pulp and paper and wood processing industries.

The production of mainline steam locomotives, diesel locomotives, electric locomotives and wagons is established in accordance with the needs of railway transport.

The production of tractors and cars will be increased, in particular, diesel heavy-duty vehicles, as well as gas-fired vehicles.

A significant development of shipbuilding for the merchant marine fleet, for the passenger river fleet, as well as for the fishing fleet is envisaged.

Machine-tool building and precision machine-building should receive serious further development, the level of development of which, first of all, depends on the provision of the national economy with technically advanced equipment.

During the years of the fifth five-year plan, the industry will be supplied with significantly more high-performance metal-cutting machines and forging-and-pressing machines than during the years of the previous five-year plan, in particular, large and unique machines, approximately 3.6 times, high-precision (precision) machine tools - 4 times. This will make it possible to dramatically increase the proportion of progressive types of machine tools, to ensure a further increase in the technical level of mechanical engineering and to guarantee the production of technically advanced machines and equipment in quantities that meet the needs of the national economy of the USSR and democratic countries friendly to us.

In the conditions of modern large-scale machine production, instrumentation is becoming increasingly important. The production of devices is a necessary and important addition to the production of complex machines, the control of which, as well as modern technological processes in general, is impossible without a system of devices. The growth in the production of instruments also reflects the development of production automation, one of the most important branches of technical progress. The directives provide for an increase in the production of control and monitoring devices by about 2.7 times over the five years.

Significant development of all branches of mechanical engineering will make it possible, during the fifth five-year plan, to complete mainly the mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work in industry and construction, which will be an outstanding achievement in the field of further technical equipment of the national economy, increasing productivity and lightening the labor of workers.

In the chemical industry, the highest growth rates should be achieved in the production of soda, synthetic rubber and mineral fertilizers. The production of soda ash is increasing in comparison with 1950 by about 84 percent, caustic soda - by 79 percent, synthetic rubber - by 82 percent and mineral fertilizers - by 88 percent. It is necessary to significantly increase the capacities for the production of ammonia, sulfuric acid, synthetic rubber, synthetic alcohol, soda, mineral fertilizers, chemical agents for controlling pests of agricultural plants and for the production of granular fertilizers that provide a large increase in crop yields. It is also necessary to increase the production of plastics, dyes, raw materials for artificial silk, expand the range of chemical products and develop the production of synthetic materials - substitutes for non-ferrous metals.

The timber industry is still lagging behind the growing needs of the national economy. The challenge is to close this gap. During the five-year period, the export of industrial timber should be increased by about 56 percent and the production of sawn timber by 50 percent. At the same time, it is necessary to relocate logging on a large scale to multi-wooded areas, especially to the regions of the North, the Urals, Western Siberia, the Karelo-Finnish SSR, and to reduce logging in

sparsely wooded areas of the country. It is necessary to reduce the seasonality of logging, to carry out reconstruction and construction of new mechanized timber industry enterprises in the logging areas, and to provide them with a permanent cadre of workers. At the same time, it is necessary to further develop the comprehensive mechanization of logging operations, improve the organization of production, the use of mechanisms, and increase labor productivity in logging. To increase the production of sawn timber, the commissioning of the capacities of sawmills in the regions of the development of timber harvesting should be increased in comparison with the fourth five-year period by about eight times.

The paper, cellulose, furniture, plywood, wood-chemical and hydrolysis industries should be fully developed.

The building materials industry is facing great challenges. The implementation of the planned capital construction program requires at least doubling the production of basic building materials over the next five years, improving their quality and expanding the range. It is necessary to increase the production of cement by about 2.2 times, wall materials by 2.3 times, slate by 2.6 times, soft roofing by 70 percent, and tiles by 3 times. Along with this, the production of new high-quality and progressive finishing and facing building materials, parts and structures of factory production from ceramics, gypsum, concrete and reinforced concrete should be significantly increased, which is necessary for the further industrialization of construction and reducing its cost.

On the basis of the development of heavy industry and agriculture in the fifth five-year period, high rates of growth in the production of consumer goods must be ensured. The resources of agricultural raw materials make it possible to increase the output of the light and food industries by at least 70 percent over the five-year period. At the same time, the production of cotton fabrics in 1955 will increase in comparison with 1950 by about 61 percent, woolen fabrics - by 54 percent, leather shoes - by 55 percent, meat - by 92 percent, fish catch - by 58 percent. production of granulated sugar - by 78 percent, animal oil - by 72 percent, vegetable oil - by 77 percent and canned food - by 2.1 times.

The construction of a large number of enterprises in the light and food industries will be carried out: cotton factories, artificial fiber factories, silk, garment, knitwear, leather and footwear factories, sugar, oil mills, vegetable drying factories, confectionery, canning, brewing, wine, meat, fish, butter and cheese industry.

It is also necessary to significantly expand the production of consumer goods, household and household goods, and local building materials at local industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives. The output of local industry enterprises and industrial cooperatives will increase by about 60 per cent over the five-year period. To implement this program, local Councils must improve the management of local industry and trade cooperatives in order to make fuller use of local raw materials and waste from large state industries, expand the range of consumer goods in demand by the population, improve the quality of manufactured products, and ensure a decrease in their cost. to improve the work of workshops of local industry and trade cooperatives for servicing the household needs of the population.

The interests of the national economy require further expansion of the range and a serious improvement in the quality of products in all branches of industry. It is completely unacceptable for some enterprises to overfulfill the production growth plan to the detriment of a given quality and range of products. Improving product quality is a top priority for our industry. Improving product quality ensures a more economical use of material resources, reducing losses associated with the production of non-standard products. Improving the quality and expanding the range of consumer goods is of particular importance. The Soviet consumer is legitimately placing ever-increasing demands on the quality and range of products. Our industry must fully meet these growing needs of the population and prevent the production of goods that are not in demand by consumers.

To ensure high quality products, it is necessary to more widely implement state standards that meet modern requirements, as well as more effectively use the premium system and material and technical supply of enterprises in order to fulfill the plan for the range and range of products.

The most important condition for the fulfillment of the five-year plan in the field of industrial production is the fullest utilization of production capacities on the basis of the introduction of advanced standards and the fastest elimination of bottlenecks at enterprises that prevent the full use of equipment. It should be noted that in the fourth five-year period the targets for the use of production capacities in a number of industries were underestimated and in the course of fulfilling the plan they were significantly exceeded. This applies primarily to the ferrous metallurgy and chemical industries. In some branches of industry, there is still an underestimation of the capacity of enterprises; ministries, without opening up the reserves of capacities available at these enterprises, thereby restrict the development of production for a number of the most important types of products.

The ministries' underestimation of production capacities and standards for the use of equipment is revealed not only during the operation of factories and plants, but also in the technical projects of enterprises under construction. There are many cases when an enterprise is still under construction, and its capacities indicated in the technical design already require an upward revision without any additional costs.

A large share of the responsibility for the understatement of production capacity falls on the planning authorities. The State Planning Committee of the USSR must improve its work on identifying reserves of capacities and loading them with state orders and wage a more resolute struggle against all kinds of departmental tendencies to understate production plans.

Our country has a powerful production apparatus, created during the years of the Stalinist five-year plans, equipped with advanced technology, as well as numerous cadres of skilled workers and engineers and technical workers with rich experience. This creates great opportunities for a systematic increase in production through better use of existing production facilities. In the new five-year plan, it is planned to obtain a significant amount of production from this. Thus, by improving the utilization of existing blast furnaces, about 30 percent of the total increase in pig iron smelting in 5 years should be obtained in 1955; better utilization of coal mines should generate about 25 percent of the total increase in coal production; due to the fuller use of cement

plants, about 30 percent of the total increase in cement should be obtained. Improving capacity utilization in other industries is equally important.

Along with an improvement in the utilization of existing production capacities, a large program of capital construction in industry is outlined in the new five-year plan.

In accordance with the plan for the growth of industrial production in the fifth five-year period, it is envisaged to increase state capital investments in industry by approximately two times in comparison with the fourth five-year plan. A particularly large increase in capital investments should be provided for the development of metallurgy, power plants, the oil industry, and also light industry enterprises. The capital construction plan should ensure not only a significant commissioning of new enterprises and units, but also an increase in the capacity of existing enterprises through the reconstruction of units, the installation of new equipment, the mechanization of production and the improvement of technological processes. The increase in production capacity due to the expansion of existing enterprises is in the new five-year plan the most important reserve for increasing production at the lowest cost. The capital construction plan should also provide for the creation of reserves in the construction of metallurgical enterprises, power plants, oil refineries, coal mines, mineral fertilizer plants in order to ensure the necessary development of these industries in the coming years.

In the new five-year plan, the geographical location of the construction of industrial enterprises must be improved in order to bring industry further closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel. This will make it possible to eliminate irrational and excessively long-distance transportation of goods by rail.

In order to meet the growing needs of the national economy in raw materials and fuel resources in the fifth five-year period, further development of work on the exploration of natural resources in the subsoil is planned, the identification of mineral reserves, primarily non-ferrous and rare metals, coking coal, aluminum raw materials, oil, rich iron ores and other types of industrial raw materials.

The most important condition for the successful implementation of the construction program in industry and other sectors of the national economy is the further development of the construction industry, the strengthening and expansion of existing organizations, as well as the creation of new construction organizations in areas of large-scale construction.

The construction industry is now capable of solving incomparably larger and more complex tasks than in previous years. In the postwar years, such large construction organizations were created and significantly expanded as the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which builds mainly ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, the Ministry of Construction of Mechanical Engineering Enterprises, powerful organizations for the construction of power plants, oil industry enterprises, coal mines and open-pit mines, railways and highways, subways, high-rise buildings and others. The Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, organized on the basis of the People's Commissariat of Construction, is currently carrying out twice as much, and together with the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises, more than three times more volume of construction and installation work than the People's Commissariat for Construction in 1940. power plants currently carry out more than five times more construction and installation work than they did in 1940.

Nevertheless, further serious strengthening of construction organizations is needed. The directives for the five-year plan to strengthen, first of all, the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of the Oil Industry, as well as the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Mechanical Engineering Enterprises that are engaged in the construction of factories for energy and metallurgical equipment, oil equipment, large and unique machine-tool construction, heavy press-forging machines and hoisting-and-transport equipment.

It is necessary to ensure the widespread introduction of industrial construction methods, the all-round expansion of factory production of building parts, structures, concrete, mortars and other semi-finished

products. In this regard, it is planned to increase the capacity of factories for the production of metal structures at least twice, to build the required number of factories for the production of precast reinforced concrete structures, to expand existing and organize new regional quarries with comprehensive mechanization of the extraction and processing of stone, crushed stone, gravel and sand. as well as piece stone from natural rocks.

The main construction work must be mechanized and the transition from the mechanization of individual processes to the comprehensive mechanization of construction must be ensured. Over the five-year period, it is planned to increase the number of excavators in construction by about 2.5 times, scrapers by 3 times, bulldozers by 4 times, and mobile cranes by 4.5 times. Builders are obliged to seriously improve the utilization of the ever-growing fleet of machines and mechanisms.

It is necessary to improve the design business in construction, avoid excesses in design, reduce design time and timely provide construction with projects and estimates. For this, it is necessary to strengthen design organizations with qualified personnel and to widely introduce standard design into construction.

II. The tasks of the fifth five-year plan in the field of agriculture

In the field of agriculture, the main task will continue to be to increase the yield of all agricultural crops, to further increase the social livestock population with a simultaneous significant increase in its productivity, to increase the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry by further strengthening and developing the social economy of collective farms, improving the work of state farms and machine and tractor stations in the basis of the introduction of advanced technology and agriculture in agriculture.

It is planned to increase the gross harvest of grain crops by 40-50 percent over the five-year period, while wheat production is to increase by 55 to 65 percent; production of raw cotton will increase by 55 - 65 percent, flax fiber - by 40 - 50 percent, sugar beet - by 65 - 70 percent and sunflower - by 50 - 60 percent. The production of potatoes, hemp,

tobacco, makhorka and other crops will also increase. Horticulture, viticulture, citrus crops and sericulture are further developed.

High growth rates are established for animal husbandry. The gross production of meat and lard will increase in 1955 as compared to 1950 by 80 - 90 percent, milk - by 45 - 50 percent and wool - 2 - 2.5 times. The production of vegetables and potatoes, as well as milk, meat and eggs will increase in the suburban areas of Moscow, Leningrad and other large cities and industrial centers.

Our agriculture should become even more productive and skilled, with developed grass sowing and correct crop rotation, with a higher specific weight of sown areas for industrial, fodder, vegetable crops and potatoes.

The fifth five-year plan provides for a significant increase in the yield of agricultural crops, indicating targets for individual main regions of the country.

This is expressed in the following tasks:

To increase the yield of grain crops per hectare: in the regions of Southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus up to 20-22 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30-34 centners; in the Volga region up to 14 - 15 centners and on irrigated lands up to 25 - 28 centners; in the Central Black Earth regions up to 16 - 18 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30 - 34 centners; in the non-black earth zone up to 17 - 19 centners; in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and North-East Kazakhstan up to 15 - 16 centners and on irrigated lands up to 24 - 26 centners; in the regions of Transcaucasia up to 20 - 22 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30 - 34 centners; to bring the yield of rice on irrigated land to 40-50 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield of cotton per hectare: in the regions of Central Asia and South Kazakhstan up to 26 - 27 centners; in the regions of Transcaucasia up to 25 - 27 centners and in the southern regions of the European part on irrigated lands up to 11 - 13 centners and on non-irrigated lands up to 5 - 7 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield per hectare:

flax fiber in the regions of the non-black earth strip up to 4.5 - 5.5 centners and in the regions of the Urals and Siberia up to 4 - 5 centners per hectare;

sugar beet in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus up to 255 - 265 centners, in the regions of the Central Black Earth regions up to 200 - 210 centners and in the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan up to 400 - 425 centners per hectare;

potatoes in the regions of the non-black earth belt up to 155 - 175 centners, in the regions of the Central Black Earth regions up to 140 - 160 centners, in the regions of the South and North Caucasus up to 135 - 155 centners and in the regions of the Urals and Siberia up to 125 - 145 centners per hectare;

sunflower in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus up to 17 - 20 centners, in the regions of the Central Black Earth regions up to 14.5 - 16.5 centners and in the Volga regions up to 10 - 12 centners per hectare.

Due to the increase in yields, most of the increase in the gross production of the most important crops is provided. From the increase in yields, approximately 90 percent will be received for grain, about 50 percent for raw cotton, and over 60 percent of the increase in gross production for sugar beets.

In the fourth five-year plan, the implementation of the grandiose Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the Union began. Now there is every opportunity to go over to the widespread introduction of the correct farming system. In the fifth five-year plan, it is envisaged to lay forest belts in the fields of collective and state farms, not only in the zone of steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the Union, but also in the steppe regions of Siberia, Central Asia and other regions. It is planned to establish within five years no less than 2.5 million hectares of protective forest plantations on collective and state farms and about 2.5 million hectares of crops and plantings of state forests.

During the years of the fourth five-year plan, considerable work has been carried out to introduce correct crop rotations in collective and

state farms and to implement an advanced system of tillage. However, there are serious shortcomings in this case. Agricultural ministries, party and Soviet bodies of regions, territories and republics must improve their work on the development of grass crop rotation and ensure the widespread use of the correct system of tillage. The directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage the further development of grass cultivation as one of the most important means of increasing the yield of agricultural crops and strengthening the fodder base of animal husbandry; it is envisaged to expand work on the development of correct grass field crop rotation in collective and state farms. The development of crop rotation should be carried out in such a way as to ensure an annual increase in the production of grain, cotton, sugar beet, flax fiber, other crops and livestock feed in accordance with the state plan. The application of mineral and organic fertilizers to the fields of collective and state farms must be increased.

Tasks to increase yields and gross harvests of agricultural crops impose on research institutions, experimental stations and agricultural bodies requirements for the development and introduction into production of new, more productive varieties of grain crops, more productive and early ripening varieties of cotton, varieties of sugar beets with increased sugar content, varieties of high-oil sunflower, as well as the creation of new varieties of agricultural crops for cultivation on irrigated lands. It is necessary to ensure the further development of Soviet agrobiological science on the basis of the Michurin doctrine and the widespread introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience in agriculture into collective and state farms.

In the fifth five-year period, it is planned to carry out extensive water management measures. The area of irrigated land has increased over the five years by 30–35 percent and drained land by 40–45 percent. It is planned to build up to 35,000 ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms.

The ongoing transition to a new irrigation system with temporary irrigation canals instead of permanent ones is already a serious means of increasing the area and increasing the productivity of irrigated lands. By the end of the five-year period it is planned to complete the

transition to a new irrigation system in all regions of irrigated agriculture.

Priority works in the field of irrigation include the construction of irrigation and watering systems based on the use of electricity from the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and in the area of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin. It is meant to start the construction of irrigation and watering systems in the zone of the Stalingrad hydroelectric power station, the Main Turkmen, South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals. It is also planned to carry out preparatory work on irrigation and watering of the lands of the Kulunda steppe. Work will continue on the construction of irrigation systems in the Central Chernozem regions, in the Kura-Araks lowland, in the basins of the Syr-Darya, Zeravshan and Kashka-Darya rivers, in the regions of Central Fergana, as well as the Kuban-Yegorlyk system, the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and the Bolshoi Chuisky Canal. These works are supported by a powerful technical base. Agriculture now has a significant fleet of earth-moving machinery. The excavator fleet in agriculture in 1951 increased almost 8 times against 1940. Water management construction is equipped with a large number of scrapers, bulldozers, graders and other mechanisms.

A wide network of irrigation systems, combined with field-protective afforestation, correct crop rotations and other methods of advanced agronomy, provides the basis for a powerful rise in agriculture in a large territory of our country, where until recently, due to lack of water and frequent dry winds, crop yields remain unstable, and livestock farming suffers from lack of feed and water. Taking into account the planned large increase in irrigated lands, on the irrigation of which the state spends very significant funds, it is necessary to demand from agricultural workers to improve the use of irrigated lands. We still have unsatisfactory use of lands with an irrigation network, especially in the Kazakh SSR, the Turkmen SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. It is necessary to bring order to the use of these lands, to take measures to ensure high productivity of agricultural crops on irrigated lands and to protect them from salinization and waterlogging. The fifth five-year plan provides for a significant expansion of work on drainage of marshes in the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, primarily in the Polesye lowlands, in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, in

the regions of the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR and in the Barabinsk steppe.

The all-round upsurge in public collective and state farm productive livestock raising in the new five-year plan remains in the center of attention of Party and Soviet bodies. Over the five-year period, it is envisaged to increase the number of cattle throughout agriculture by 18 - 20 percent, including in collective farms: cattle - by 36 - 38 percent and cows, approximately - twice; sheep - throughout agriculture by 60-62 percent, including on collective farms - by 75-80 percent; pigs - throughout agriculture by 45-50 percent, including in collective farms - by 85-90 percent.

The productivity of animal husbandry must be seriously increased. The directives provide for:

To increase the milk yield per cow on collective farms in the non-black earth zone up to 1,800 - 2,000 kilograms, in the Central Black Earth regions up to 1,700 - 2,000 kilograms, in the regions of the South and the Volga region up to 1,600 - 1,900 kilograms, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals and North-Eastern Kazakhstan up to 1,500 - 1.700 kilograms, in the regions of Central Asia up to 700 - 900 kilograms, in Transcaucasia - up to 900 - 1.100 kilograms.

To increase the shearing of wool in the collective farms of the South and North Caucasus regions for one fine-fleece sheep to 5.2 - 5.8 kilograms, for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 4.2 - 4.8 kilograms, in the Central Black Earth regions for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4, 2 - 5.0 kilograms and for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 4.0 - 4.2 kilograms, in the Volga region for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4.6 - 5.4 kilograms and for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 3.9 - 4.5 kilogram, in the regions of Siberia for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4.3 - 4.9 kilograms and for a semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 3.8 - 4.2 kilograms.

In order to meet the livestock targets, it is necessary to ensure proper feeding and maintenance of livestock everywhere. Over the five-year period, the sowing of fodder crops has increased by about 70 percent, and the yield of sown grasses, silage crops, fodder root crops will increase at least 2 times.

In the field of dairy farming development, special attention should be paid to the further introduction of a more intensive livestock management system - a stall system for keeping livestock, taking into account local characteristics. For our agriculture, and especially in areas with a large plowed land, the transition to a stall system for keeping livestock is very important and will significantly increase the productivity of dairy farming. There is a full opportunity to solve this most important problem for animal husbandry through the widespread introduction of crops of grasses, fodder root crops, silage and other crops, involving unproductive meadows and pastures in crop rotations and thereby ensuring full-fledged year-round feeding of livestock with green and succulent fodder.

Sheep breeding receives a broad base for its development, especially on the watered and irrigated lands in the areas of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin, the Caspian lowland, the Nogai steppe and in the zone of the Main Turkmen Canal. A solid forage base for the large and largest flocks of sheep must be created in these areas.

In the new five-year plan, a large and responsible task is set before the MTS, as large state-owned enterprises, which now carry out more than two-thirds of all field work on collective farms. It is necessary to ensure a further improvement in the work of machine and tractor stations, to expand their activity in the mechanization of labor-intensive work in all branches of collective farm production, and to increase the responsibility of the MTS for fulfilling plans for the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry. In the current five-year plan, it is necessary to complete the mechanization of field work on collective farms, to widely expand the mechanization of labor-intensive work in animal husbandry, vegetable growing, horticulture, transport, loading and unloading of agricultural products, irrigation, drainage of wetlands and the development of new lands.

The capacity of the MTS tractor fleet is increasing over the five years by about 1.5 times, with a particularly rapid growth of row-crop tractors. In 1955, the capacity of the tractor fleet operating on the fields of collective farms for every 100 hectares of sown area will increase by 70 percent compared with 1940 and by 30 percent since 1950. In addition, the fleet of trucks, stationary engines and other mechanisms. It is

planned to supply agriculture with a large number of new, more advanced plows, cultivators, seeders, cotton pickers, beet harvesters, hay harvesting machines, fodder ensiling, electric sheep shearing, electric cow milking and other agricultural machines. The task of the MTS, state and collective farms is to significantly improve the use of this technique.

In the fifth five-year period, the use of electricity in agriculture should be expanded. One of the most important tasks is the development of perfect designs and the introduction into agriculture of electric tractors and agricultural machines operating on the basis of the use of cheap electricity, especially in areas of large hydroelectric power plants.

The fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan for a new upsurge in agriculture and livestock raising requires further strengthening of the agricultural artel, the correct selection and placement of collective farm management cadres, and the improvement of the qualifications of these cadres. It is necessary to ensure the growth of collective farm wealth on the basis of the all-round development of the social economy, the correct combination of the branches of agriculture and animal husbandry, a significant increase in labor productivity, an improvement in the organization and remuneration of labor, and the maximum reduction of losses in agriculture. Collective farm incomes will increase, contributions to indivisible funds will increase, which will make it possible to widely develop construction on collective farms, directing investments primarily to the development of public economy - the construction of farm buildings, livestock buildings, irrigation and drainage canals, reservoirs, uprooting of land from shrubs, planting forest shelter strips, the construction of collective farm power plants and other structures.

In the field of state farm construction, the most important task is to increase the marketability, primarily of wheat, fine and semi-fine wool, meat, and also to provide collective farm livestock breeding with pedigree producers. It is necessary to envisage a significant increase in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry on state farms and, on this basis, to achieve a significant reduction in the cost of production.

In order to improve the work of state farms, it is planned to complete the comprehensive mechanization of all the most labor-consuming work in field cultivation, animal husbandry, fodder production and fodder preparation. It is necessary to take measures to further strengthen the state farms, to provide the state farms with specialists and permanent workers, and to transform all state farms into highly productive and highly commodity enterprises in agriculture.

In the fifth five-year period, the state will invest large funds in agriculture: the volume of state capital investments will increase in comparison with the fourth five-year period by about 2.1 times, and in water management construction - by 4 times.

The great tasks set before agriculture in the new five-year plan require a significant improvement in the management of agriculture on the part of agricultural ministries and local Party and Soviet organizations. It is necessary, relying on large state aid to agriculture, to make extensive use of the significant reserves available for the growth of gross and marketable agricultural and livestock production, ensuring that the state plan is fulfilled by each collective farm, state farm and machine and tractor station.

III. The tasks of the fifth five-year plan in the field of trade, transport and communications

In the directives for the fifth five-year plan, based on the growth of industrial and agricultural production, it is envisaged to increase the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade in the five-year period by about 70 percent.

It is envisaged to increase the sale to the population of the most important food and industrial goods, as well as goods of cultural and economic use, on a significant scale. So, in 1955, meat products will be sold to the population, approximately 90 percent, fish products - 70 percent, animal oil - 70 percent, cheese - 2 times and sugar - 2 times more than in 1950. a significant increase in the sale of industrial goods: cotton, woolen, silk and linen fabrics, by about 70 percent, clothes - by 80 percent, footwear - by 80 percent, knitwear - by 2.2 times. The sale of cultural and household goods should increase in the following sizes: furniture, approximately 3 times, metal utensils - 2.5 times, sewing

machines - 2.4 times, bicycles - 3.5 times, radios and televisions - 2 times, hours - 2.2 times, home refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners - several times. At the same time, it is planned to expand the network of canteens, restaurants, tea houses and increase the output of products by public catering enterprises, by about 80 percent, with a significant improvement in the range.

To further improve customer service, it is envisaged to expand the retail trade network, first of all, a network of specialized stores selling food, clothing, shoes, fabrics, furniture, dishes, household goods, cultural items, building materials and equipping food stores, canteens, restaurants, warehouses with refrigeration units and the latest equipment.

The growth of industrial and agricultural production, as well as the growth of trade turnover, planned for the new five-year period, require a significant development of transport.

Freight turnover of all types of transport should increase by about 46 percent over the next five years. At the same time, the freight turnover of railway transport increases by 35 - 40 percent, river transport - by 75 - 80 percent, sea transport - by 55 - 60 percent, road transport - by 80 - 85 percent, air transport - at least twice, and oil products through pipelines - approximately five times.

The growth of freight traffic by rail leads to a further increase in the freight traffic of railways. In this regard, the most important task in the field of railway transport is to increase the capacity of railways.

A number of major events are envisaged to increase the capacity of the railways.

It is intended to increase the commissioning of second tracks by about 60 percent compared with the past five-year plan, and to quadruple electrified railways, and to increase the length of station tracks to 46 percent of the operational length of railways.

The construction of new railways is significantly increasing. In the fifth five-year period, new railways should be put into permanent operation, approximately 2.5 times more than in the fourth five-year period. The construction of the South Siberian Railway will be completed on the

sections from Abakan to Akmolinsk and the Chardzhou - Kungrad railway line; the construction of railways was launched: Kungrad - Makat, Krasnoyarsk - Yeniseisk, Agryz - Pronino - Surgut, Guryev - Astrakhan and others.

It is planned to further equip the main directions of the railways with the latest signaling, automation and blocking devices, ensuring an increase in the throughput and safety of train traffic.

In order to strengthen the track facilities of the railways, it is planned to increase the supply of new rails to railway transport by 85 percent against the fourth five-year plan and to double the length of the tracks laid on rubble.

In this five-year period, basically the transfer to automatic coupling of the working fleet of wagons should be completed and the equipment of rolling stock of railways with roller bearings should be started.

The industry must fully provide railway transport with locomotives and wagons and begin the production of new powerful steam locomotives, electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, including gas generators.

One of the most important tasks of the Ministry of Railways is to improve the use of rolling stock in every possible way, especially to reduce the turnaround time of cars, increase the average daily mileage of steam locomotives, as well as ensure a significant improvement in the use of the carrying capacity of cars and increase the weight of freight trains.

The implementation of the planned transportation tasks requires a clear, well-coordinated work of all links of the railway transport based on the implementation of the government's decision to strengthen discipline and improve the organization of labor of workers associated with the movement of trains, and especially locomotive crews.

The possibilities of river transport have significantly expanded in the current five-year period with the commissioning of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin. In addition, in the fifth five-year period, the Volga-Baltic waterway will be reorganized and the navigable depths on the Kama River will be increased. The construction

of large hydraulic structures - the White Sea-Baltic Canal named after I.V. Stalin, the Moscow Canal, the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin, as well as the planned reorganization of the Volga-Baltic waterway and the construction of hydroelectric power stations on the Volga and Kama, in the fifth five-year plan, in the fifth five-year period, basically, the creation of a single deep-water transport system in the European part of the USSR will be completed. The primary task of the Ministry of River Fleet is the full development of this transport system for the transport of bulk cargo and passengers.

In connection with a significant increase in the cargo turnover of river transport and the creation of new waterways, it is envisaged to build passenger and cargo steamships and motor ships, tugs and barges that meet the conditions of navigation on large reservoirs; the throughput of river ports should be approximately doubled through the construction of new ports, reconstruction of existing ports and equipping them with high-performance means of mechanization.

The backlog of river transport in the river basins of Siberia should be eliminated and its role in the transportation of goods in the Far North should be increased.

It is also necessary to ensure the development of transport on small rivers to meet local needs.

In order to significantly increase the tonnage of the merchant marine fleet, including oil tankers, it is envisaged to expand the base of the domestic maritime shipbuilding by building new and expanding existing shipbuilding and ship repair plants. The throughput capacity of seaports and the capacity of marine shipyards should be approximately doubled over the next five years. It is planned to carry out work on the expansion and reconstruction of the Leningradsky, Odessa, Zhdanovsky, Novorossiysky, Makhachkala, Murmansk, Naryan-Mar and Far Eastern seaports, the expansion of the Riga and Klaipeda ports.

It is planned to increase the transportation of goods along the Northern Sea Route to a size that will ensure uninterrupted supply of the population, enterprises and construction projects in the Arctic and the

Far North, replenishment of the marine fleet with new icebreakers, and broad development of cargo transportation in the Lena River basin.

Compared to the fourth five-year plan, the volume of construction of hard-surface roads should increase by 50 percent, especially in the southern regions, the Transcaucasus and the Baltic states.

Much attention needs to be paid to improving the utilization of the rapidly growing fleet of vehicles and reducing the cost of road transport. To this end, it is planned to significantly increase the share of public road transport in the transportation of goods and passengers, complete the enlargement of existing and create new territorial self-supporting automobile enterprises of departmental significance, expand the network of auto repair enterprises and car service stations. The length of intercity, regularly operating lines for the transportation of passengers by buses will approximately double. Taxi fleets will be organized in all major cities.

The network of air communications will significantly expand, the fleet of transport aircraft will increase due to new aircraft equipped with the latest aircraft navigation devices, and the number of airports equipped for round-the-clock operation will increase.

In the field of communications, it is envisaged to strengthen long-distance telephone and telegraph communications, as well as radio communications. To improve the conditions for receiving Soviet radio broadcasting throughout the territory of the Soviet Union and in other countries of the world, the power of radio broadcasting stations is being significantly increased. Work will be launched to introduce ultra-short-wave radio broadcasting and radio relay communications. The capacity of city telephone exchanges should be increased by 30 - 35 percent.

In accordance with the plan for the further development of transport and communications, state capital investments in transport and communications are to be increased in the fifth five-year period by about 63 per cent compared with the fourth five-year plan.

IV. The tasks of the fifth five-year plan in the field of further growth of material well-being, health care and the cultural level of the people

The projected growth of socialist production and an increase in labor productivity ensure a significant increase in national income and a further rise in the material well-being of the people. The national income of the USSR in the five-year period will increase by at least 60 per cent, which will ensure a further significant increase in the incomes of workers and employees and the income of the peasants.

In accordance with the growth in the volume of production and labor productivity, as well as in accordance with the tasks in the field of cultural development, an increase in the number of workers and employees in the national economy should be envisaged in 1955 compared to 1950 by about 15 percent.

In the new five-year period, the retail prices for consumer goods will be further reduced. A steady decline in prices is the most important means of systematic growth of real wages of workers and employees and an increase in the income of peasants.

The real wages of factory and office workers will increase over the five years, taking into account the decline in retail prices by at least 35 percent. State appropriations for social insurance of workers and employees will increase over the five years by about 30 percent compared to 1950.

An increase in the labor productivity of collective farmers, an increase in collective farm production, and an increase in the output of agriculture and livestock raising will ensure an increase in the monetary and in-kind income of collective farmers (in monetary terms) by at least 40 percent.

To further improve the living conditions of workers and employees, a significant program of new housing construction must be carried out in the fifth five-year period. To this end, capital investments in housing construction in cities and workers' settlements are approximately doubling in comparison with the previous five-year plan. In cities and workers' settlements, it is envisaged to put into operation new residential buildings with a total area of about 105 million square meters only through state construction.

In addition, individual housing construction, carried out by the population, will be carried out both with the help of a state loan and at

the expense of their own savings. It should be borne in mind that in comparison with the previous five-year plan, when large-scale restoration of destroyed dwellings was carried out, in this five-year plan only new dwelling houses of higher quality and with improved amenities will be built.

Along with the implementation of a large program of housing construction, broad measures will be taken to further improve communal and consumer services for the population - expanding water supply and sewerage, heating and gasification of houses, expanding urban transport and improving cities and workers' settlements.

Serious tasks in the fifth five-year period must be solved in the field of public health. Further expansion of the network of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, sanatoriums, rest homes, nurseries and kindergartens are envisaged. The number of beds in hospitals will increase by at least 20 percent, the number of beds in sanatoriums - by about 15 percent, in rest homes - by 30 percent, in nurseries - by 20 percent and in kindergartens - by 40 percent. Further equipping hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoriums with the latest medical equipment will be provided and the culture of their work will be improved. The number of doctors in the country will increase by at least 25 percent over the next five years, and measures to improve the qualifications of doctors will be expanded.

The production of medicines, medical equipment and instruments must be increased by at least 2.5 times, with an even faster expansion of the production of the latest medicines and other therapeutic and prophylactic means, as well as modern diagnostic and medical equipment.

The further development of physical culture and sports is provided.

Along with the growth of the material well-being of the working people, it is necessary to ensure a further rise in socialist culture. The task is to complete by the end of the five-year plan the transition from seven-year education to universal secondary education (ten-year) in the capitals of republics, cities of republican subordination, in regional, regional and largest industrial centers, as well as to prepare conditions for the full implementation of universal secondary education (ten-year)

in the next five-year plan in the rest of the cities and rural areas. To this end, the number of students in grades 8-10 in urban schools should be increased in 1955 compared to 1950 by 4 times and in rural secondary schools by 4.5 times.

To successfully fulfill the large and largely new tasks in the field of education, it will be necessary to expand the training of teachers and improve the work of public education bodies. It is planned to increase the construction of urban and rural schools in comparison with the previous five-year period by about 70 percent.

In order to further increase the socialist educational value of the general education school and provide students who graduate from secondary school with conditions for free choice of professions, it is envisaged to start implementing polytechnic education in secondary school and taking measures necessary for the transition to universal polytechnic education.

In accordance with the tasks of further development of the national economy and cultural construction, it is necessary to increase the graduation of specialists of all kinds from higher and specialized secondary educational institutions by 30-35 percent over the five-year period, including more than 50 percent from higher educational institutions. The graduation of specialists from higher educational institutions for the most important branches of industry, construction and agriculture increased in 1955 in comparison with 1950, approximately twofold.

Soviet science, which plays an important role in ensuring technical progress in the USSR and the rise of socialist culture, will receive great state support in the new five-year plan. The training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel through postgraduate studies at higher educational institutions and scientific institutions is approximately doubled in comparison with the previous five-year plan. Large capital investments will be envisaged for the construction of research institutes and higher educational institutions. The construction of a grandiose building for the largest scientific and educational center - Moscow State University is already being completed.

Scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions will have to significantly improve scientific work, make fuller use of scientific forces to solve the most important issues of the development of the national economy and generalize advanced experience. It is necessary to ensure a broad practical application of scientific discoveries, every possible assistance to scientists in their development of theoretical problems in all fields of knowledge and to strengthen the connection between science and production.

Taking into account the growing desire of the adult population to improve their education, further development of correspondence and evening higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, as well as general education schools for the training of working citizens on the job, is envisaged. It is planned to carry out extensive measures to further improve the qualifications of workers in production.

To meet the growing needs of the national economy for qualified personnel, especially in connection with the further introduction of advanced technology in production, it is planned to improve the quality of training young skilled workers in the system of state labor reserves and training workers in production.

In order to better satisfy the growing cultural demands of the population, the further development of cinema and television, libraries, clubs and the press must be ensured in the fifth five-year period. It is necessary to expand the network of cinemas and to increase the number of cinema installations by about 25 percent over the next five years, and to increase the number of films produced, especially in color. The network of public libraries will be increased over the next five years by at least 30 percent and clubs by 15 percent; at the same time, their work on serving the population should be improved. A significant increase in the production of fiction and scientific literature, textbooks, magazines and newspapers, an expansion of the printing industry and an improvement in the quality of printing and book design are envisaged.

In accordance with the projected development of health care, education, scientific, cultural and educational institutions, the volume of state capital investments for these purposes will increase over the

five-year period by about 50 percent compared to the previous five-year plan.

These are the most important tasks of the new five-year plan for the national economy and for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the working people. They testify to the fact that the development of the Soviet economy is proceeding in truly gigantic steps. It is known that the first three Stalinist five-year plans, or rather the 13 years of peaceful construction that preceded the Great Patriotic War, were a period of enormous growth in production. Describing this period, Comrade Stalin pointed out that "such an unprecedented increase in production cannot be considered a simple and ordinary development of the country from backwardness to progress. It was a leap through which our Motherland turned from a backward country to an advanced one, from an agrarian to an industrial one."

The Soviet Union now possesses even greater possibilities for increasing socialist production. If we compare the tasks of the new five-year plan for the growth of production with the actual results of the development of the national economy for the first three five-year plans (13 years), we will see that the fifth five-year plan for the increase in production of many important types of products is equal, and for some types of products even exceeds the sum of the three pre-war five-year plans ... Thus, the increase in the production of pig iron, oil, electricity, cotton fabrics and other important products, planned for the fifth five-year plan, significantly exceeds the increase in their output during the three pre-war five-year plans - from 1927-28 to 1940.

In the new five-year period, a further rise in the economy and culture of all Union republics is ensured. The Fifth Five-Year Plan is a new vivid expression of the ever-growing friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, their common desire for a common goal - building a communist society and strengthening the economic might of the USSR in every possible way, as an unshakable basis for the prosperity of all peoples of our Motherland.

A convincing example of the enormous attention of the Soviet Government to the needs of the Union republics are, in particular, the assignments for the development of the economy and culture of the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR in the fifth five-

year period. As a result of the fourth five-year plan, industrial production in the Lithuanian SSR, in the Latvian SSR and in the Estonian SSR increased by 2.8 times in comparison with 1940, and in the fifth five-year period it should again significantly increase. In the new five-year period, further industrialization of these republics is being carried out. In this regard, it is planned to increase the production of electricity by 2 - 2.5 times, build the Narva hydroelectric power plant, the Riga thermal power plant and launch the construction of the Kaunas hydroelectric power plant. On the basis of the development of the oil shale chemical industry, the production of artificial gas in the Estonian SSR will increase by 2-2.5 times, and artificial liquid fuel - by 80 percent, construction is being completed and the Kohtla-Järve-Tallinn gas pipeline is being put into operation. Further development of machine building is planned: shipbuilding, turbine building, machine tool building in the Lithuanian SSR; electrical machine building, machine tool building and shipbuilding - in the Latvian SSR; shipbuilding and electrical engineering - in the Estonian SSR. The production of superphosphate is organized in the Estonian SSR. It is planned to increase the fish catch in the Lithuanian SSR by approximately 3.9 times over the five years, in the Latvian SSR by 80 percent, in the Estonian SSR by 85 percent, and it is planned to expand the existing fish processing enterprises and build new fish processing enterprises in these republics.

Further development is planned in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR of highly productive livestock raising, especially dairy cattle and pigs. Work will be carried out to drain the swamps in these republics. The network of machine and tractor stations equipped with tractors and agricultural machines is expanding.

The necessary work should be carried out to reconstruct the railways, as well as to improve navigation and increase the transportation of passengers and cargo in the basins of the Neman and Daugava rivers. It is planned to build bridges across the Neman River in Kaunas and across the Daugava River in Riga. The further development of sea transport and seaports in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR is ensured. The construction and reconstruction of highways is planned on a large scale.

Big events should be taken to develop health and culture. Over the five years, the number of hospital beds in the Lithuanian SSR has increased by about 40 percent, in the Latvian SSR by 30 percent, and in the Estonian SSR by 30 percent.

It is envisaged to increase admission to pedagogical institutes of the Lithuanian SSR by 2.3 times, the Latvian SSR - by 90 percent, and the Estonian SSR - by 60 percent.

Equally serious tasks are envisaged for the development of the economy and culture of other Union republics.

The fulfillment of the new five-year plan cannot be carried out by gravity; it requires a serious exertion of forces, active and creative labor of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. It requires the implementation of an immense capital construction program. Capital construction has always been and remains the main means of solving the most important long-term economic problems put forward by the Communist Party, the most important factor determining the pace and direction of development of the branches of the national economy.

The total volume of state capital construction in 1951 - 1955 it is planned to increase in comparison with the fourth five-year plan, by about 90 percent, with an increase in appropriations by 60 percent. The excess of the volume of capital construction over the volume of financing should be ensured through a corresponding reduction in construction costs by increasing labor productivity, reducing overhead costs, and reducing prices for construction materials and equipment.

To fulfill the planned capital work plan, it is necessary to mobilize internal reserves and sources of accumulation in all links of the national economy.

The successful solution of this task depends on the fulfillment of tasks to increase labor productivity, reduce the costs of production and circulation, on skillful management, on the ability to ensure a real mode of economy in every sector of economic construction.

An increase in labor productivity is the most important source of growth in socialist production, a reduction in production costs and an increase in savings. Over the five-year period, labor productivity

should increase in industry by about 50 percent, in construction by 55 percent and in agriculture by 40 percent. About three-quarters of the total increase in industrial production will be obtained in the fifth five-year period due to the growth of labor productivity. Thus, industrial production must be increased mainly by increasing labor productivity.

The basis for such an increase in labor productivity is a continuous increase in the technical equipment of labor, the introduction of advanced science and technology into production, as well as a further increase in the material situation of the people and an increase in the cultural and technical level of the working people.

In the fifth five-year plan, the mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work is mainly completed, and the electrical equipment of workers in industry increases in 1955 by 70 percent compared to 1950 and 2.6 times compared to 1940. Widespread development of mechanization and electrification of labor finds especially favorable conditions in socialist production. In the USSR, where there is no unemployment, machines, along with saving labor for society, facilitate the work of workers.

Of great importance in achieving high labor productivity is the wide dissemination of the experience of the best enterprises and innovators of production in the use of technology, improvement of technology, and the introduction of advanced methods of organizing production. It is necessary to raise a mass movement of inventors and rationalizers from among engineers, technicians, workers and collective farmers for the improvement of production methods, an increase in labor productivity and a decrease in production costs.

A systematic reduction in the cost of production and the selling prices of manufactured goods is the main road along which the development of socialist industry should proceed. The decline in the cost of production most clearly characterizes the quality of the work of industry, its success in improving production techniques, raising labor productivity and strengthening cost accounting. Reducing the cost of production and distribution costs is the basis for a further reduction in retail and wholesale prices.

Over the five-year period, it is envisaged to reduce the cost of industrial products by about 25 percent, the cost of construction work - by at least 20 percent, the cost of tractor work at machine-tractor stations - by 25 percent, rail transportation - by 15 percent, and the costs of retail trade - by 23 percent. It is also necessary to carry out a sharp reduction in the costs of procurement, storage and sale of agricultural products, as well as overhead costs of sales organizations in industry.

To fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan to reduce the costs of production and circulation, it is necessary, along with increasing labor productivity, to implement the strictest mode of saving material resources by eliminating excesses in the expenditure of materials and equipment, strengthening the fight against rejects, introducing economical types of materials, widespread use of high-grade substitutes and advanced production technology. It is also necessary to achieve a serious reduction in the cost of the management apparatus at enterprises and institutions.

Particular attention should be paid to reducing construction costs. The cost of construction, despite a significant increase in the volume of capital work and equipping construction sites with advanced technology, is still high. It is necessary to ensure that the construction of factories and plants, roads, residential buildings, hospitals and schools would cost the state much cheaper every year.

The planned reduction in the cost of construction work should be achieved by increasing labor productivity on the basis of further mechanization of construction work and the introduction of industrial methods of construction, reducing the construction time, while improving the quality of work, reducing overhead costs, as well as reducing prices for building materials.

The business leaders of enterprises and construction projects are required to pay much more attention to the issues of economics and finance of production, a skillful combination of all their activities in the field of technology development and organization of production with the economic and financial results of enterprises is required. It is necessary to strengthen the role of financial authorities in the daily ruble control over the course of production and construction, the

circulation of goods, the accumulation of material assets, over the financial and economic activities of enterprises and economic bodies.

"The trouble is," says Comrade Stalin, "that our business executives and planners, with a few exceptions, are poorly acquainted with the operation of the law of value, do not study them and do not know how to take them into account in their calculations."

Party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must mobilize the broad masses of the working people to fulfill and overfulfill the five-year plan, deploy broad Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings in the work of our organizations in order to eliminate them as quickly as possible and improve all our work. It is necessary to educate our cadres in the spirit of irreconcilability to shortcomings in the organization of production, to any manifestations of mismanagement and bureaucracy, to timely identify and in every possible way support new progressive and progressive phenomenon in economic life.

It is necessary to ensure the strictest state discipline in the implementation of national economic plans, guided by the instructions of the Party and the Government that the implementation of the state plan is an unconditional duty of every enterprise. The state plan must be fulfilled not only in terms of gross output as a whole, but also in terms of the range, assortment and quality of products, in terms of labor productivity and production costs.

Fulfillment of the tasks set by the new five-year plan requires an improvement in the planning of the national economy. The most important task of planning is to ensure the correct proportions in the development of individual industries and the national economy, and to identify and use internal reserves for production growth.

Successful implementation of the fifth five-year plan will significantly increase reserves. The directives for the five-year plan envisage doubling in the five-year period the state material and food reserves, which can provide the country from all accidents.

Comrades! The fulfillment of the new five-year plan will be a major step forward along the path of development from socialism to communism.

Stalin's five-year plans have always had tremendous international significance. Describing the results of the first five-year plan, Comrade Stalin noted that "not a single step along the path of economic development in our country has met such a response in the most diverse strata of the capitalist countries of Europe, America, Asia, as the question of the five-year plan, its development, and its implementation."

Our five-year plans demonstrate to the whole world the great vitality of socialism, the fundamental advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system. In the new five-year plan, which provides for a large increase in production and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, a further rise in the material well-being and culture of the Soviet people, the demands of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of planned development of the national economy are vividly expressed. The essential features and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism, as Comrade Stalin teaches, are to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology.

The five-year plan of the Soviet Union is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural development. Its implementation will be a major new contribution to the consolidation of world peace. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Government, which has found its embodiment in the new five-year plan, proceeds from the possibility of peaceful coexistence of the socialist system and the capitalist system, expresses the unshakable will of the entire Soviet people for peace and fully meets the fundamental interests of the working people of all countries.

The new five-year plan will contribute to the further consolidation and expansion of economic cooperation and the fraternal community of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and the development of economic relations with all countries wishing to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The new five-year plan enhances the international prestige of the Soviet Union. Millions of people in all countries are more and more convinced

of the advantages of the socialist social system, the Soviet policy of peace and the development of friendly relations between peoples.

The publication of the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan aroused deep interest and lively responses in all countries without exception. The working people of the whole world warmly welcome the new Stalinist five-year plan aimed at peaceful economic construction and a further rise in the people's well-being.

In the USSR, the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan received universal approval from party organizations, the working class, peasants, and the intelligentsia. Inspired by the program for the further rapid development of the socialist economy and culture along the path to communism, the working people of the Soviet Union greeted the Party Congress with outstanding production successes. In the nine months of 1952, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the gross industrial output of the USSR increased by 12 and a half percent, the volume of capital investments in the national economy - by 15 percent, and the average daily loading on the railways - by 10 percent. A good harvest of grain crops has been harvested, the harvesting of a high harvest of industrial crops, vegetables and potatoes is coming to an end.

Discussing the draft directives for the five-year plan, party organizations, as well as individual party members and non-party comrades, expressed many comments and additions. The overwhelming majority of the comments made concretize the draft directives in accordance with the tasks and characteristics of the development of the economy of a particular region, region, republic, or in relation to certain sectors of the national economy.

They propose to increase production in one or another branch of industry, to clarify the tasks for the development of agriculture and transport, to build industrial enterprises, power plants, railways and highways necessary for the region, territory, republic.

Thus, the Ukrainian comrades are raising the question of building coal preparation plants and a thermal power plant in Zaporozhye; Leningraders propose to build hydroelectric power plants; it is

proposed to build new power lines and substations in Krivoy Rog, a hydroelectric power station on the Daugava River, etc.

A significant number of proposals are aimed at clarifying the tasks for the introduction of new technology, the mechanization of labor-intensive work. There are a significant number of proposals for improving the organization of labor, training personnel, improving the work of cultural and scientific institutions, health care institutions.

All these proposals are imbued with concern for fulfilling and overfulfilling the fifth five-year plan, reflect the vast experience accumulated by Party organizations in the field of economic development, the growth of our cadres and are of great importance for the five-year plan.

Since the directives for the five-year plan should define only the main tasks for the national economy and cannot be detailed, all the numerous proposals of party organizations, individual communists and non-party comrades, concretizing the draft directives, would be expedient to consider and use when drawing up, on the basis of the directives of the 19th Congress, five-year plan.

However, when finalizing the draft directives, some amendments should be adopted. In particular, in the field of industry, it is advisable to point to the development of automation in mechanical engineering, in the field of agriculture - to the development of sericulture and beekeeping, in the field of communications - to the development of radio frequency, in the field of labor - to take measures to further improve the safety and health of working conditions.

In the countries of people's democracies, the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan also caused an upsurge in the political and production activity of the working people and an increase in interest in Soviet economic construction, which is the prototype for all peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism and democracy. The working people of the democratic countries accepted the five-year plan for further increasing the economic might of the USSR with satisfaction. They see in this a reliable guarantee of world peace and a real prerequisite for the further strengthening and expansion of economic ties between the USSR and the democratic countries. In honor of the 19th Party

Congress, the workers and peasants of the countries of the people's democracies committed themselves to fulfilling and overfulfilling their five-year plans.

The working people of the capitalist countries, who are experiencing greater and greater hardships in connection with the growing militarization of the capitalist economy, were greatly impressed by the five-year program for the further growth of the people's living standards. Every day they are more and more convinced that only under socialism is peaceful labor and the well-being of the whole society possible.

All bourgeois newspapers devote great attention to the new Soviet five-year plan. It is curious to note that if the bourgeois press, as a rule, was skeptical of the previous five-year plans and many bourgeois leaders considered even the fourth five-year plan impracticable without American loans, now, in view of the undoubted success in the implementation of Soviet plans, bourgeois public opinion no longer considers this five-year plan unrealistic. ... The Fifth Five-Year Plan was a new striking confirmation of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Government and dealt a serious blow to the warmongers. That is why the reactionary bourgeois newspapers pounced on the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan with a stream of lies and slander, trying to hide from the masses the peaceful nature of the five-year plan and ascribe to it non-existent aggressive goals and objectives.

Comrade Stalin has already explained that it is impossible, along with the development of civil industry, grandiose civil construction and a systematic reduction in prices for consumer goods, to simultaneously multiply the armed forces and expand the military industry. The lie about the allegedly aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union is spreading in order to mislead the working people of the capitalist countries, to impose on them this lie about the USSR and by deception to drag them into a new world war organized by the reactionary circles of the United States of America. However, the systematic growth of the well-being of the working people and the development of the peaceful branches of the national economy and culture in the USSR and the ever worsening position of the working people and the growth of militarism in capitalist countries break this crude lie of bourgeois propaganda.

Comrades! The inspirer of the new five-year plan, like the previous five-year plans, is our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Before the congress, Comrade Stalin's new work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" was published, which armed our party with knowledge of the economic laws of socialism, the theory of building communism in the USSR, knowledge of the scientific foundations of planning the national economy.

The five-year plan worked out on the instructions of the Party and the Government, the Soviet people will meet with a new powerful upsurge in production activity, nationwide socialist competition for the victory of the fifth Stalinist five-year plan.

The Soviet people will not spare their efforts to ensure the successful fulfillment and over fulfillment of the new five-year plan. Closely rallied around the Communist Party, around their beloved leader and teacher, the great Stalin, the Soviet people are confidently moving forward towards communism. (Prolonged applause.)

A.B. Aristov, (Chelyabinsk region)

Comrades delegates! We were extremely fortunate to be a participant in the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - this outstanding event in the life of our party. Comrade Malenkov in the report of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Beria in their speech clearly and precisely defined the significance of our Congress for the cause of building communism in our country, for the entire international communist movement. The 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) will increase tenfold the strength of the party, further strengthen the ties between the party and the people, and further enhance the authority of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the working people of the whole world.

The report of the Central Committee of the Party provides a deep analysis of the international and internal situation in our country, defines the tasks of the Communist Party and the Soviet state during the period of gradual transition from socialism to communism. It is our

duty to mobilize all the forces of the Party organizations and all working people to carry out these tasks.

Considering the directives of the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955, set forth in Comrade Saburov's report, seeing the tremendous successes of the Soviet people achieved during the Stalinist five-year plans, each of us is experiencing a surge of new strength for the further struggle for the cause of our party, for the cause of Lenin-Stalin.

The rates of further development of the USSR, outlined by the new five-year plan, are high rates. But they are certainly real. There is no doubt that the working people of our country will spare no effort to fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan for the development of the USSR.

Our people have grown up. Party, economic cadres, the heroic working class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia of the Soviet country have learned a lot in the previous five-year plans. They are infinitely loyal to their native party, to their own leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. The peoples of our great Motherland by their daily practical deeds increase the power of their Fatherland. There is no Soviet person who would not want to work better and better in order to receive a high - Stalinist assessment of his work. This is the deepest, inexhaustible source of the growth of the creative forces of the Soviet people. That is why the national economy of the USSR will continue to develop at a rapid pace.

Tens of thousands of workers work at the Stalin Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works. Even during the 18th Party Congress, the plant had experienced personnel who successfully mastered the new technology. Now these personnel have grown significantly, become more literate, qualified and are achieving even better results in their work. Many large organizational and technical measures carried out at the plant became possible because the cadres of workers and engineers and technicians have fully mastered modern technology, enriched with experience, and skillfully use the most complex equipment. From year to year, they improve the utilization rate of the volume of blast furnaces, increase the removal of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnaces, and achieve better results in rolling mills. Up to 80 - 90 percent

of the workers have secondary or incomplete secondary education among steel workers, gas workers, roller workers and other leading professions of the plant. All this is the result of the fact that the Central Committee of the Party, the Government and personally Comrade Stalin are tirelessly concerned about raising the cultural level of the workers, about their technical growth. The Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant now has three times more engineering and technical personnel than there were ten years ago. Every year there are more and more remarkable innovators among blast furnaces, steel makers, and distributors who are achieving unprecedented records in metal smelting.

However, in our work there are still many difficulties and unsolved problems. The industrial enterprises of the Chelyabinsk Region have those serious shortcomings that Comrade Malenkov spoke about in his report. We have not yet learned how to place the enormous reserves hidden in industry at the service of the country's national economy. We have many lagging businesses. Many party workers who manage industrial enterprises do not always know how to combine political and economic activity in their work. Some of these workers often take the position of economic leaders or, conversely, divorce party political work from specific production tasks. We still have a lot to learn about the Bolshevik method of managing the economy, to perfect this method.

Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" is a huge contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. This work will undoubtedly help us Party workers to significantly raise the level of all our activities. Many of us, who came to party bodies from economic work, have learned quite well how to understand the details of production, have learned how to solve many promising issues of the development of individual enterprises and industries. However, in everyday work, carried away by economic issues, we still poorly master the theory of Marxism-Leninism, poorly master the Marxist dialectical method. Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", which sets out the basic laws of the movement of our society towards communism, will enable us, party workers, to delve deeply into the economics of enterprises, direct their activities

towards achieving the highest economic and quality indicators, and eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of the industry.

Comrades! The Bolsheviks of the Southern Urals, together with the entire party, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party, have achieved positive results in their work since the 18th Congress of our party. During this time, the Chelyabinsk region has become even more economically stronger, grown, turned into one of the largest industrial regions of the country. Since 1939, hundreds of factories have been built again in the Chelyabinsk Region, and a large number of factories have been reconstructed. During this period, metal smelting, coal mining, and power generation increased significantly, and the metalworking industry of the region acquired even greater national economic importance in connection with the supply of a large number of machines and equipment for the great construction projects of communism.

The main industry in the Chelyabinsk region is ferrous metallurgy. This imposes on the regional party organization an enormous responsibility for supplying the country with metal. In the smelting of pig iron, steel and rolled products, the metallurgical plants of our region alone have long stepped over the level of metal production throughout Tsarist Russia. In 1951 and 1952, these factories successfully fulfill the plan throughout the cycle and produce a large amount of metal in excess of the plan.

Discussing the materials published by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for the 19th Party Congress, the Communists and all the working people of our region made many valuable proposals aimed at significantly increasing metal smelting, the production of machines and various equipment in this five-year period. Our factories have tremendous opportunities not only to fulfill, but also to significantly overfulfill the volume of metal growth planned for the five-year period. The state annually releases huge sums of money for the expansion of ferrous metallurgy, especially for the expansion of such plants as Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Zlatoustovsky, and many old Ural plants. We also have a fairly well-developed construction base. However, with all the difficulties in using these funds, we believe that in a short time it would be possible to significantly increase the volume

of capital investments for the expansion of existing metallurgical enterprises and thereby accelerate the increase in metal smelting against the planned plan. This will make it possible in a shorter time to solve the task set by Comrade Stalin: to smelt in the country annually up to 50 million tons of pig iron, up to 60 million tons of steel. For this we have all the conditions: first, the required amount of iron ore both in the currently exploited deposits and in the newly explored; secondly, construction organizations have learned to build blast furnaces and other units more quickly - experience shows that with the modern level of construction technology, blast furnaces can be built in 5-6 months; thirdly, at the Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk metallurgical plants and at many old Ural plants there are good conditions for a significant increase in capacities, there are cadres of experienced metallurgists. Of course, this does not exclude the possibility of building new metallurgical plants. But for this it is necessary to strengthen construction trusts, of which there are up to two dozen in our region.

We also ask that a new five-year plan provide for a faster development of iron ore deposits, an increase in the plan for smelting metal at our plants and, on this basis, an increase in the share of the Chelyabinsk region in terms of the further development of the country's ferrous metallurgy.

I would also like to raise at the congress the question of a serious lag in the design of industrial enterprises. This, apparently, concerns more than one of our areas. We are talking about both the pace of design and, especially, the quality of design work. The construction of industrial facilities is very often delayed, not only because of the poor quality of some drawings, but mainly because the so-called technical documentation, as a rule, arrives late. In our opinion, it is necessary to envisage in the five-year plan the need to strengthen design organizations with qualified personnel capable of solving design problems in new conditions, requiring that the plants, units and workshops under construction be technically advanced, economical and highly mechanized and completely exclude the use of heavy physical labor. New factories, new units and workshops, in terms of the degree of mechanization of all labor processes, should be worthy of the great Stalin era - the era of communism.

At many metallurgical, machine-building and other enterprises, a high technical level of production organization has been achieved, a fundamentally new technology has emerged, technological and production processes and modes have been automated. However, having extensive practical experience, industrial workers often do not have time to generalize the results of their labor, to make this experience the property of other enterprises, and to contribute to science. In the Chelyabinsk region, unfortunately, there are still no necessary scientific institutions capable of scientifically generalizing the experience of our industry, and the existing research institutes and qualified scientific personnel of the old cultural centers of the country are still difficult to rise and with great advanced production. In order to strengthen the connection of scientific institutions with production, we ask that in the new five-year plan the creation of new specialized scientific institutions in our area be envisaged, as well as the work of existing research institutes should be reorganized towards bringing them closer to production bases.

In connection with the further expansion of ferrous metallurgy, we also ask to provide in the five-year plan for the construction and expansion of the existing metal-working enterprises in our region. The Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant is not keeping up with the production plan. This is our fault. We are taking all measures in our power to overcome the lag of this large machine-building enterprise. However, from year to year it becomes more difficult for this plant to cope with the increased orders, especially for the production of spare parts for tractors. The design capacity of the machines and units of this plant is several times overlapped. In the interests of the cause, I consider it necessary to provide for the creation in the mountains in the five-year plan. Chelyabinsk, a new plant for the production of spare parts for tractors.

We ask to provide for the construction in our region of a large ball bearing plant, for which the necessary metal is produced on site, as well as provide for the construction of other metal-intensive industries.

A few words about the development of agriculture in the Chelyabinsk region. The collective and state farms of the region have been fulfilling the grain supply plan for three years in a row, paying the state with

high-quality grain and fully providing themselves with seeds. Livestock raising has grown significantly. Over the years, our collective farms, especially in connection with the enlargement, have significantly strengthened economically. The incomes of collective farms and collective farmers have increased. But the shortcomings in the development of agriculture indicated in Comrade Malenkov's report also apply to our region.

Even at the 17th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin pointed out that "each region must establish its own agricultural base in order to have its own vegetables, its own potatoes, its own butter, its own milk and, to one degree or another, its own bread, its own meat ..." over the past three years, fully provide themselves with bread and thus get rid of the import of grain from other regions. However, we are still doing a poor job of fulfilling the plan for the development of animal husbandry, we have not created a sufficiently strong potato and vegetable base, we produce little potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, and the cultivation of berries, as well as apples and other fruits is still in its infancy. There are also shortcomings in the supply of milk to the industrial population.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR recently rendered us great assistance in the development of potato and vegetable bases around industrial cities, in the construction of greenhouses and hotbeds, in the cultivation of orchards and berry fields, in increasing the number of dairy cattle and increasing their productivity. The regional party organization has enough strength to fully solve these large tasks set by the Party and the Government in 1953.

I would consider it necessary to raise the urgent question of the development of agriculture in our region, a question the solution of which is connected with the task of further increasing the yield. It is known that in the Urals and Siberia, harvesting and grain procurement take place, as a rule, in harsh meteorological conditions, which leads to huge losses, to unproductive costs, and the richest equipment available to the agriculture of these regions is very often idle, or at best used without sufficient effect.

Long-term experience of many collective farms in Siberia and the Urals shows that with early sowing and under certain agrotechnical

conditions, a higher yield can be ensured. In our opinion, it is time to think about how to move the cycle of spring-summer agricultural work to earlier dates in the eastern regions and get higher yields.

This question is raised because until now in the governing agricultural bodies - in the relevant Union ministries, as well as in agricultural educational institutions and research institutes, there is a point of view that in the conditions of the Urals and Siberia only late spring sowing is possible. However, this point of view contradicts the practice of our advanced collective farms and the achievements of the advanced Michurin agrobiologists. With early spring sowing, more than a month of the best time for sowing (April and the first half of May) is won, and the growing season moves to an earlier date, i.e., so to speak, the plants approach the sun and conditions for the best use are created. autumn and winter moisture.

For many decades, the collective and state farms of the Chelyabinsk region received low yields, and this was not an accident. As a careful study of meteorological data has shown, in the southern regions of our region for the entire spring-summer period there is not enough rainfall to grow a good harvest. Many workers consider the only way out of this situation to create irrigation canals. This, of course, is a very good way out - to have irrigation canals, but the state cannot build them everywhere in a short time. As the experience of collective and state farms in our region shows, there is another way out. Over the past three years, high yields have been grown in the districts of the Chelyabinsk region due to the fact that they began to produce spring sowing more than a month earlier, they began to use not only the precipitation that falls in spring and summer, but also the entire amount of annual precipitation, especially autumn-winter. Collective farms began to deal more with snow retention, use deep plowing, increased seeding rates, cross sowing, and heating seeds in the sun according to the method of Academician Lysenko. More manure is now transported to the fields. This has yielded positive results as it has created the conditions for better, more economical use of agricultural machinery. This increased the labor productivity of collective farmers, state farm workers and MTS workers. Procurement of bread became much cheaper.

The Chelyabinsk region has been harvesting for two years at the best time of the year - in July - August, gets a good harvest and, in the presence of a drought, fulfills its obligations to the state in early September. The collective farms are now filling in seeds and giving the collective farmers much more grain than in previous years. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Committee need to revise the planning of the delivery of fuel, spare parts and agricultural machinery in such a way as to take into account the earlier dates for the start of agricultural work in our region.

We must also strengthen the mechanization of agricultural work in the regions of the Urals and Siberia. Research institutions, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences need to think about how to improve agrotechnical methods at early sowing dates and ensure the normal development of early crops to obtain high and stable yields in the East.

Comrades! The industrial Urals created according to the brilliant idea of Comrade Stalin, during the Patriotic War was one of the most powerful arsenals of the armed forces of our country. In the postwar years, the Urals became one of the largest bases of the national economy, one of the main suppliers of metal, machinery, equipment for the great construction projects of communism. The strength of the Stalinist Urals lies in its wonderful personnel, in its people, deeply devoted to their Motherland, their native party, their great friend, the creator of the second coal and metallurgical base in the East - Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Comrade Stalin! The Urals are ready to fulfill any of your assignments. Live, our wise leader and teacher, for many years for the happiness of our people, for the happiness of all progressive humanity. (Stormy applause.)

N.K. Baybakov, (Moscow)

Comrades! In the period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses, major changes took place in the oil industry, which are of serious importance for our country. The XVIII Congress of the All-Union Communist Party in its decisions determined the main tasks of the

development of the oil industry. The first and most important of them was: "To create a new oil base in the area between the Volga and the Urals -" Second Baku "".

In the Law on the five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946 - 1950, the oil workers were tasked with ensuring the rapid recovery and development of the oil industry, reaching the pre-war level of oil production and refining in 1949 and surpassing this level in 1950; to continue the comprehensive development of oil production and refining in the eastern regions.

The oil workers of the Soviet Union can report to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party: as a result of the enormous daily assistance provided to the oil industry by the Party and the Government, these party directives have been fulfilled.

During the Great Patriotic War, the German fascists inflicted great damage on the oil industry. Mainly affected were the oil regions of the Caucasus and Transcaucasia, where the overwhelming amount of oil was produced in the pre-war years. The oil fields of the Krasnodar Territory and North Ossetia were completely disabled. The oil industry of the Grozny region was severely undermined. In the oil industry of Azerbaijan, the country's main oil base, drilling operations were almost completely stopped, and oil production was significantly reduced.

At the direction of the Party and the Government, oil workers, even during the war years, took measures for the fastest restoration of the oil industry in the South and its widespread development in the Volga and Ural regions.

The post-war five-year plan for oil production and processing was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The oil industry continues to overfulfill the annual plan in the current five-year period. Oil workers fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule for nine months of this year. We can confidently say that the plan for 1952 will also be overfulfilled as a whole.

Over the past ten years, as a result of the extensive development of geological exploration, the explored industrial reserves of oil and gas have increased several times. At the same time, the largest growth in commercial oil reserves falls on the Volga-Ural oil-bearing region,

where oil production has increased several times over the past ten years.

Suffice it to say that in the regions located between the Volga and the Urals, in 1952 oil production will amount to 40 percent of the total oil production of the Soviet Union, and together with other eastern regions of the country, it will amount to more than 50 percent.

Thus, the instructions of the party and our great leader Comrade Stalin - to take seriously the organization of the oil base in the regions of the western and southern slopes of the Ural ridge - have been fulfilled by the oilmen. In the area between the Volga and the Urals, a second powerful oil base, "Second Baku", has been created. Significant changes have also taken place in other oil-bearing regions of our country. Drilling and construction of offshore fields at sea depths of up to 20 meters has already been mastered. Oil production is developing in the Turkmen SSR and Krasnodar Territory. The oil and gas industry are also growing in other regions and republics of our country.

Comrade Stalin in his historic speech at the pre-election meeting of voters of the Stalin electoral district of the mountains. On February 9, 1946, Moscow, among other tasks of enormous national importance, formulated a program for the further powerful development of the oil industry: to ensure that the oil industry could produce annually up to 60 million tons of oil. The solution of these tasks, Comrade Stalin pointed out, will probably take three new five-year plans, if not more. "But this deed can be done, and we must do it," said Comrade Stalin.

The extensive development of geological exploration has led to the fact that our country is currently in one of the first places in the world in terms of explored industrial oil reserves. This now makes it possible to significantly increase the rate of development of the oil industry and to fulfill ahead of schedule Comrade Stalin's instructions to raise the annual oil production to 60 million tons.

The rapid growth in oil production was achieved due to a sharp increase in well drilling. The volume of drilling work in the current year has increased by 2.8 times as compared to 1940, including exploratory drilling - almost five times. This growth was due to the provision of drilling with powerful first-class equipment and especially due to the

introduction of new, more advanced methods of drilling, and primarily the turbine drilling method. No other capitalist country has such first-class machines for the oil industry as our Soviet turbodrill. Today, more than 40 percent of the total tunneling of the Ministry of Oil Industry enterprises is carried out by the turbine method.

Thanks to the introduction of turbodrills, the average drilling speed in the East is 500 - 600 m per rig per month instead of 200 - 300 m in 1940. And many of our advanced drilling foremen, thanks to the introduction of forced operation of the turbines, now provide penetration of up to one and a half thousand meters per rig per month.

With the help of turbodrills, we are now drilling wells up to a depth of 5 thousand meters, as well as inclined wells that allow us to extract oil from layers lying under the bottom of the sea, river or under buildings. The deviated wells alone have already given the country millions of tons of oil.

New advanced production methods created by the efforts of Soviet engineers and scientists are no less important for ensuring the growth of oil production. A particularly important role here is played by the introduction of new rational schemes for field development with the use of maintaining reservoir pressure, as well as the introduction of secondary production methods. Through the introduction of these methods, additional millions of tons of oil were obtained, and a lot of material resources and funds were saved, amounting to hundreds of millions of rubles.

Significant changes have taken place in the oil refining industry. New, significant capacities for direct oil distillation, thermal and catalytic cracking have been created. The output of light oil products and the production of high-quality gasoline have been increased. New processes for the production of synthetic fats from petroleum products were also introduced, which made it possible to reduce the consumption of vegetable oil and fats for the production of lubricants by tens of thousands of tons. The artificial liquid fuel industry is being re-created, which makes it possible to increase the resources of gasoline, oils and chemical products in the country and organize their production in regions without oil.

On the personal instructions of Comrade Stalin, a new gas industry has been created in the country over the past years. The largest gas pipelines and gas plants have been built, which supply natural and artificial gas to the capital of our Motherland - Moscow, as well as Leningrad, Kiev, Kuibyshev and Saratov. This year the Kohtla-Järve - Tallinn gas pipelines and others are being commissioned. The explored reserves of natural gas ensure the further rapid development of this industry and the gasification of numerous cities of our country, as well as the chemical processing of gas.

The petroleum engineering industry has significantly increased the output of petroleum instrumentation, equipment and instrumentation. Our construction organizations have achieved significant success in the construction of factories, fields, main pipelines, mastered high-speed methods of installation of installations, assembly of tanks and housing construction.

Thanks to the concern of the Party, the Government, and Comrade Stalin personally to improve the material well-being of oil workers, a decision was made on benefits for oil workers, providing for seniority payments and pensions. In the last two years alone, oil workers have been paid remunerations of up to 400 million rubles. The material, cultural and living conditions of workers in the oil industry have significantly improved over the years. In the last three years alone, oilmen have built and commissioned more than 1.700 thousand square meters. m of living space, many hospitals, childcare facilities and clubs.

The technical culture and creative activity of oil workers have increased. The number of rationalization proposals received has increased fivefold over the five years. 264 oil workers were awarded the high title of the Stalin Prize laureate.

However, the oil industry has serious shortcomings that prevent it from moving forward. There is a lag in geological exploration work in the Azerbaijan SSR, in Grozny, in the Dagestan ASSR. We need to improve geological exploration work in these areas in the near future. The technical re-equipment of drilling is being carried out in an insufficient volume and pace. The unproductive time in drilling is unacceptably long. The lack of a high-performance bit, which is the fault of the Ministry of Petroleum itself, is delaying the introduction of high-speed

drilling methods. The construction of facilities for sealing oil production, collection and pumping is carried out at an insufficient pace, as a result of which a large amount of gas is not captured. Secondary methods of oil production are being introduced at an insufficient pace, primarily methods of maintaining reservoir pressure, which should become an organically necessary part of a rational system for the development and operation of oil deposits.

A serious shortcoming in the work of the construction organizations of the ministry is their unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plan for commissioning new installations at oil refineries and oil fields.

Comrades! The draft directives of the 19th Congress of our party on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR set new, exceptionally great and honorable tasks for the oil workers. Oil production according to the five-year plan is to increase by 85 percent. The oil industry has never known such rates of production growth. The foreseen increase in oil production prejudices the early fulfillment of Comrade Stalin's instructions to raise oil production in our country to 60 million tons per year.

To ensure the processing of all produced oil, it is envisaged to double the capacity of oil refineries, as well as the introduction of new, more advanced processing methods, which will increase the yield of light oil products and improve the technical and economic indicators of the refineries.

During the current five-year period, the oilmen must perform exceptionally great work in terms of their scope and importance. It should be noted that the implementation of the directives of the Congress to increase oil production by 85 percent in 1955, compared with the level achieved in 1950, provides for an exceptionally rapid growth of the oil industry in the Ural-Volga regions. In this case, along with oil workers, an honorable role belongs to employees of other ministries, and first of all to employees of the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Railways.

In the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress, the tasks of developing oil production from offshore areas are especially noted. First of all, this concerns the further and faster development of drilling

and oil production in the offshore areas of Azerbaijan, where millions of tons of oil are already being produced offshore. To successfully complete this task, it is necessary to solve the problem of building offshore drilling rigs at great sea depths in one or two years. In the development of offshore oil production, other ministries and departments, as well as scientific research organizations, and above all the USSR Academy of Sciences, should also take a more active and effective part.

It is also necessary to provide marine fisheries with appropriate vessels, mainly cranes, with a carrying capacity of up to 150 tons. Ensuring the envisaged growth in oil production will require from oilmen a sharp increase in the volume of drilling operations as the main lever for raising oil production, widespread introduction of new drilling equipment, especially turbine drilling and high-performance bits, as well as widespread introduction of new methods of development and operation of oil deposits.

In connection with the foregoing, I consider it expedient to specifically reflect in the directives of the 19th Congress the need for further growth in oil production in the eastern regions of the country, a sharp increase in the volume of drilling operations, the widespread introduction of turbine drilling and the creation of high-performance bits, as well as the introduction of new methods of developing oil deposits. Doubling the capacity of oil refineries will require us to create new powerful construction organizations capable of building large factories in a short time. We need to build in five years new highly productive oil refineries with a total capacity equal to the current one, a large number of pipelines and metal tanks.

It is necessary to strengthen housing and cultural and social construction. According to a five-year plan, the Oil Industry Ministry is to build about 4.5 million square meters. m of living space.

The machine-building industry, which produces oil equipment, faces major challenges. Now we need new powerful drilling rigs capable of drilling wells up to 6 km deep, high-quality bits, high-pressure oil equipment and instrumentation.

The draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR set the tasks for the builders - to complete the total volume of state capital construction by 90 percent more than in the fourth five-year plan, and to reduce the cost of construction work by at least 20 percent. The volume of capital work in the oil industry will increase 2.3 times compared with the fourth five-year plan. To double the volume of construction in the Union in one five-year period is an honorable but difficult task. The fulfillment of the tasks of the fifth five-year plan largely depends on the successful work of the builders. Therefore, it is necessary to do everything possible to improve the work of construction organizations and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of tasks in the field of construction.

However, the situation in construction as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory. We must not forget that in the fourth five-year plan the plans for the construction and commissioning of facilities were often not fulfilled. This obliges our organizations, which are to be engaged in construction, to outline and implement such measures that will enable our entire construction to keep pace with the advanced industries.

Our country is so powerful and economically strong that it can solve this serious problem in the current five-year period. There are many hidden reserves in construction; the most important of them is a sharp reduction in the seasonality of construction work. A significant decrease in seasonality will create important prerequisites for fulfilling annual plans and reducing construction costs by saving overhead costs, uniform workload and increased productivity of workers, and providing better conditions for creating a permanent cadre of builders.

To reduce the seasonality in construction, it is first of all necessary to raise construction planning to a higher level both through the State Planning Commission and through the ministries and departments. It is necessary to enlarge and strengthen construction organizations, since large construction organizations are less susceptible to the influence of seasonality. It is necessary to eliminate the seasonality in the supply of construction projects, to carry out further work to significantly increase the number of permanent construction workers. It is also necessary to raise the level of industrialization of construction, to develop and

introduce new, more advanced technical methods of conducting construction work in the winter.

That is why I propose to supplement the directives of the XIX Congress on the fifth five-year plan with a task to reduce the seasonality in construction, to enlarge and further strengthen the country's permanent construction organizations.

Comrades! The oil workers of the Soviet Union are aware of the greatness of the tasks facing them, they are aware of the complexity and difficulty of solving these tasks, and at the same time do not doubt that they will successfully overcome all difficulties in the way the Party teaches us.

The oil workers of our country, inspired by the decisions of the historic 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will unswervingly fight to increase the pace and quality of their work by introducing new methods of drilling, oil production and refining and improving work organization.

There is no doubt that the oilmen of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of our glorious party, will achieve the early fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan for the extraction and processing of oil and gas.

Long live our great Communist Party - the party of Lenin - Stalin, leading us to the victory of communism! (Stormy applause.)

Liu Shao-chi, (Chinese Communist Party)

Comrades! The 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) is an event of great historical significance.

The Chinese Communists are showing tremendous interest and attention to this congress.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent six of us as representatives to convey greetings to the Congress. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

And so today I got the opportunity to personally read out the congratulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China signed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung (stormy, long-lasting applause turning into a standing ovation) before the congress, which is a great honor for us.

The greeting from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party reads:

Dear Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

Dear comrade delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all-party members, sends heartfelt greetings and warm congratulations to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). (Prolonged applause.)

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), created and nurtured by Lenin and Stalin, achieved a great world-historical victory unseen before in a long struggle.

Under the leadership of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Great October Socialist Revolution was accomplished, which opened a new era in the history of mankind, which marked the beginning of a radical turn from the old, capitalist world to a new, socialist world.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet people victoriously built socialism, created a new social system that does not know the exploitation of man by man. Under her leadership, the Soviet people and the Soviet Army achieved a victory in the Great Patriotic War that saved mankind from enslavement by German-Italian and Japanese fascism and paved the way for the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for lasting peace and people's democracy.

Under her leadership, the Soviet people, in the struggle to fulfill the fifth five-year plan for the development of the Soviet Union, are moving forward towards a wonderful communist society.

All this is a tremendous contribution to the cause of the communist movement and infinitely inspires the working people of the whole

world, strengthens their confidence in the struggle for their liberation, for a great communist future.

The names of Lenin and Stalin are the banner leading the working people of the entire world forward. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an example for all communist and workers' parties. (Prolonged applause.)

The Soviet Union, led by the Communist Party, the Lenin-Stalin party, is a mighty bulwark of peace and democracy throughout the world.

Any progressive business on the globe is inextricably linked with the existence and development of the Soviet Union.

The eyes of the peoples of the whole earth are turned to the Soviet Union, in which they see their future and their hope.

The oppressed nations of the East, enslaved by imperialism for a long time, see the successes of construction in the Soviet Union and the efforts of the Soviet Union in the struggle for world peace, and this greatly increases their confidence in the struggle for national liberation. (Applause.)

The Chinese Communist Party was created under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and following the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stalin's brilliant instructions on the Chinese revolution are of immense and invaluable importance for the victory that the Chinese people won in the revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the great achievements in construction in the three years that have elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China prove that where, based on the specific conditions of a given country, the teachings of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin are correctly applied, the experience gained The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in revolution and construction — victory is always guaranteed there. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) is the greatest event of international importance. This congress will

deeply inspire the working people of the whole world, all peace-loving peoples and will instill in them new energy.

We wish the congress success!

We wish the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, leading the Soviet people, new, even more grandiose victories in the glorious cause of building communism and defending peace throughout the world! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the great, glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the victory of Marxism-Leninism! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the great leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up. Shouts: "Hurray!", "Long live Comrade Stalin!").

Long live the eternal and powerful friendship and alliance of the Chinese and Soviet peoples! (Loud, prolonged applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

Clement Gottwald, (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia)

Dear comrades! Allow me to convey warm greetings on behalf of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all working people of our country to the 19th Congress of the glorious All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). (Stormy applause.)

The news of the convocation of the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the publication of documents for the congress also caused an unusually wide response in our country in Czechoslovakia. Hundreds of thousands of our working people in town and country took a large number of socialist commitments in honor of the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which are being successfully fulfilled. (Applause.) And it will not be an exaggeration to say that today, during the days of this historic congress, millions of Czechoslovak citizens are looking to the Moscow Kremlin, to Comrade Stalin, to you all. (Prolonged applause.)

This is no coincidence. In the pre-war period, when capitalism reigned in Czechoslovakia, we learned from the Soviet Bolsheviks how to beat our own capitalists. (Prolonged applause.) During the Great Patriotic War, when our homeland was groaning under the thumb of the Nazi invaders, our people knew that the star of liberation was rising in the East. When the heroic Soviet Army, led by the brilliant commander Comrade Stalin, broke Hitler's neck, favorable conditions were created for us so that we could settle accounts with our capitalists, crush and defeat their counter-revolutionary coup attempt, created People's Democratic Czechoslovakia and began building socialism in our country. (Prolonged applause.)

Now we come to you to learn how to build socialism. The results of the XIX Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), as well as the new fundamental work of Comrade Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", will also be an inexhaustible source of experience for us in our daily work, in our daily struggle to build and strengthen the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, in the struggle for preservation of the world. (Applause.)

Your help, the help of the CPSU (b) and personally of Comrade Stalin, we feel and appreciate today more than ever before. Therefore, our party and our people have instructed us to also express to you a deep, sincere feeling of gratitude.

We wish great success to the 19th Congress of the glorious Lenin-Stalinist All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and alliance between our peoples! (Stormy applause.)

Glory to our common teacher and father, the great Stalin! (Stormy, long-lasting applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

Luigi Longo, (Italian Communist Party)

Comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Comrade Togliatti personally, I convey to the 19th Congress of the Bolshevik Party and its great leader Comrade

Stalin fraternal greetings and congratulations on behalf of two and a half million Communists and Komsomol members, from workers, peasants, and all working people and democrats in Italy! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In the person of your Congress and in the person of Comrade Stalin, we greet the saviors of Europe and the whole world from fascist oppression, the builders of a new, communist society, who show mankind the path to liberation and ascent, defenders of peace and friendship of all peoples!

The working people and democrats of Italy realize that they were able to free themselves from fascism and foreign occupation thanks to the heroic struggle of the armed forces and peoples of the Soviet Union against the Nazi hordes of Hitler.

Workers, peasants, poor and destitute people, the unemployed of our cities and villages suffer gravely under the yoke of capitalism, the basic law of which, as Comrade Stalin rightly defined, is the pursuit of maximum profit.

But our working people know that here in the Soviet Union, under your leadership, under the leadership of the great party of Lenin and Stalin, a new society is being created in which such disasters as exploitation, which are more and more persecuting our workers, have disappeared long ago and irrevocably. man, by man, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy. They know that here, in your country, where all class privileges have been abolished and the economic system and social relations have been changed, there is a continuous and rapid growth of industry, agriculture and culture, and 200 million Soviet workers are building a communist society! (Stormy applause.)

These great victories of communism delight the Italian workers, strengthen their aspirations for social justice and progress and inspire them to fight.

They understand that your victories are the victories of all mankind. Each of your successes in the field of production, technology and science strengthens the activities of your government to maintain peace in the world and strengthen fraternal peaceful ties between peoples.

The great new tasks that, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, your congress is preparing to outline for the leading activities of your party and for the creative efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, confirm, on the one hand, the enormous possibilities for the development of socialist society and, on the other hand, are new convincing proof of peaceful aspirations and the politics of peace of the Soviet Union.

We are aware that Italian and foreign warmongers will not stop anti-Soviet and anti-communist slander, their attempts to drag our country into new anti-Soviet provocations and adventures, and sell our freedom and national independence.

In the face of these dangers that threaten the Italian people and their freedoms, in the face of the ever-increasing hardships of the arms race, which, at the behest of the United States of America, is being placed on the shoulders of all the peoples of the marshallized countries, and especially on the shoulders of our people, all working people, all democrats, all Italian patriots for whom the fate and future of their homeland are dear, with boundless gratitude and fervent hope welcome the decisions to be taken by the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

These decisions will be a new advance in the cause of socialism and world peace. For us, they will be a subject of study and stimulus. We will try to get the most out of your work. Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" is an invaluable treasure for us.

For all of us, Comrade Stalin is a teacher and a leader. On the most difficult problems and in the most difficult times, Comrade Stalin's ideas help all of us to find the right solutions and the right path. (Prolonged applause.)

Armed with these ideas and drawing strength from your great conquests, we recognize that we have great obligations to our people. More than ever, we recognize the great honor, but also the great responsibility, to be members of a party that has as its fraternal party the great party of Lenin-Stalin. (Applause.) Therefore, we are more than ever aware of our duty to be loyal members of our party, to be sincere and honest with it, to strengthen its discipline and, like the apple of our

eye, to preserve its unity. We are fully aware of the duty to be constantly and closely connected with our people, which we, with the help of our organizational activities and political leadership, must lead to freedom, prosperity and socialism.

In the face of your great achievements, we are more than ever aware of our duty to permanently and completely put an end to any slander and lies, with the help of which they are trying to lead ordinary people from the path of the liberation struggle and socialism. We must be able to show in the most convincing way that the only true path to freeing the world from exploitation, unemployment, poverty and ignorance is the path indicated by Lenin and Stalin, this is the path traveled by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, this is the path the unification of all working people around the working class, the path of internationalism and fraternal ties between the peoples of all countries, the path of peace and socialism. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade delegates to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! Comrade Togliatti, in the greetings sent on behalf of our Central Committee to your Congress, expresses confidence that no one will succeed in breaking or weakening the feelings of the working class and working people of Italy for the socialist country. (Prolonged applause.)

The cause for which you are fighting and for which you are working is our cause and the cause of all who believe in the future of humanity.

We wish you success in the work of your Congress, which will mark a new and glorious stage in your country!

We wish Comrade Stalin, a brave and invincible fighter for democracy, socialism and peace, many years of life! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live the great banner of socialism, the banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin! (Stormy, long-lasting applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

8 October, (Evening meeting)

Presiding A.AND. Niyazov.

The meeting continued to discuss the report of Comrade. M.Z. Saburov.

At the end of the meeting, the congress was greeted by representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

S. Babaev, (Turkmen SSR)

The working people of the Turkmen Republic, led by the Communist Party, came to the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b), like the entire Soviet people, with great success in building communism.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution, Turkmenistan was one of the most backward regions of tsarist Russia, had no industry. During the years of Soviet power, thanks to the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy and the invaluable help of the great Russian people, the Turkmen SSR turned into one of the most advanced Soviet socialist republics with developed large-scale industry and socialist agriculture, equipped with advanced Soviet technology. The oil industry has been created and is developing at a rapid pace in Turkmenistan. The fourth five-year oil production plan has been completed in three years. In 1950, the level of oil production exceeded the target of the five-year plan by 83 percent. Oil production continues to grow steadily.

The chemical industry is developing. The enterprises of the cotton ginning, light and food industries have been greatly developed. The output of cotton fiber has more than tripled in recent years. The building materials industry has grown greatly. A mechanized glass factory and other enterprises were built and put into operation. Capital investments in industry and transport have recently exceeded 1 billion rubles a year.

In industry and transport, permanent national cadres of workers have been created, who, according to Comrade Stalin's definition, are the main support of Soviet power in the outskirts. Serious successes have been achieved in the development of agriculture in the Turkmen Republic.

The main task in the field of agriculture, the task of increasing the productivity of agricultural crops, is being successfully carried out. The sown area of cotton has grown in relation to 1945 by 54 percent. The cotton yield has more than doubled. Accordingly, the gross harvest of raw cotton and its delivery to the state increased more than threefold.

The development of cotton growing took off especially quickly since 1949, when, at the suggestion of Comrade Stalin, in the interests of the further development of cotton growing, prices for cotton supplied by collective farms to the state and for grain sold to cotton growers were regulated.

Public livestock raising on the collective farms of the Turkmen Republic is also developing successfully. The number of cattle increased in comparison with 1940 by 125 percent, small ruminants - by 86 percent, including karakul sheep by 97 percent. The number of horses has increased by 10 percent over the pre-war level, and the number of camels has almost doubled. In comparison with the pre-war 1940, the delivery to the state of karakul smushki increased by 40 percent, wool - by 72 percent. The delivery of milk, meat, leather and other types of agricultural products to the state also increased.

The collective farms of the republic were strengthened. In connection with the increase in the production of cotton, cocoons, astrakhan fur, wool and other types of agricultural raw materials, the incomes of collective farms in comparison with 1940 increased more than three times and in 1951 reached 1.343 million rubles. In the past year, each collective farm received an average of 2.690 thousand rubles in income, dozens of collective farms received income from 10 to 20 million rubles.

The social economy of the collective farms was strengthened. The basic production assets of the collective farms have increased by 310 percent and now amount to 828 million rubles. The indivisible funds have also more than tripled and currently amount to 1.256 million rubles. Accordingly, the distribution of money to collective farmers for workdays earned increased. In 1951, the collective farmers of the Turkmen Republic received 772 million rubles for workdays.

Along with the development of the economy, culture develops - national in form, socialist in content. In Turkmenistan, before the Great

October Socialist Revolution, the number of literate people was only 0.7 percent of the total population. There are almost no illiterates in the republic now. A universal seven-year education was carried out. There are 1,224 schools in the republic, including 120 secondary schools. In addition, there are 30 technical schools and 6 universities, where 232 thousand people study. In 1950, the M. Gorky Turkmen State University was opened. There are over 40 scientific institutions in Turkmenistan.

Scientific work in the republic is headed by the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR, created in 1951 on the initiative of Comrade Stalin.

There are 67 newspapers and 8 magazines published in the republic with a total circulation of 316 thousand copies. More than 300 titles of books with a circulation of 2 million 300 thousand copies are published annually. Over the past two years, 47 works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism have been published in the Turkmen language with a total circulation of 470 thousand copies. The third edition in the Turkmen language came out "A short course in the history of the CPSU (b)". 13 volumes of the Works of Comrade Stalin have been published in the Turkmen language, Works by V.I. Lenin.

The Communist Party educates the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, to the cause of building communism.

We owe all these successes to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Achievements in the development of the economy and culture would be much greater if the party organization of the Turkmen Republic did not make mistakes and shortcomings in its work. In the republic there are a significant number of industrial enterprises, machine and tractor stations, state farms, collective farms that do not fulfill state plans. Many managers, as Comrade Malenkov absolutely correctly pointed out in his remarkable report, do not see the poor performance of individual factories and collective farms behind the average performance of plans, and put up with such an abnormal situation.

Mistakes were made in the management of capital construction, in the selection of personnel, in the management of ideological work. Specific

manifestations of these shortcomings and mistakes were revealed at the past party conferences and the XI Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. There is no doubt that with the help of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), these shortcomings will be corrected in the near future.

The directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR open up new prospects for communist construction in our country. In this regard, I would like to dwell on some issues.

Comrades! On the initiative of Comrade Stalin in September 1950, a resolution was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the construction of the world's greatest Main Turkmen Canal. The construction of the Main Turkmen Canal, rightly called by the Soviet people the great construction site of communism, will radically change the economy and culture of the Turkmen Republic. For the development, mainly of cotton growing, irrigation and agricultural development of 1,300 hectares of new land will be carried out. Up to 7 million hectares of pastures in the Kara-Kuma desert will be watered, and protective afforestation will be created on a total area of up to 500 thousand hectares. New cities will grow, dozens of new districts, MTS and state farms will appear. The production of cotton and other types of agricultural raw materials for industry will increase several times.

The construction of the Main Turkmen Canal is a vivid example of the concern of the Party and the Government to create the material base of communism in the USSR. Two years have passed since the publication of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. During this time, construction and design organizations have been created and are working. Dozens of expeditions are successfully working, which carry out large exploration and geological exploration work. A lot of preparatory work has been carried out on the highway of the Main Turkmen Canal, a number of construction districts and offices have been created, villages for the canal builders have been built and are being built, production and repair bases have been organized, and a large number of machines and equipment have been imported.

The main Turkmen canal is being built by the whole country. Enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Ural, Stalingrad, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Yerevan and many other industrial centers

of the Soviet Union fulfill orders ahead of schedule for the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal. Thousands of construction workers and prospectors work on the canal. Here, together with the Turkmen and Karakalpaks, Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and representatives of other peoples of our great Motherland work. This is another manifestation of the unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

Now, based on the materials of the expeditions, the design organizations have already identified the main schemes and projects of the canal, dams, and hydroelectric power plants. The production capabilities have been created, which make it possible to deploy the main construction work on the canal route and in the area of waterworks. Based on this, I ask you to outline in the directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR measures to accelerate the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal.

In the Mary region, where the most valuable varieties of Soviet fine-staple cotton are grown, there is a shortage of irrigation water. In order to create a permanent irrigation system there, as well as expand the cultivated areas for cotton and increase the production of Soviet fine-stapled cotton varieties, a project has been developed to transfer water from the Amu Darya to the Murgab river basin. For this it is necessary to build the Karakum canal with water intake from the Amu Darya. The construction of the canal will create sustainable irrigation, increase cotton sowing to 100,000 hectares and provide the country with an additional minimum of 150,000 tons per year of Soviet fine-staple cotton. This channel has been drafted. A construction organization has been created, which is conducting preparatory work. This is not the first time that the question of building the Karakum Canal has been raised. There is a corresponding decision of the USSR Government. However, the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR allocates insignificant funds that do not ensure a widespread development of construction.

It is necessary to oblige the Minister of Cotton Growing, comrade Yusupov, to start the construction of the Karakum Canal in 1953 and complete it in the next 2 - 3 years.

In the same Mary region, it is necessary to build the Sary-Yazin reservoir in order to completely regulate the flow of the Murgab river,

use it for irrigation of cotton crops. This is a relatively small construction, with a volume of earthworks of 1 million 100 thousand cubic meters, costing 65 million rubles, can be carried out in 1 - 2 years. The project is ready. It is necessary that the USSR Ministry of Cotton Growing accelerate the construction of the Sary-Yazinsky reservoir. Therefore, I ask that the directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR include the construction of the Karakum Canal and the Sary-Yazinsky reservoir on the Murgab River.

The capital of the republic, Ashgabat, is known to have suffered from an earthquake in October 1948. As soon as the news of the earthquake in Ashgabat reached the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and Comrade Stalin, emergency measures were immediately taken. A few hours later, dozens of planes from Moscow, Baku, Tashkent and other cities of the Soviet state began to land at the airfields in the Ashgabat region. The country sent doctors, medicines and food to Ashgabat. Following the planes, trains began to arrive with standard houses, equipment, timber, cement, glass and other building materials.

The working people of the city of Ashgabat and the entire Turkmen people will never forget the fatherly care and assistance of the Soviet Government, the Central Committee, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The government of the USSR showed exceptional concern and rendered great assistance to Ashgabat and the surrounding regions. All industrial enterprises have now been restored in Ashgabat, many new residential buildings, new schools, hospitals, a theater and other cultural and social institutions have been built.

Most of the ministries help Ashgabat well, which cannot be said about the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Communications of the USSR. For example, the USSR Ministry of Communications has not yet equipped a new telephone exchange, although there is a specially built room for it. I hope that the Ministry of Power Plants and the Ministry of Communications of the USSR will comply with the Government's decrees and will provide the necessary assistance to Ashgabat in the near future.

Let me assure the 19th Party Congress, our leader Comrade Stalin, that the Turkmen Party organization, together with the entire Party, will tirelessly fight for the achievement of new victories in the building of communism.

Long live our glorious Communist Party - the organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people!

Long live our leader and teacher, the great Stalin! (Applause.)

I.A. Benediktov, (Moscow)

Comrades! In the war and post-war years, collective farms have once again demonstrated their great strength and vitality, the advantages of the socialist economic system.

Thanks to the care of the Party, the Government, and Comrade Stalin personally, agriculture, despite the enormous damage caused by the war, in a short time was not only restored, but also exceeded the pre-war level of production.

In the report of Comrade Malenkov, the results of the post-war development of the USSR are elucidated with exhaustive clarity and completeness and the tasks for the next period are set.

During the years of the postwar five-year plan, the material and technical base of agriculture has increased, and the social economy of the collective farms has grown and become even stronger.

In recent years, there have been significant changes in the placement of crops. Wheat production is moving more and more to new areas every year. Along with a large increase in the sown areas of wheat in the main regions of its production, the proportion of wheat sown in the republics of the Caucasus, the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian republics, as well as in many regions of the non-chernozem zone, has significantly increased. The area under wheat on the collective farms of this strip in 1952 exceeded the pre-war level; in the regions of the South-East, the Urals and Kazakhstan, the sowing of the most valuable varieties of durum wheat has been expanded.

The high level of mechanization of agricultural work on collective farms and the increased culture of agriculture made it possible to bring wheat production to a size that was not previously known in our country. The USSR firmly secured its first place in the world in the production of this most valuable food crop, leaving behind such large wheat producers as the United States of America, Argentina and Canada.

On the basis of strengthening the social economy, the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers increased. Collective farms' cash incomes increased in 1951 by 86.7 percent in comparison with 1940. The indivisible funds of collective farms at the beginning of this year have more than doubled in comparison with 1940.

The collective farms were greatly helped by machine and tractor stations. In the post-war years, more than 160 new types and brands of agricultural machines entered agriculture, which made it possible to mechanize a large number of works that were previously performed manually. Machine-tractor stations are now performing 170 types of work on collective farms, compared to 90 in 1940. The use of the tractor fleet has improved. The total volume of tractor work on collective farms this year exceeds the pre-war level by 88 percent.

Along with the successes, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the collective farms and machine and tractor stations. Comrade Malenkov in his report noted the presence of serious mistakes and shortcomings in the management of agriculture by agricultural authorities. Some of the congress delegates in their speeches made critical comments on the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and its bodies. This criticism is correct. The Ministry of Agriculture and its bodies make mistakes, do not work efficiently enough, do not show the due exactingness and often tolerate shortcomings. The Ministry will take measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan contain an ambitious program for the further development of socialist agriculture. It is planned to increase grain production on a large scale. The gross grain harvest in 1955 will be increased to more than two times the harvest in tsarist Russia in its best years. Much attention is paid to increasing the production of wheat and other crops. This increase in the new five-year

plan must be ensured mainly through a further increase in yields. The advanced collective farms, machine and tractor stations and entire districts are already receiving higher yields than envisaged by the draft directives under the five-year plan. Collective farms of the Bashtansky district, Nikolaev region, this year, over the entire sowing area of grain crops of 38 thousand hectares, have grown 27.5 centners per hectare, and the collective farms of the Snigirevsky district of the same region have received a harvest of 34 centners of winter wheat per hectare.

These examples indicate the potential for further significant increases in crop yields. A further increase in mechanization, a rise in the culture of agriculture and the implementation of a complex of agrotechnical measures in each region and collective farm, taking into account their specific features, will be of decisive importance for raising yields.

The rapid introduction of more productive varieties plays a large role in increasing yields. In the post-war period alone, 290 new, high-yielding varieties, including 57 varieties of wheat, 24 varieties of oilseeds, have been introduced and transferred to production in our country.

In the successful solution of the problems of increasing the production of vegetable oil, it is of paramount importance to replace old varieties of sunflower with new, higher oil-bearing and hybrid varieties with an oil yield from seeds of at least 30 - 35 percent. The implementation of this measure alone will increase the production of sunflower oil in the country by more than 100 thousand tons. In order to accelerate the replacement of old sunflower varieties with new, high-oil varieties, it would be advisable to accept and pay for sunflower seeds taking into account the oil content in them.

Along with a significant increase in the production of all types of agricultural products, improving their quality is of paramount importance. We have every opportunity to further improve the baking qualities of wheat and rye, increase the oil content in oilseeds, sugar content of beets, increase the number of flax fiber and cotton grade.

The growth of the material well-being of our people requires both a significant increase in production and an improvement in the quality of

food products: meat, milk, butter, eggs, as well as livestock raw materials, especially fine wool.

For a further rise in the productivity of animal husbandry, it is necessary, first of all, to improve the feeding and maintenance of animals by introducing a more intensive system of dairy farming - a stall system for keeping livestock, taking into account the characteristics of the regions. In order to successfully and orderly implement this system, it is necessary to ensure the sowing of various forage crops to obtain green forage. The experience of leading collective farms and districts shows that with abundant feeding of dairy cattle with coarse, succulent and green fodder, the annual milk yield of cows can be doubled within two to three years at a low cost of concentrated fodder.

In order to significantly increase wool production and improve its quality, it is necessary to develop fine-wool and semi-fine-wool sheep breeding. The widespread use of cross-breeding pigs on commercial pig farms, and the expansion of highly nutritious forage crops will increase the production of meat and lard in a shorter time.

Much work remains to be done on the qualitative improvement of livestock on collective farms, on the rapid reproduction of the best breeds of farm animals. In our country in recent years, 26 new highly productive breeds of farm animals have been created, including such wonderful ones as the Kostroma and Lebedinskaya cattle breeds, Breitolovskaya and Livenskaya pig breeds, Stavropol and Altai sheep breeds.

During the postwar five-year plan, fodder production lagged behind the growth in livestock, which had a strong impact on the productivity of animal husbandry, as well as on the preservation of livestock. The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan envisage a huge increase in feed production, which will improve animal feeding and significantly increase their productivity.

The most important condition in the system of measures to expand and strengthen the fodder base is a significant expansion of crops and an increase in the yield of grasses, root crops, silage crops, a sharp increase

in the productivity of meadows and pastures, plowing and artificial tinning of unproductive forage lands.

Natural hayfields and pastures in many areas are the main source of hay and green fodder. Therefore, increasing the productivity of pastures and their correct use is of great importance. Even such a simple measure, available to all collective farms, such as alternating pasture plots when grazing livestock, can significantly increase the productivity of animal husbandry. On the collective farm "Krasnaya Gorka", Bezhet'sk district, Kalinin region, after the introduction of alternation in the use of pastures, milk yield over the summer increased by 500 - 600 kg per cow.

Of particular importance is the feeding of meadows with local and mineral fertilizers, which increases the productivity of meadows by 2 - 3 times. Increasing the production of succulent feed is a necessary condition for increasing the milk production of cows. Juicy feed is the cheapest for mass fattening of pigs. Along with the increase in fodder ensiling, the production and use of root crops and potatoes for livestock feed should be significantly expanded. On the farm "12th October", Kostroma region, where milk yield exceeds 5,200 kg of milk on average per cow, feeding with potatoes is widely used in combination with other feed.

The expansion of cultivated areas and an increase in potato yields were constrained by the insufficient level of mechanization of potato cultivation. Now machines have been designed with the help of which it is possible to mechanize the planting, care and harvesting of potatoes. Comprehensive mechanization of potato cultivation using these machines will reduce labor costs by several times. On the collective farm "Forward to Communism", Ramensky District, Moscow Region, labor costs per hectare for square-nested machine planting of potatoes, cultivating with a tractor cultivator and harvesting with a potato harvester were reduced by 6 times.

It is extremely important that the industry quickly mastered the mass production of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of potato cultivation and eliminated design flaws in them, which would make it possible to significantly increase potato production in a short time.

The wide and correct use of fertilizers is of great importance for increasing yields. Despite the fact that the production of mineral fertilizers will almost double in the new five-year plan, the growing needs of the collective farms for fertilizers are not fully satisfied. Therefore, it is especially important to introduce new, more rational methods of using mineral fertilizers, such methods that make it possible to reduce the dose of fertilizers with a significant increase in yield. This will make it possible to dramatically expand the fertilized areas.

Agricultural engineering enterprises need to improve the designs and organize the mass production of manure loaders, manure spreaders, machines for harvesting, loading and correctly applying manure, peat, lime, compost and mineral fertilizers into the soil as soon as possible.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry, along with an increase in the production of fertilizers, should produce significantly more advanced chemicals to combat pests and diseases of agricultural plants. It is especially important to expand the production of proven weed control chemicals, the use of which will reduce labor costs on collective farms for weeding. It is important to make wider use of aviation for the use of chemical pests and diseases of agricultural plants and weeds.

The assignment of a five-year plan to complete the mechanization of basic field work on collective farms and to expand the activities of the MTS in the mechanization of labor-intensive work in all branches of collective farm production further enhances the role of the MTS in the development of agriculture. The responsibility of the MTS for fulfilling the plans for crop yields and livestock productivity is growing. The fulfillment of this task requires a significant improvement in the organizational management of the production activities of the MTS, their strengthening with highly qualified personnel, the improvement of the operation of the machine and tractor fleet, and the widespread introduction of advanced agricultural techniques. The honorable task of designers, scientists and collectives of agricultural engineering plants is to quickly create designs and organize mass production of new machines necessary to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural work, especially for fodder, industrial crops and vegetables. With a high level of mechanization of basic work in field cultivation, some processes of cultivation of individual crops and labor-

intensive work in animal husbandry are still not mechanized. This leads to high labor costs. Thus, in grain farming, work on collecting and stacking straw, cleaning, drying and loading grain is poorly mechanized. A lot of work is expended on performing these works. To complete the comprehensive mechanization of work in grain farming, the industry must produce more stackers, hopper carriers, high-performance grain cleaning machines, as well as stationary and mobile dryers. Mechanization of work on currents allows to reduce labor costs for grain processing by 7 - 9 times.

A serious drawback in the field of agricultural engineering is the slow design and development of the production of mounted machines and implements. For the manufacture of mounted agricultural machines and implements, metal is required 20 - 30 percent less than for the manufacture of trailed ones, in addition, mounted implements allow you to work without a trailer.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the quality of tractors and agricultural machines produced by the industry. The ministries supplying agriculture with tractors, various machines and spare parts do not care enough to improve their quality. Some agricultural and tractor engineering plants often produce tractors and other machines with significant defects, as a result of which the machines fail prematurely.

Comrades! Delegates to the Congress Vol. Puzanov, Grishin and Kiselev in their speeches correctly noted the shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture in the management of irrigation. The ministry will take additional measures to strengthen water management organizations and involve research institutions in the development of irrigated agriculture issues.

In the current five-year period, agriculture needs to fulfill an enormous program of work on irrigation construction. The volume of capital investments in irrigation construction will increase by about 4 times in the fifth five-year period. The large volume and complexity of construction irrigation works require the creation of powerful design construction organizations, daily attention to irrigation construction, mechanization and material and technical supply of construction. The scattering of construction organizations and skilled workers between

the three agricultural ministries weakens the management of large irrigation projects. It would be advisable to discuss the issue of organizing an independent Ministry of Irrigation Construction. The ministries of agriculture, cotton growing, and state farms should have retained the design and operation of irrigation systems, work on the development of newly irrigated and watered lands. This would significantly improve the business of irrigation construction and the development of irrigated lands.

In connection with the expansion of the range of work and the increasing role of the MTS in collective farm production, it would be advisable to resolve the issue of transferring some of the functions of regional departments of agriculture to machine and tractor stations, transferring to them also a significant part of specialists from these departments. This will bring specialists closer to production, strengthen machine and tractor stations, and improve the maintenance of collective farms.

It is necessary to expand the training of machine operators and improve the quality of their training; to gradually pass to the training of agricultural machine operators of a wide profile who can work on tractors, combines and other agricultural machines. The school system of the Ministry of Labor Reserves should be involved in the training of machine operators for agriculture.

Comrades! The fifth five-year plan outlines an ambitious program for the further development of agriculture. The workers of the collective farm village, agricultural specialists, the workers of the MTS will do everything to fulfill the tasks of the Party, the Government, the great Stalin with honor. (Applause.)

D.S. Korotchenko, (Ukrainian SSR)

Comrades, our party, our country came to the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) with huge victories. The Party organization and all the working people of Soviet Ukraine, like the entire Soviet people, greeted with great enthusiasm and universal approval the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the new five-year plan - a great program for the further struggle to build a communist society.

This historic document reflects the great Stalinist concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the further strengthening of our beloved Motherland, for the all-round development of the economy and culture of all fraternal republics of the great Soviet Union.

The new five-year plan fully meets the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin in his brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This plan reflects the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet state, demonstrates the greatness of socialism, its decisive superiority over capitalism.

The whole world can see that at a time when capitalism is on the path of increasing exploitation, oppression and impoverishment of the working masses, when barbaric American imperialism has brought the economies of many states enslaved to it to a catastrophe, our country is flourishing economy and culture, the well-being of the people is growing. , gigantic construction sites of communism are being erected.

Every Soviet person is glad that the working people of the People's Republic of China and all the people's democracies are marching with us towards a happy life along the road of socialism.

The new five-year plan will further strengthen our cooperation with the people's democracies, and further strengthen the invincible camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

(...)

Comrades, our party is now armed with Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", which is a huge contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. This work of Comrade Stalin shows all Soviet people a clear path to the complete victory of communism.

Party organizations and all working people of Soviet Ukraine, inspired by the historic decisions of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party, will rally even more closely around the Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the great leader and teacher - the beloved Comrade Stalin. We assure the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin, that the working people of Soviet Ukraine will not

spare their efforts and will fulfill the magnificent tasks of the new five-year plan with honor and will make their worthy contribution to the great cause of building a communist society.

The Ukrainian people, like all the fraternal peoples of our Motherland, are confident in their future, because we are led by the party of Lenin - Stalin, because the great Stalin is with us. And where Stalin is - there is victory!

Long live our great leader and teacher, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

O.N. Bulganin

Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of our party and the report on the directives of the congress on the fifth five-year plan elucidate such questions and events that are new convincing evidence of the mighty strength and correctness of the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. A clear confirmation of this are the successes of the Soviet Union in building communism, the formation of a mighty people's democratic camp, the growth and strengthening of the communist and workers' parties.

The strength, unity and cohesion of the world communist movement are characterized, in particular, by the joyful fact for all of us that numerous delegations of foreign communist and workers' parties are present at the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

Observing the path traversed by the Soviet country since the 18th Congress, one can revenge with a sense of satisfaction and pride that the policy of our party was correct, proceeded, as always, from the interests of the people and had as its goal the all-round strengthening of our state. (Applause.)

Over the years, both the party's policy and its practical activities in all areas of the economy, culture and military affairs have undergone the most rigorous testing in the crucible of cruel tests of the Great Patriotic War.

The war fell upon our country at a time when the Soviet people were enthusiastically working on the implementation of the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, when our country entered a new phase of development - a phase of gradual transition from socialism to communism. On this glorious path, proclaimed by the XVIII Congress of our Party, many outstanding labor victories have already been achieved.

The sudden and treacherous attack by the fascist invaders immediately and radically changed the situation. Millions of Soviet people were forced to leave peaceful labor and take up arms in order to defend the great socialist gains and rid their homeland from the threat of fascist enslavement.

In the Great Patriotic War, it was about the life and death of our state. The question, as you know, stood like this: either the Soviet Union will retain its independence and the peoples of our country will remain free, or the Soviet Union will turn into a colony, and the peoples inhabiting it will become the slaves of the German imperialists. There could be no other outcome.

The Great Patriotic War was not only a war between the two armies, but also a war of the entire Soviet people against foreign invaders. It was a war aimed not only at eliminating the monstrous danger hanging over our Motherland, but also to provide assistance to the peoples of Europe, who were languishing under the yoke of German fascism. It was the most difficult of all the wars that our state went through, and therefore it demanded from the Soviet people an incredible exertion of forces, great hardships and heavy sacrifices.

There is no need to speak in detail about the exceptional difficulties that befell our Motherland during the war. The ordeals of wartime are fresh in our minds. It is important to note one more thing again and again: if any bourgeois state had encountered such difficulties, it would not have withstood such a blow as the Nazis inflicted on our country. Only the Soviet socialist state could withstand these conditions, survive unprecedented difficulties and achieve victory. (Prolonged applause.)

What helped us overcome the onslaught of the enemy, and then achieve the greatest victory in history?

Comrade Stalin teaches that modern warfare is an all-round test of all the material and spiritual forces of every nation. Only those states withstand this test, which prove to be stronger than their adversary in the development and organization of the economy, in the experience, skill and fighting spirit of their troops, in the endurance and unity of the people throughout the war.

In short, the outcome of a war depends on the economic, moral and military capabilities of the belligerents. In all this, our Soviet state turned out to be much stronger than its enemy - Hitlerite Germany, although at the time of the attack on our country the latter had the economic and human resources available not only on its territory, but also on the territory of France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Romania, Spain and several other countries.

In the pre-war years, as in the present, the main efforts of our people were directed at peaceful construction. The Soviet Union firmly and consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy. At the same time, our party has never forgotten about the threat of war, about the intrigues of the imperialists and under the wise Stalinist leadership it prepared the country and the army for active defense. The preparation consisted, first of all, in the creation of such material capabilities that, in the event of war, could ensure the rapid organization of military production and the uninterrupted supply of the army and the population with food, and industry with raw materials. Our party solved this difficult task with the help of the policy of industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture during the three pre-war Stalinist five-year plans. It was during these years that the historical transformation took place, as a result of which our formerly agrarian country became an industrial country.

The fulfillment of five-year plans for the development of the national economy has greatly increased the defensive power of the Soviet state. Already the first five-year plan led to such results, which gave reason to conclude that the Soviet Union from a country weak and not prepared for defense has turned into a powerful country in terms of defense capability, into a country ready for all accidents, into a country capable of producing in large quantities scale of all modern weapons of

defense and supply them to your army in the event of an attack from outside.

The second five-year plan and the first years of the third five-year plan, ensuring the further industrialization of the country, further strengthened the defensive might of the Soviet Union. An economic basis was created that made it possible for us to be ready to face the war, to satisfy all its requirements and to withstand all its tests for four years.

In the pre-war period, measures were also taken to strengthen our army. As a result of the great work done in this direction by the Party, the Government and the entire Soviet people under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Army has become a mighty and formidable force. An important role in this was played by the technical re-equipment of the army and the implementation of Stalin's provision on the need to develop all branches of the army.

After the First World War, bourgeois military science was unable to resolve the issue of the correct balance between the various types of troops. All kinds of "theories" have appeared about the predominant role of one or another type of troops or military equipment. In a number of cases these "theories" have been put into practice. The Hitlerite military command, for example, paid special attention to the development of tanks, hoping with their help to achieve a quick victory in the war. World War II dashed such hopes.

In our country, even in the pre-war years, first-class artillery, powerful armored and mechanized troops, modern aviation equipped with advanced equipment were created, and the construction of a large Navy began. This raised the defense capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union to a high level.

The war began. She demanded a skillful and correct use of the created material opportunities. Thanks to the organizational work of the party, this task was also solved with great success.

The transfer of our industry to military production, which began from the first days of the war, was basically completed in 3-4 months, and the entire restructuring of the economy on a war footing took about a year. It should be borne in mind that the restructuring took place in

incredibly difficult conditions, when a significant part of our territory was subjected to enemy occupation, and a large number of enterprises had to be moved to the east. All this created great additional difficulties. Suffice it to say that the industrial regions temporarily lost by us provided in peacetime one third of the entire industrial output of the Soviet Union. More than 1,300 large state-owned enterprises were relocated to the eastern regions of the country. Millions of people and a huge amount of property were also evacuated there. Not a single belligerent country had to rebuild its economy on a war footing in such difficult conditions.

Within a short time, a well-coordinated and rapidly growing military economy was created, the basis of which was not only existing enterprises, but also newly built ones.

During the years of the difficult war, our industry and socialist agriculture successfully coped with their tasks. This is a clear confirmation of the far-sightedness of our party's policy, which is able to look far ahead and wisely solve the most complex problems. (Applause.)

The war has shown that in our country there is such a unity of the people that no capitalist state can even dream of.

Even before the war, the victory of socialism in the USSR ensured the final elimination of the remnants of the exploiting classes and the rallying of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia into a single labor front. Even then, the moral and political unity of Soviet society was formed in our country, the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union was strengthened, and the country's political life was completely democratized.

Attacking our country, the enemies counted on the fragility of the Soviet rear and the Soviet system; they hoped for conflicts between Soviet workers and peasants, for quarrels and disagreements between the peoples of the USSR. The enemy's hopes were not justified. Another thing happened. The formidable danger hanging over the Soviet Union rallied the Soviet people even more closely around the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, Comrade Stalin, and caused an

unprecedented rise in Soviet patriotism in our people. (Prolonged applause.)

In the name of freedom and independence of their homeland, Soviet people worked hard and selflessly in the rear, fought bravely and courageously at the front, endured innumerable hardships and made great sacrifices. The war showed that our Soviet people are a hero people. He can work miracles and emerge victorious from the most difficult trials. (Applause.)

The rear of our country, which is the most durable rear in the world, provided not only material, but also the spiritual needs of the army, nourished it with ideas and moods. These were the most advanced ideas - the ideas of the Communist Party, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism; these were the moods of indestructible and deepest confidence in our victory.

During the war years, the party explained to the Soviet soldiers the meaning and goals of the war, fostered in them love for the Motherland and hatred of the enemy, strengthened their fighting spirit, and inspired them to heroic deeds.

The word of the party, the word of the great Stalin, armed the Soviet people with weapons of extraordinary power - a deep faith in the triumph of our just cause. Remember, comrades, the harsh days of autumn 1941, when the Nazis approached the capital of our Motherland, Moscow. The enemies were jubilant and were about to celebrate the victory. Waiting for the near end of Soviet power and those who are now overseas preparing a new war.

And in these difficult days, Comrade Stalin made a speech on November 6 on the 24th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and the next day with a speech at the parade, delivered from the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum.

Despite the critical situation that arose then for the country and the army, Comrade Stalin declared that there could be no doubts about our victory, and opened up such a prospect in the war, which, in its courage, was unexpected for many. He said that the Soviet Army was capable not only of destroying the plundering hordes of fascist invaders, but also of freeing the enslaved peoples of Europe.

The strength of these actions by Comrade Stalin can hardly be overestimated. They illuminated the path of our struggle as a searchlight, raised the spirit of our people and our troops, encouraged all the friends of the Soviet Union abroad and raised alarm in the enemy camp.

Everything turned out exactly as Comrade Stalin said. (Stormy, prolonged applause.) The Soviet Army not only cleared its native land from the enemy, but also fulfilled its great mission of liberation.

In his report, Comrade Malenkov spoke of the great confidence that our people showed to the Communist Party during the war. An expression of this was, in particular, the great growth in the ranks of the party during wartime, and it is very characteristic that the greatest influx of applications for joining the ranks of the party was observed in those periods when the situation at the front was unfavorable for us. This speaks of the strongest ties that bind our Party with the masses and confirms the correctness of its line.

The most complete, most comprehensive criterion for the correctness of the policy and leadership of our party in matters of military development is, of course, the outcome of the last war, our complete victory over the enemy, achieved by the joint efforts of the people and the army.

The war showed that the Soviet Union possesses a first-class army with completely modern weapons, experienced command personnel and incomparable morale and combat qualities. The war has reaffirmed with renewed vigor that our army is an army of a new type, that it is a truly people's army, an army of brotherhood between the nations of our country, an army educated in the spirit of internationalism. The war further showed that the personnel of our army are strong in their conviction in the justice of the wars that our country has to wage, and in their consciousness, which, as you know, is of tremendous importance and ensures victory.

Soviet soldiers, brought up in the spirit of personal responsibility for the cause of defending the Motherland, realized that in the war against Nazi Germany they were defending the most precious thing - the freedom and independence of their Fatherland. This noble goal

engendered mass heroism among the soldiers, sons of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. Comrade Stalin has repeatedly noted in his orders the excellent combat actions and heroism of soldiers and officers of all branches of the army - infantrymen, artillerymen, tankmen, pilots, sailors. All branches of our Armed Forces have made their contribution to the victory over the enemy.

During the war, the Soviet troops, under the leadership of their glorious commanders, won many outstanding victories, which our people are justly proud of. All these victories will live on for centuries. Each of them is a golden page of the military history of our people. (Stormy applause.)

The defeat of the Nazi troops near Moscow, which thwarted the enemy's plan to encircle and capture our capital, and with it the plan of a "lightning-fast" war; the great Battle of Stalingrad, which ended with the encirclement, defeat and capture of a select enemy army of 330 thousand people and marked the beginning of a radical change in the course of the Second World War; the defeat of Hitler's troops in the foothills of the Caucasus, which thwarted the enemy's plans to break through to our oil regions and plans to divert our main reserves to the south; Battle of Kursk, which ended the offensive strategy of the Nazis; ten crushing Stalinist strikes in 1944, which ensured the transfer of military operations outside our homeland and caused the complete collapse of the Hitlerite bloc; the final victories of 1945 with brilliant operations in East Prussia, on the Vistula and Oder, near Budapest and Vienna and, finally, the capture of Berlin — these are the most glorious victories of our troops that led to the defeat and unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany. We must also not forget the successful operations of our troop Each of these victories is the result of courage, bravery and unparalleled deeds of ordinary soldiers and commanders of all levels, as well as the heroic efforts of home front workers. It was they, the Soviet people, who, with their labor and military skill, with their sweat and their blood, achieved glorious victories and saved their country from enslavement. (Applause.)

Each of these victories is a concrete embodiment of the Soviet military art, the skill of Soviet officers and generals, the triumph of Stalin's military science, the triumph of the military leadership art of our leader

and Supreme Commander-in-Chief Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Comrade Stalin led the struggle of the Soviet people and the Armed Forces against a foreign invasion. Under his direct leadership, according to his ingenious designs, all the decisive operations of the Great Patriotic War were prepared and carried out and the defeat of Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan was carried out.

Speaking about our victory over the forces of fascism, one cannot fail to mention that, along with the Soviet Army, the glorious Polish Army and the Czechoslovak Corps (applause), created during the war on the territory of the Soviet Union, contributed to its conquest. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops against a common enemy, the soldiers of the Polish and Czechoslovak units actually proved their bravery and military skill. Their successful military actions were repeatedly noted in the orders of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Comrade Stalin. At the final stage of the war, the Romanian and Bulgarian armies joined the armed struggle against fascism and also showed good fighting qualities to defeat imperialist Japan.

Our country emerged from the war strong and strong. The imperialists' hopes of weakening and depleting the Soviet Union were dashed.

Thanks to our victory, the peoples of the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe were entrusted with the opportunity to overthrow the rule of the landowners and capitalists and establish a people's democratic system in their countries. As a result of the fact that these countries and a number of Asian countries have fallen away from the capitalist system, now one third of humanity is forever freed from the imperialist yoke.

The results of the war showed the whole world what a powerful force our Soviet Union is. The post-war years have once again demonstrated the strength of our state.

In solving the problems of the post-war period, the Soviet people also faced many difficulties, since the destruction caused to the economy of our country by the war turned out to be very great. The enemies of the Soviet Union also based their calculations on this, hoping that we would not be able to overcome the difficulties that had arisen on our

own. But the Soviet people, led by their Communist Party, emerged from these difficult trials with honor, finding strength and opportunities not only to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, but also to organize a powerful advance in industry and transport, agriculture, culture and material well-being of the working people. This was achieved during the years of the fourth five-year plan, the results of which are well known to everyone.

The successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan was a new triumph for our Party's policy,

As a result of the historic victories won by the Soviet Union during the war years and outstanding achievements in the post-war period, our country has been strengthened in a way that we have never had.

Without any exaggeration, it can be stated that such a stable and unshakable internal situation as exists now in the Soviet Union does not and cannot be in any bourgeois state. (Applause.)

The Soviet Union today is a well-coordinated, socialist state with first-class industry, well-developed transport, and highly productive agriculture.

The economic life of our country is determined by the state national economic plan, which is aimed at increasing social wealth, steadily raising the material and cultural level of the working people, strengthening independence and strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union.

The draft directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the Soviet Union, submitted for consideration by the Party Congress, were also aimed at fulfilling these tasks. The project embodies the great strength of the socialist system and reflects the basic economic law of socialism, which is to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production based on the highest technology.

This is evidenced, first of all, by the increase in the level of industrial production for the five-year period by about 70 percent, outlined in the draft directives, with an average annual growth rate of the entire gross

industrial output of about 12 percent and with a predominance of growth in the production of means of production. As a result, the volume of industrial production in 1955 will increase by 3 times in comparison with 1940.

This is also evidenced by the high rates of development of the leading industries, the growth of national income over the five-year period by at least 60 percent, an increase in real wages of workers and employees by at least 35 percent, an increase in the incomes of collective farmers by at least 40 percent, and a large increase in trade and many other indicators.

The tasks referred to in the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan ensure the further powerful development of advanced technology, machines, machine tools and devices of high precision, which, in turn, will entail a corresponding growth of a highly qualified cadre of engineers, technicians and workers. This will be of great positive importance both for the further strengthening of our economy and for increasing the country's defense capability, since modern war requires many weapons based on the latest achievements of science and technology.

The increase in the production of the most important types of agricultural products in the range of 40 to 70 percent and the large growth in livestock production, outlined by the draft directives, speak of a new upswing that will take place in our agriculture in the coming years.

The tasks set by the directives in the field of public education are of great state importance: a significant expansion of universal secondary education and the beginning of the implementation of polytechnic education in secondary schools. The practical solution of these tasks will further raise the cultural level of our people, provide new cadres of well-educated and technically trained builders of communism and defenders of the Motherland. Compulsory polytechnic education, as Comrade Stalin says, is necessary so that members of society have the opportunity to freely choose their profession and not be chained to one profession for the rest of their lives.

In the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan, as in all previous five-year plans, the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of our party finds its concrete expression, with the aim of strengthening friendship between peoples, further, even greater economic and cultural flourishing of all union republics. The comrades who spoke here cited many vivid facts and expressive figures characterizing the rapid growth of the economy and culture of the Union republics during the years of Soviet power and, in particular, in the post-war period. During the years of the new five-year plan, further powerful development of the national economy will take place in the republics of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Belarus, Ukraine and all other republics.

Large tasks for the development of all sectors of the economy and culture are planned for the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics, whose peoples only shortly before the war entered the fraternal Soviet family, and before that were under the rule of bourgeois governments.

During the years of the fourth five-year plan, the Baltic Soviet republics, despite the dire consequences of the war, have made great strides in the development of the national economy, especially industry. The directives for the new five-year plan ensure the further development of the national economy of these republics.

The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan are new proof that the Soviet people are giving all their strength to peaceful construction and are not striving for war. At the same time, we make no secret of the fact that our economy can be put on a war footing as soon as possible.

Under the leadership of our party, the Soviet people are making a gradual transition from socialism to communism. Comrade Stalin's remarkable new work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" indicates that in order to prepare this transition, it is necessary to firmly ensure the continuous growth of all social production with a predominant growth in the production of means of production, to raise, through gradual transitions, collective farm property to the level of public property, to replace commodity circulation, also through gradual transitions, by a system of product exchange and, finally, to achieve such a cultural growth of society that would ensure the

comprehensive development of physical and mental abilities to all members of society.

The program of development of our country, outlined by the draft directives, is going exactly in the direction indicated by Comrade Stalin. Fulfillment of the assignments stipulated by the directives for the fifth five-year plan will ensure our people new successes in all areas of communist construction.

The tasks set by the new five-year plan place great demands on the party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and oblige them to mobilize the broad masses of the working people to fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan.

"It would be foolish to think," says Comrade Stalin, "that the production plan is reduced to a list of numbers and tasks. In fact, the production plan is the living and practical activity of millions of people. The reality of our production plan is millions of workers creating a new life. "

In the past, the Soviet people have more than once demonstrated their unswerving determination not only to fulfill, but also to overfulfill national economic plans, thanks to which these plans were carried out ahead of schedule. This determination of our people is explained by the fact that in economic plans they reflect their vital interests and see with their own eyes that the fulfillment of plans strengthens our Soviet state, multiplies our social wealth, improves the life of Soviet people and with each year, with each new five-year plan brings our country closer to the cherished goal - communism. (Applause.)

The determination of the Soviet people to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans is embodied in the development of nationwide socialist emulation. There is no doubt that in the years of the new five-year plan this tried and tested communist method of labor will be the method of millions of Soviet people who use it to raise labor productivity in every possible way, to fulfill and overfulfill all production targets early and of high quality.

The long-term experience of socialist construction tells us that economic successes are directly dependent on the level of ideological, Marxist-

Leninist training of our cadres, all party members and on the level of political consciousness of the broad masses of the working people.

In recent years, our party has done a lot of work to deploy and improve the quality of the ideological robot. The tasks of communist construction require a new upsurge in the ideological work of the Party, further development of propaganda work and a rise in the theoretical level of Party members. This is one of the most important conditions for our progress.

Comrades! Comrade Malenkov's report to the Party Congress on the work of the Central Committee provides a deep and comprehensive analysis of the international situation. One of the most characteristic features of the current world situation is its aggravation, the intensification of preparations by the imperialists for a war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies.

The United States of America, taking advantage of the post-war situation, openly adopted a policy aimed at establishing American dominance over the entire world. Recently, the US monopolists have been trying to cover up this policy of theirs with pompous phrases "about cooperation and concerted actions between the countries of the non-communist world." But no matter how sophisticated these gentlemen may have been, it is clear that their plans and intentions are no different from the plans and intentions of Hitler and his accomplices, who also chased world domination and broke their necks on this. It would not hurt to remember this and new contenders for world domination.

In recent years, in all aggressive countries, the number of ground forces and air forces has grown significantly. Thus, in the United States of America, the total number of the armed forces increased, compared with 1939, more than 6 times. The size of the regular armed forces of Great Britain in comparison with the pre-war time has increased two and a half times. At America's demand, armed forces are being created in West Germany and Japan, and the so-called European army is being formed, which, according to the plans of the imperialists, should increase significantly by the end of this year.

Under the guise of false speeches about its peacefulness, the American government is organizing and building military bases outside its country on a large scale, mainly in West Germany, France, England, French Morocco, Turkey and Japan. America creates its naval bases mainly on foreign territories, primarily on those seas that are part of the North Atlantic bloc.

It is not difficult to guess that the construction of all these military bases is carried out by the United States of America in such a way as to surround the Soviet Union with them and thereby create favorable conditions for itself in case of war.

Recently, the generals of the Atlantic bloc have shown great militant excitement, who, on the orders of their masters from Wall Street, rush from country to country. Now they check the troops, then they conduct land, sea and air maneuvers, then they scour the Soviet borders. In the last three months alone, up to a dozen prominent representatives of the American and British military have visited the Soviet-Turkish border. The appearance of these jackals in uniforms near our border is, of course, not accidental. This is one of the links in the preparation of the war against the USSR by the imperialists.

It also shows that the current government of Turkey, having lost all sense of responsibility for the fate of its people and turned into an appendage of the American-British bloc, is dragging its country down the path of dangerous adventures.

Recently, not far from the borders of the Soviet Union, combined naval maneuvers of the Atlantic bloc took place in the area from the northern coast of Norway to the Danish island of Bornholm. Nine countries took part in the maneuvers. With the exception of Norway and Denmark, the rest of the participants in the maneuvers have no direct interests in the Baltic Sea area.

The actions and intentions of the imperialist camp, headed by the current American government, are clearly aggressive and provocative.

Of course, one cannot underestimate the strength of the aggressive camp, but one should not overestimate them either. These forces carry in themselves all the vices of the imperialist system of which they are a product.

It must be borne in mind that the capitalist camp unites unequal states and is torn apart by great internal contradictions. Speaking under the banner of anti-communism, the leaders of this camp claim that they are creating a "community of free countries." But what kind of community of free countries can we talk about? Do the peoples of the countries involved in the US orbit want to participate in this "community"? Are they attracted by the prospect of a new war in the name of the predatory interests of the American monopolies?

In this regard, the ruling circles of the capitalist countries are entangling the peoples with lies, spreading fables about the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies, and shouting about the need to "liberate" these countries from communism. Particular zeal in this is shown by representatives of the American ruling circles, who agree to "liberate" a significant part of Europe and Asia by force of arms, naming Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, China, the Mongolian People's Republic and other countries ...

These extravagant plans are surprising even in the bourgeois camp. The most sober leaders from this camp ask the question: - Do those peoples in question want to be "liberated"?

The question is reasonable. The peoples of these countries really do not need the services of such "liberators". If these countries need to finally free themselves from anyone, it is from the spies, saboteurs and terrorists who are being sent in by the Americans. (Applause.) No other "liberation" is required, especially since the whole world knows what "American-style liberation" means. In the past, it was the inhuman extermination of the Indian tribes of North America, brutal reprisals against the Filipino people, military intervention against the young Soviet Republic. At present, "liberation in the American way" is a predatory, aggressive war in Korea, barbaric bombing of peaceful Korean cities and villages, extermination of women and children with bombs and deadly bacteria.

The American imperialists cover up their robbery with the lie about "liberation". But lying won't help them. Lies have short legs. You can't go very far on such feet. (Applause.)

Currently, the US government is seriously concerned about the lack of "political and moral solidarity" between the countries of the Atlantic bloc. And, apparently, in this regard, American aid to the countries that are part of this bloc is especially praised. However, it is fairly well-known what American "aid" means. This is a direct plunder of these countries and their submission to American rule. Providing "aid" to its satellites, the American government adheres to the rule common in the world of capitalism: "On you, God, what we do not want", selling stale goods and outdated weapons. Military and economic aid to other states is used to involve them in active preparations for a new world war.

Describing the current situation in the capitalist world, Comrade Stalin says: "Outwardly, everything seems to be 'well': the United States of America put Western Europe, Japan and other capitalist countries on rations: Germany (Western), England, France, Italy, Japan, caught in the clutches of the United States, obediently carry out the orders of the United States. But it would be wrong to think that this "prosperity" can be preserved "forever and ever," that these countries will endlessly endure the domination and oppression of the United States of America, that they will not try to break out of American bondage and take the path of independent development. "

The contradictions and internal difficulties of the members of the North Atlantic bloc hinder the implementation of their aggressive plans. But our mighty camp of peace and democracy hinders this even more.

The working people of the people's democratic states, under the leadership of their communist and workers' parties, have achieved outstanding successes in all areas of economic, state and social life. These successes clearly indicate that the countries of the democratic camp have become much stronger than they were before the war, under the old anti-popular regimes.

The countries of the people's democratic camp have established constant economic cooperation among themselves. This cooperation is based on a sincere desire to help each other and achieve a common economic recovery, as a result of which high rates of industrial development in these countries are ensured.

This is the difference in relations between countries in the capitalist world and in the socialist world. There, among the capitalists, this is a relationship of domination and subordination, leading to the ruin and enslavement of economically weak countries. Here, with us, these are equal relations, relations of fraternal friendship, leading to a general economic recovery.

The camp of peace and democracy, stretching from the Elbe to the Pacific Ocean, is imbued with the pathos of peaceful construction and the desire to preserve peace for many years. But it is important to note that in case of need it possesses quite modern and rather powerful armed forces.

And let the gentlemen of the capitalists know and remember that a new world war is more dangerous for capitalism than for the camp of democracy. If they untie it, it will cause a mighty armed rebuff from all freedom-loving peoples who will not spare their efforts to end capitalism forever. (Stormy applause.)

With all this, we are obliged to constantly show high vigilance and increase our readiness to repel aggressors. Historical experience tells us that the weaker the positions of imperialism become, the more the danger of military adventures on its part increases, the more the imperialists strive to rectify their shaken affairs at the expense of the Soviet Union.

Thus, we, as before, need to strengthen our Army, Aviation and Navy in every possible way. The constant combat readiness of our Armed Forces and the armed forces of the entire democratic camp is the most reliable guarantee against any accidents.

Our Army and Navy exist to defend their Motherland, to protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. We stand for peace and we are pursuing a policy of peace, a policy of preventing war. However, all the proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at securing the cause of peace are rejected by the American government and its singers. They are rejected because the Soviet proposals frustrate the cause of the warmongers and their aggressive plans. Spiteful threats and the most ridiculous intimidation are being launched against the Soviet Union.

To this we can only say:

In vain you are trying to break down, gentlemen imperialists! The great Soviet people are not timid and cannot be intimidated by threats. Well, and if it comes to more, our people will be able to stand up for themselves, for the interests of their homeland. (Stormy applause.) And, if necessary, the Soviet Armed Forces will be able to repulse any aggressor according to all the rules of the Soviet military art. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades! This congress of our party is carrying out its work in the days that bring us closer to the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On the eve of the October Revolution, Russia was on the verge of ruin: it was threatened with the loss of national independence and transformation into a colony of foreign imperialists. The country was brought to such a state by the ruling classes of Russia - the landlords and capitalists.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in the history of our Motherland. Our party, having organized an alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, achieved as a result of this revolution the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landowners, the organization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the abolition of capitalism, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man and ensured the building of a socialist society.

Under the leadership of the party, our people fulfilled the behest of the great Lenin to transform our country into a rich and powerful country.

Today, the main task of our party is to build a communist society through a gradual transition from socialism to communism. An important step on this path will be the fulfillment of the fifth Stalinist five-year plan.

The victories of our people are of world-historical significance. We have long entered a period in which the working people of the whole world are seeing the clear results of the great deed that we are doing. Thanks to the successes of socialist construction, our country has become a center of attraction for the working people, for the advanced people of the whole world. By the example of our country, all unbiased people

see what the working people can achieve when they themselves run the state and when they are led by a party like ours.

The strength of our party lies in the advanced theory by which it is guided - in the theory of Marxism-Leninism; the strength of our party lies in its close, indissoluble ties with the people, in its ability to rouse the masses to solve historical problems; the strength of our party lies in its monolithic unity.

Our party came to its 19th Congress united and closely rallied around the Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, around Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Long live the great and invincible banner of our Party - the banner of Lenin and Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live our leader and teacher, the great Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone gets up. Shouts: "Great Stalin - hurray!").

Greetings from the Japanese Communist Party, (telegram from Comrade Tokuda)

V.V. Kuznetsov, (Moscow)

Comrades!

(...)

Comrade Saburov, in his report, outlined a specific plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955. The draft directives for the five-year plan contain a magnificent program for the further movement of the Soviet people forward, towards communism. This program is based on the great outlines of Comrade Stalin, outlined in his new brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." This outstanding work provides answers to the most important theoretical and practical questions of the transition from socialism to communism with the utmost clarity. This work ideologically arms the Soviet people and inspires them to fight for the complete victory of communism.

Our party came to its 19th Congress surrounded by the confidence, sincere love of the Soviet people and the warm sympathy of the working people of the whole world. Now, more than ever, the peoples

of the Soviet Union are united in a single family around their great Communist Party, around Comrade Stalin.

Under the unrelenting leadership and daily assistance of the Party's Central Committee, the activities of the trade unions of our country took place in these years. The wise leadership of the Communist Party is the strength of the Soviet trade unions.

The trade unions have strengthened organizationally and have grown in numbers. They now unite more than 90 percent of the workers and employees of our country. Fulfilling their role as a school of communism, the trade unions have been and remain faithful guides of the party's policy to the masses at all stages and in all sectors of socialist construction.

Comrades! For the fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan, the further development of socialist emulation of the working people is of paramount importance.

As a result of the Party's tremendous organizational work, socialist competition for the fulfillment and over fulfillment of national economic plans, for improving the quality and reducing the cost of production in all sectors of the national economy, has developed on a wide scale.

Socialist competition, which is the communist method of construction, has become truly nationwide. Along with individual competition, competition between brigades, workshops, and enterprises, which are fighting for the title of advanced collectives, is increasingly developing. Never before have we had such a variety of socialist commitments, such a wealth of initiatives from the innovators of production. In every branch of the national economy there are remarkable leaders who break old technical norms, overlap them several times, revealing new reserves for the growth of production.

Higher labor productivity has been achieved in many branches of industry in the USSR than in the industry of the largest capitalist countries. It is important to emphasize that high productivity is achieved in our country not through physical exhaustion of the worker, not through sweatshops, as in capitalist countries, but as a result of equipping industry with highly productive machines, extensive

mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work, and the use of advanced labor methods.

The high mechanization of labor at our enterprises is admired by the workers of foreign countries who have visited the USSR. For example, the British miners, upon their return from the Soviet Union, declared: "The very first mine we went down into was the most mechanized mine we have ever seen." Addressing the National Coal Industry Authority in England, the delegation suggested: "Get a special delegation to visit the coal basins of Russia, and let it see for itself how it is possible to extract coal from the bowels by machines, and not at the cost of sweat and blood of people." There are a lot of such reviews.

Under the leadership of Party organizations, our trade unions are doing a great deal of work to develop socialist competition and disseminate the advanced experience of production innovators. However, there are still significant shortcomings in the work of many trade union and economic organizations in directing socialist competition. Good practice is still poorly disseminated. As a result, there is a large number of enterprises, workshops that do not fulfill the plan, as well as workers who do not fulfill production standards.

Quite rightly, the draft directives for the fifth five-year plan give instructions to raise the mass movement of inventors and rationalizers and to disseminate in every possible way the experience of leading enterprises and innovators of production.

Until recently, the work on organizing socialist competition had not given the necessary attention to the struggle to improve quality indicators. The formal pursuit of new initiatives, without a critical approach to them, sometimes led to perversions in the competition.

Here's one example. Under the guise of the so-called "socialist security" workers and office employees surrendered machines, machines, steamers, and residential buildings for safekeeping. Railroad workers handed over entire stations for safekeeping to service personnel. As a result of this "initiative," the attention of the workers was diverted from the main tasks of competition, and the leaders were relieved of responsibility for a careful attitude towards socialist property.

Second example. In some medical institutions, doctors organized a competition on issues directly related to the treatment process. Agreements were concluded between medical institutions and doctors to shorten the treatment time for patients, to reduce the consumption of medicines and dressings, etc. (Cheerful animation in the hall). In pursuit of "good" indicators, medical care for workers and employees could undoubtedly deteriorate in this case.

The Party Central Committee corrected the trade union and economic organizations on time.

With the help of the Central Committee of the Party, trade union and economic organizations took measures to eliminate these and other distortions in the management of competition.

Guided by the instructions of the Communist Party, the trade unions will raise the level of socialist competition even higher for the fulfillment and over fulfillment of the new five-year plan by all enterprises in the given nomenclature, for improving the quality and reducing the cost of production, for an all-round increase in output. Trade unions will ensure a wide dissemination of the experience of the foremost workers, and will also seek to further ease the working conditions of workers and employees.

Thanks to the daily care of the Communist Party, tremendous successes have been achieved in raising the living standards of the Soviet people. As comrade Malenkov pointed out in his report, the real incomes of workers and employees per worker in 1951 were higher than in 1940 by 57 percent, and the real incomes of peasants were 60 percent higher.

During the post-war years, the money wages of the working people have increased almost one and a half times, the production of consumer goods increases from year to year, the prices of goods are systematically reduced. Soviet people with the same money can now buy twice as many goods as in 1947. Payments and benefits to workers, employees and their families increased at the expense of the state; State allocations for social and cultural events are constantly growing. The allocations for state social insurance alone increased from 8.6 billion rubles in 1940 to 21.4 billion rubles in 1952.

The Communist Party pays great attention to improving medical services for the population, shows daily concern for the health of Soviet people, in particular, the organization of sanatorium-resort treatment and recreation of workers. The network of sanatoriums and rest homes is constantly expanding. Since 1946, through trade unions alone, the network of sanatoriums and rest homes has increased by 60 percent. This year 4.5 million workers and employees will spend their holidays at the country's resorts. Including 2.8 million people, trade unions send to resorts at the expense of state social insurance funds free of charge or for a small fee.

Every year more and more children are sent to pioneer camps, country cottages and other children's institutions. In 1952, over 5 million children rested in them, including 2 million 700 thousand children in the pioneer camps of the trade unions. This is more than twice as much as in 1940.

The housing issue plays a crucial role in creating a stable cadre of workers and in raising their living standards. Contained in the report of Comrade Malenkov, completely fair criticism of the leaders of economic and party organizations for failure to fulfill the plans for housing construction applies to trade union organizations. Trade unions are also not fighting enough to meet housing plans. The situation is especially unsatisfactory in the Ministry of Railways, which fulfilled the housing construction plan for the fourth five-year plan by 67.8 percent and continues to lag behind in the fifth five-year plan. Since 1946, the ministry has put into operation a new living space for 1 million 150 thousand square meters. in less than planned. The plan for housing construction of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Construction Materials Industry, and the construction of machine-building enterprises is being fulfilled by 60 - 70 percent. The heads of ministries, enterprises and we, trade union workers, need to draw serious conclusions from the criticism at the congress and take all measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks envisaged in the new five-year plan for the construction of dwellings, hospitals, sanatoriums, schools, children's institutions, canteens, cultural institutions.

With the daily help of the Communist Party, the trade unions have widely launched cultural and physical activities among workers and

employees. Significantly more workers than before the war are now studying in various schools, taking courses, engaging in amateur art circles, physical education, sports, and tourism.

The network of cultural and physical education institutions in 1952 was doubled in comparison with 1946 and exceeds the pre-war level. The number of books in trade union libraries increased 2.8 times against 1945 and exceeds the pre-war level by 25 percent.

During the period between the 18th and 19th Party Congresses, the cultural and technical level of the working class increased significantly. For characterization, let me cite data on the Moscow plant "Red Proletarian". From year to year the number of workers with primary education at the plant decreases, the number of workers with education in the volume of five classes and higher is growing. In 1952, 75 percent of all factory workers have a higher than primary education. 90 percent of the workers of the main workshops received special industrial training in schools of the FZO, vocational schools, courses and in schools for advanced training. Many skilled workers of the plant have finished technical courses, technical schools, universities on the job and transferred to engineering and technical positions. A similar picture takes place at other enterprises.

However, it should be noted that in the light of the new tasks posed by the Communist Party, it is necessary to expand and improve the training of workers both on the job and on the spot.

Over the next five years, a new large army of workers will be drawn into industry at newly commissioned enterprises and at existing enterprises in connection with their expansion. The new, sophisticated, high-performance machines that our industry is equipped with require highly skilled maintenance. It is necessary that, in the five-year plan, specific tasks should be developed for the industrial ministries and the Ministry of Labor Reserves to expand and improve the training of workers, providing for the organization of a large number of courses, schools for training, advanced training and retraining of workers, the creation of conditions for training workers with a broad technical outlook. It is also necessary to expand the network and improve the operation of night schools for workers to obtain secondary education. There are all possibilities for this.

The new five-year plan provides for a further significant increase in the well-being and cultural level of the people, which once again clearly testifies to the paternal concern of the Communist Party, Comrade Stalin for the welfare of the people.

Comrades! At the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Stalin set the task: "To strengthen international ties of friendship with the working people of all countries interested in peace and friendship between peoples."

During the period under review, the authority of our state as a consistent and staunch fighter for peace has grown significantly in the eyes of the peoples of all countries, and the fraternal ties of the Soviet people with the working people of other countries have strengthened.

The Soviet trade unions, educated by the Communist Party in the spirit of internationalism and the establishment of fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, tirelessly fight for the international unity of the working class, strengthen and expand their ties with the working people and trade unions of foreign countries.

The trade unions of the USSR took an active part in the creation in 1945 of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which now unites in its ranks 80 million workers and employees of most countries, including a number of capitalist countries: France, Italy, South America, Africa, Japan, India, individual trade unions of the United States, Australia, Canada. The working people united in the WFTU for an organized struggle to improve living conditions, against the preparation of a new war and the offensive of reaction, for the freedom and independence of the oppressed peoples.

The working class of the capitalist countries is increasingly resolutely opposing the policy of hunger, poverty and war pursued by the imperialist governments. The strike movement and antiwar protests of the working people are expanding. The number of strikers from 1946 to 1950 in 16 capitalist countries, including the USA, England, France, Japan, Italy, West Germany, amounted to 50 million people, or three times more than in 1935-1939.

Soviet trade unions, taking an active part in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions, are simultaneously expanding friendly ties

with the working people of foreign countries through the exchange of delegations. Since 1945, 290 workers' delegations have visited the Soviet Union, including 140 delegations from capitalist and colonial countries. During the same period, Soviet trade unions sent 260 delegations abroad, 130 of them to capitalist and colonial countries. The exchange of delegations with the capitalist countries helps to expose the false bourgeois propaganda about the Soviet Union, helps the workers of foreign countries to learn the truth about our country, and strengthens their confidence in our socialist state.

In order to strengthen friendly ties and transfer work experience, there is a lively exchange of delegations with the trade unions of the countries of people's democracy, the great People's Republic of China, and the German Democratic Republic. Our foremost workers, visiting the enterprises of these countries, pass on their experience directly at the workplace, in the mine, at the machine tool, at the construction site, help our friends increase labor productivity and increase production.

In the conditions of the arms race being waged by the imperialists and the preparation of a new world war, the further strengthening of international workers' unity is of great importance. The Soviet trade unions will continue to expand in every way fraternal ties with the workers of foreign countries, strengthen the international unity of the working people, and participate even more actively in the popular movement of peace advocates.

Comrades, in the new majestic plans for the further development of the USSR, the fundamental law of socialism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, is clearly discharged. These plans outline a powerful new upsurge in the national economy and a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

Our Party is confidently leading the Soviet people to new victories, to the triumph of communism. The working people express their unanimous support for the policy of the Communist Party in new labor exploits for the glory of the Motherland.

The trade unions assure the congress of the great party of Lenin and Stalin that they will persistently, with all their energy, continue to help the party in organizing the working masses for the early fulfillment of

new majestic plans for the further development of the USSR, further improving the material and living conditions of workers and employees, in satisfying their cultural requests, will educate workers and employees in the spirit of a communist attitude to labor and public property, in the spirit of high state and labor discipline. Trade unions will devote all their strength to the struggle for the further strengthening of the might of our beloved Motherland, for the triumph of communism.

Long live our heroic Soviet people!

Glory to the great Communist Party and its Central Committee!

Glory to our wise leader and teacher, beloved comrade Stalin!
(Applause.)

PC. Ponomarenko, (Moscow)

Comrades! (...)

During this period, the Soviet people won a great victory over Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan, defended the honor, freedom and independence of our Motherland, liberated the peoples of Europe enslaved by fascism, saved world civilization from the fascist thugs, liberated the German people from Hitler's tyranny.

The years of post-war socialist construction represent one of the brightest pages of the selfless struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism. These years were marked by a new powerful upsurge in all branches of the national economy, a steady increase in the material well-being and culture of our people. This time is characterized by the persistent struggle of the Soviet Union for the preservation and consolidation of world peace, for freedom, national independence and the security of all peoples.

During the war and in the post-war period, our party grew, hardened and further strengthened its ties with the people, enriched with experience in all areas of communist construction.

The successes achieved personify the victory of the general line of our party, dedication, unshakable loyalty and solidarity of the Soviet

people around the party, the Central Committee, around our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

The ambitious tasks and prospects put forward in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the new five-year plan clearly express the concern of the Communist Party for a powerful new rise in the national economy and further growth in the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people.

In the camp of imperialism in the past years, the process of further exacerbation of internal and external contradictions, the deepening of the crisis and the weakening of the capitalist system, the subordination of all politics and the economy to the criminal goals of preparing for a new war and a ruthless attack on the vital interests of the working people continued.

These were the years of further absolute and relative impoverishment of the working class in the capitalist countries, the decline of agriculture, landlessness and ruin of huge masses of the working peasantry. Millions of small and smallest peasant farms with their backward, often medieval, technology, vegetating on plots of land depleted due to lack and lack of fertilizers, under the weight of an unbearable burden of taxes, under the blows of capitalist competition, were ruined and disappeared from the face of the earth. For example, in Turkey, which the bosses of the United States, contrary to reason, present as an example of a "free" country, five million peasants are really free even from plots of land and, as the Turkish newspaper *Aksham* writes, roam the country in search of work and go hungry, and of the peasant families with plots of land, only one in one hundred and fifty families has a plow. On the other hand, the landowners and capitalists of Turkey own two-thirds of the land, a huge part of which is not cultivated and is empty.

In the United States, hundreds of thousands of farmers are going bankrupt and swelling the ranks of nomadic farm workers without a corner. From 1945 to 1950 alone, 713 thousand farms went bankrupt and "disappeared".

While millions of peasant farms are suffering severely from landlessness, two-thirds of the land suitable for cultivation belonging to the large agrarians in capitalist countries is not cultivated and is empty.

The defenders of capitalism are unable to hide the poverty, hunger and lack of rights of the workers and working peasants in capitalist countries, colonies and semi-colonies by any tricks. As many bourgeois scholars admit, more than three quarters of the world's population lives in want and deprivation.

Having concentrated in their hands the land wealth and the bulk of marketable grain, the capitalists and landowners, in pursuit of superprofits, doom the broad masses of working people to exhaustion and starvation. These are the inevitable fruits of the dominion of capitalism.

The ideologists of the imperialist bourgeoisie, by means of falsified calculations, are trying to prove that, due to the allegedly "diminishing" soil fertility, at any level of technology, it is impossible to feed the growing population. "The most threatening force in the world right now is the unrestrained birth rate," scream American geopolitics and reactionary philosophers, and call for a reduction in the world's population by at least half. To achieve this goal, the learned lackeys of the imperialists are developing methods, as they put it, "the mass scientifically organized murder of people." The seal of the United States of America is filled with such cannibalistic nonsense. These monsters, in their most obvious and disgusting form, reflect the misanthropic plans for the extermination of millions of people, hatched by the American warmongers.

The imperialist robbers speak with undisguised cynicism about the aims of the aggressive war they are preparing. One of the prominent foreign diplomats and intelligence officers wrote a book in which he says that he welcomes a future war, because, in his opinion, as a result of this war, the United States will be able to "put the globe in a bag and live in luxury at the expense of the loot."

Reading such statements, one cannot but recall the Eastern proverb about the robber, who, as this proverb says, was fierce and gluttonous, but poor in reason.

The invincible and ever-growing might of the Soviet Union and its will for peace stand in the way of realizing the aggressive designs of the American imperialists. The robber plans of the imperialists are opposed by the unyielding will of the peoples who are waging a stubborn struggle for world peace. All hopes, aspirations and gazes of progressive mankind are directed to the Soviet Union as a herald of a new life and an example for the working people of all countries.

The peoples of our country, led by the party of Lenin - Stalin, got rid of the shackles of capitalism, built socialism, the basic law of which, as Comrade Stalin teaches, is to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology ...

One of the greatest achievements of the Soviet system was the socialist reconstruction of the Soviet countryside. The transition to the collective farm system made it possible in the shortest possible time to eliminate the age-old backwardness of agriculture in our country, to forever rid the working peasants of the landlord-kulak bondage and hopeless existence.

"In the history of mankind," says Comrade Stalin, "power, the power of the Soviets, appeared for the first time in the world, which has proved in practice its readiness and its ability to provide the working masses of the peasantry with systematic and long-term industrial assistance."

The Party and the Soviet state created all the conditions for the successful development of socialist agriculture and supplied it with powerful modern technology. This ensured the unprecedented development of all branches of socialist agriculture, the unprecedented flourishing of collective farms, the material and cultural upsurge in the Soviet countryside.

The greatest success of socialist agriculture is the systematic growth of the gross grain production, which in 1952 reached eight billion poods. The grain problem, as noted in the reporting report of the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which was previously considered the most acute and serious problem, has been successfully resolved, finally and irrevocably resolved. As can be seen from the report of Comrade Malenkov, the gross harvests of other agricultural crops also increased, as well as the number of livestock in the country increased significantly, and collective farm animal husbandry, along with state farm, became predominant.

Life has irrefutably proved the progressive strength and advantages of the socialist mode of production in agriculture.

Socialist agriculture is now a strong and stable base for a continuously improving food supply to the population of our country, a reliable raw material base for our growing industry, a source of state food and material reserves that can provide the country from all accidents.

If we talk about grain production in the capitalist world, then from 1938 to 1940 alone, it fell by 2 billion poods. In the United States, wheat production fell 26 percent from 1947 to 1950. Consumption of bread per capita, according to the US Senate Commission, in 1950 compared with the pre-war time fell by 19 percent. In recent years, not only the consumption of bread has decreased in the United States. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States, the production and consumption of butter in 1951 compared with the pre-war year fell by 41 percent, lamb - 56 percent, veal - 14 percent, etc. Princeton University President Harold Dodds had every reason to say that "the guns have removed meat and butter from the table of the American worker."

The successes of all branches of agriculture in our country have led to a significant quantitative and qualitative growth in the procurement of agricultural products and raw materials. The new policy of procurement of agricultural products adopted by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Government in 1940 was of paramount importance for the development of agriculture; This system of procurement created the interest of collective farms and collective farmers in the development of social field cultivation and animal husbandry and provided a solid and stable base for procurement.

This procurement policy has proven itself brilliantly over the twelve years of its implementation. Procurements for almost all types of agricultural products and raw materials are significantly increased every year. The grain procurement plans have been overfulfilled for many years. In 1952, the fulfillment of the state grain procurement plan is also going well. Many regions, territories and republics have already fulfilled and exceeded the grain procurement plan. In the near future, all regions, territories and republics should complete the implementation of the grain procurement plan.

It should be noted that the Ukrainian SSR, Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories, Rostov and Crimean Regions, having exceeded the grain procurement plan of this year, handed over more grain than in 1940. And, what is especially important, on the basis of the growth in wheat production, they significantly increased the procurement of this crop.

The production and procurement of wheat increased in many regions in the east, in the center and in the republics of the Caucasus. The production and procurement of wheat in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia increased significantly. This made it possible to significantly reduce the import of wheat to these republics from distant regions.

Comrade Malenkov pointed out in his report that the gross yield of the most valuable food crop, wheat, increased in 1952 in comparison with 1940 by 48 percent. In view of this, the share of wheat in the procurement of 1952 increased significantly and is 61 percent against 43 percent in 1940. This makes it possible to satisfy the significantly increased demand of the working people for higher grades of grain products. The production and consumption of wheat flour of the highest grade this year, compared with 1940, increased by 69 percent and the first grade - by 29 percent.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in its resolutions on a three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry and on the procurement of livestock products in 1949 stated, "... that the interests of raising the country's entire national economy and further improving the well-being of the people urgently require meat, lard, milk, butter, eggs, leather, wool and other animal products was increased by at least one and a half to two times. "

Party, Soviet, procurement organizations have basically achieved this task. In 1951, in comparison with 1948, 1.4 times more milk was procured, more than 1.5 times more meat, wool and leather, and more than 2 times more eggs, which also significantly exceeds the 1940 level.

In 1951, the harvesting of cotton and sugar beet increased significantly in comparison with 1940. In 1951, the procurement of tea leaves - by 83 percent, grapes - by 34 percent, fruits - by 42 percent, silk cocoons - by 28 percent, karakul - by 18 percent, furs - by 51 percent also increased in comparison with 1940. , fur raw materials - 4 times. There was a significant increase in the procurement of these types of products in 1952.

During these years, the growth of incomes in kind and money of collective farms and collective farmers continued, the amount of grain in the seed, insurance and other funds of collective farms increased, as well as grain given out for workdays to collective farmers. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that in 1951 the milling of grain by collective farmers and collective farms in mills for their own needs amounted to 170 percent compared to 1947, and the amount of grain sold by collective farmers and collective farms in the city collective farm markets in 1951 increased compared to 1947, more than doubled.

In the practice of Soviet procurement, a certain development has taken place in the "stocking" of billets or, as Comrade Stalin points out, the rudiments of product exchange. When procured, many goods are sold at preferential prices, as a result of which the collective farms and collective farmers only in 1952 receive a net gain of several billion rubles. Comrade Stalin set the task of organizing these rudiments of product exchange in all branches of agriculture and developing them into a wide system of product exchange so that the collective farms receive for their products not only money, but mainly the necessary products.

Comrade Stalin, with ingenious perspicacity, determined what tremendous importance in building a communist society the development of the rudiments of product exchange into a broad system of product exchange, which would be "a real and decisive means for raising collective farm property to the level of public property under our present conditions"

The successes of our agriculture are great. They make all Soviet people happy. These successes testify with irrefutable force to the decisive advantages of socialist agriculture over the agriculture of the capitalist countries. The new five-year plan opens up even more grandiose prospects for the development of our agriculture.

It is necessary to dwell on some of the shortcomings in the procurement business, as well as in the agricultural production of some areas.

A major drawback is that in some regions and districts not enough attention is paid to the production and procurement of crops such as flax, sunflower, tobacco and makhorka. The Kalinin, Smolensk, Pskov, Kirov, Novgorod, Velikie Luki and Vologda regions, as well as the Byelorussian and Ukrainian SSRs in the production and procurement of flax occupy three quarters of the total volume. In recent years, these regions and republics have not fulfilled the plans for the procurement of flax products. Despite the increased interest of collective farms and collective farmers in connection with the measures taken by the Government to encourage flax growing, the party, Soviet, procurement, agricultural bodies of these regions and republics have not yet taken sufficient measures to improve the business of flax growing and continue to lag significantly behind in harvesting a good harvest of flax this year and in blanks of flax products.

The main suppliers of sunflower - Ukraine, Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories, Rostov and Stalingrad regions, which occupy 70 percent of the production and harvesting of sunflower, have weakened attention to it and unsatisfactorily fulfill the plan of harvesting. It should also be said that in recent years, the sown area of sunflower in the east has significantly expanded. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and local agricultural authorities do not show due concern for the development of new varieties of seeds and the introduction of agricultural techniques appropriate to local conditions. Therefore, sunflower yields in the east are very low. It is not clear why this issue fell out of sight of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR.

The Ukrainian SSR is the main supplier of makhorka. However, Ukrainian organizations have weakened their attention to the production and procurement of makhorka. If in 1940 in Ukraine 25 centners were harvested per hectare of crops, then in 1951 only 8

centners per hectare were harvested, which is, of course, the result of the lack of attention of local authorities to this matter.

The implementation of the new five-year plan must be accompanied by a steady reduction in all unproductive expenditures, the elimination of excesses, and the observance of a strict economy. Procurement and sales organizations of the Ministries of Procurement, Trade, Meat and Dairy Industry, Food Industry, Cotton Growing and the Tsentrosoyuz allow extremely high costs for procurement, storage and marketing of products. These costs should be drastically reduced. In 1952, some measures were already taken to streamline procurement organizations, eliminate excesses in procurement costs, and also somewhat reduce the number of procurement apparatus. Procurement and marketing expenses in the above ministries have been cut by 4.7 billion rubles a year. 174 thousand people were released to work in other sectors of the national economy.

The task is to further streamline the procurement business, eliminate bloated staffs, improve the storage of products in every possible way and eliminate their losses, prevent a decrease in quality during storage and transportation of products; reduction of long-distance and irrational transportation; increasing the turnover and safety of containers; development of transportations from stockpiles directly to selling organizations, bypassing intermediate bases; introduction of packaging of food products, etc.

An important means of reducing overhead costs is to reduce the range of transportation of agricultural products. It cannot be considered normal, for example, that over the course of a number of years the distance of potato transportation has been continuously increasing. If in 1940 it was 444 km, then in 1950 it increased to 600 km and in 1951 - to 717 km. This causes a sharp rise in prices, increased losses and reduced potato quality. It is necessary to put an end to such non-state practice by strengthening the production and procurement of potatoes and vegetables near the major centers of the country.

In order to reduce transport costs, it is necessary to sharply increase the water transport of agricultural products, since they are much cheaper than rail. It cannot be considered normal that the transportation of the most important agricultural goods and raw materials by waterways has

not increased in comparison with 1940 and amounts to no more than 10 percent of all transportation.

A sharp reduction in overhead costs should give serious economic results and lead to an improvement in the work of procurement, sales and trade organizations.

The tasks set out in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR and in the report of Comrade Saburov envisage a further mighty rise in all branches of the national economy, an increase in the material well-being, health care and cultural level of our people.

The tasks set by the five-year plan make great demands on all organizations, party, Soviet and economic workers, require the utmost mobilization of forces, the development of sharp criticism of shortcomings and their decisive elimination, the full use of the colossal opportunities and advantages that the Soviet economic system conceals, for further movement forward.

Comrades! The Soviet people are proud of the glorious path traversed under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. All the successes of our people, the Soviet state are inextricably linked with the name of the great Stalin, achieved under his brilliant leadership. Comrade Stalin's great energy and attention to large and small matters, his brilliant ability to find the main tasks for the Party and the people at every stage of the development of our country ensured the historic victories of communist construction.

Comrade Stalin's new, invaluable contribution to the cause of communist construction, to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, is his work on the economic problems of socialism in the USSR. These works show the Party and all Soviet people the path to the complete victory of communism and inspire them to heroic work in building a communist society.

The love of our Party and people for Comrade Stalin is boundless and great. Long live the great leader and teacher, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin, for the joy and happiness of all working people! (Prolonged applause.)

Matthias Rakosi, (Hungarian Workers' Party)

Dear comrades! On behalf of the Hungarian Workers' Party and the Hungarian working people, I warmly greet the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

I am happy to take this opportunity here, at the Bolshevik Party Congress, to express the endless gratitude and gratitude of the Hungarian working people to the mighty Soviet Union and beloved leader Comrade Stalin for the liberation of our Motherland. (Stormy, long-lasting applause).

The Hungarian people have lived in chains for centuries: they were oppressed by foreign oppressors, exploited by their own landowners and capitalists. The struggle of the Hungarian people for freedom, which they had been striving for centuries, was suppressed in blood, until, finally, the Soviet Union, with its liberation struggle, knocked the shackles from the hands of the Hungarian working people. For the first time in their history, the Hungarian working people live freely, can freely build their best future, and for the first time in their experience they feel what mighty things the people are capable of, whose free development is no longer hindered by capitalist exploitation or the oppression of foreign oppressors. (Applause.)

The Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party, were able to use the freedom they received as a result of the heroic, victorious struggle of the Soviet Union to establish and consolidate the system of people's democracy in Hungary. The Hungarian people realized that the prosperity, independence and independence of their homeland will be ensured only if, relying on the Soviet Union, they embark on the path of socialism. (Applause.)

The Hungarian working people see in the Soviet Union not only their liberator, but also the example they follow, they see the guarantee of their prosperity and happiness. Our working people realized that their place is in the 800 million camp of the world, headed by the Soviet Union. In the ranks of this camp, he honestly and selflessly fights to secure his better future, against the imperialist warmongers.

The forces of our liberated working people have multiplied thanks to the disinterested friendly assistance that the Soviet Union and personally Comrade Stalin of the Hungarian people's democracy have rendered and are rendering in the economic and political fields. This help and support are essential to our development and our success. This disinterested help and support gave us the opportunity to cope with difficulties and transform our Motherland from a backward agricultural country into an industrial country building socialism in a few short years. (Applause.)

Invaluable help meant and means for the Hungarian Party of Workers that we had and have at our disposal the richest experience of the Bolshevik Party, the experience of the Soviet Union, that we could and can freely draw from this treasury, constantly learning to apply this experience in Hungarian conditions.

The Hungarian working people are well aware of this and strive to study and master the experience of the development and struggle of the All-Union Communist Party and the Soviet Union as best as possible.

Not only every communist in Hungary, but the entire Hungarian working people are watching with close attention the work of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our people are happy to welcome the fifth five-year plan for the development of the Soviet Union, which is a significant step towards the transition from socialism to communism. Our people understand that the economic, cultural strengthening and further rise of the Soviet Union at the same time serve the cause of the development of countries building socialism, including our country, and give new strength to the peace camp fighting against the imperialist warmongers. The Hungarian working people understand that the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opens up new opportunities, new prospects for them as well. (Stormy applause.)

The unshakable unity, solidarity, bold, healthy, constructive criticism and self-criticism that we are witnessing here at the Congress and which constitute the source of new victories serve as an example for all of us, give new strength to the 800 million camp of peace and all people in the world fighting for a better, free, socialist future. (Stormy applause.)

The publication of a new brilliant work by our beloved, wise leader Comrade Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", attaches particular importance to the 19th Congress. This work for us also far illuminates the path on which we must confidently go forward in order to consolidate our achievements and achieve new successes in the struggle for the prosperity and happiness of our people. (Applause.)

The Hungarian Party of Workers and the Hungarian people wholeheartedly wish success to the vanguard of the international revolutionary workers 'movement, the vanguard of the peoples' struggle for freedom and peace, the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, battle-hardened, and its 19th Congress. (Stormy applause.)

May the mighty Soviet people and the world camp of peace, the inspirer of all our successes, the loyal friend of the Hungarian people, the brilliant leader of working mankind, the great Stalin, live for long, long years, full of strength and health, and lead forward from victory to victory! (Loud, prolonged applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

Harry Pollitt, (Communist Party of Great Britain)

October 9, (Morning session)

Presiding N.S. Patolichev.

The meeting continued to discuss the report of comrade. M.Z. Saburov and performances of foreign guests.

M.A. Yasnov, (Moscow)

Comrades! In the report of Comrade Saburov on the directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955. outlined a program of work that characterizes the further powerful rise of the socialist economy and culture. The draft directives reflected the main task of the Lenin-Stalin party - the task of building communism in our country.

The new five-year plan provides for a significant development of socialist industry, which is the basis for the further growth of all

branches of the national economy. A significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people is also envisaged. Ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology, as Comrade Stalin points out, is the basic economic law of socialism.

One of the most important measures to meet the growing material and cultural needs of the Soviet people, consistently carried out by our Party and the Soviet Government, is the implementation on a large scale of housing and cultural and social construction. Capital investments in housing construction in the new five-year plan will approximately double in comparison with the previous five-year plan, and by the end of the fifth five-year plan, the cost of public utilities will increase by about 50 percent. against 1950. It is planned to put into effect only state organizations about 105 million square meters. m of living space. A further increase in the construction of schools, hospitals and other cultural and social institutions is also envisaged. Only in our country, the country of victorious socialism, is it possible to carry out such a huge program of work aimed at further improving the living conditions of the Soviet people.

On the instructions of Comrade Stalin, a general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow for 1951-1960 was drawn up and approved by the Government this year. The government decree on the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow opens a new stage in the development of the capital and is a vivid proof of the practical implementation of the policy of the Party and the Soviet Government in improving the material well-being and growth of the culture of the Soviet people. The most important part of the master plan for the reconstruction of Moscow is housing construction, as well as the construction of schools and hospitals. It is planned to build 10 million square meters in Moscow over the next decade. m of new living space with all types of modern amenities. In the fifth five-year plan, 4.200 thousand square meters will be built. m of living space, or three times more than in the fourth five-year plan.

The construction of high-rise buildings in Moscow, begun on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, marks a new stage in socialist urban

planning and testifies to the high level of culture of Soviet architects, to the growth of our construction industry. Erected and under construction high-rise buildings, the proportions and silhouettes of which are original in their architectural and artistic composition and linked to the historical architecture of the city, have radically changed the appearance of Moscow.

The general plan provides for the construction of 400 schools. During the fifth five-year plan, 170 schools will be built, or eight times more than were built in the fourth five-year plan. Such a volume of school construction in a decade will almost double the school fund in Moscow, provide one-shift classes for students and will be the most important means for the transition to universal polytechnic education.

It is planned to build new hospitals with 26 thousand beds. The expansion of the hospital fund will provide a further significant improvement in health care for the population. New hotels with 4,000 rooms will be built. The cinema network will double.

The construction of the metro and the development of other types of urban passenger transport have radically improved passenger transportation. The general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow provides for the further expansion of the urban transport network. In the first quarter of 1953, the construction of a large metro ring with a length of about 20 km will be fully completed. In connection with the further construction of a new metro line, the metro rolling stock will be increased by 300 cars. Work will be completed on the electrification of all railway lines in the suburban area of Moscow.

The work on the gasification of Moscow was especially widespread. Back in the years of the Great Patriotic War, at the direction of Comrade Stalin, the construction of the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline began, which was put into operation in 1946. Last year, the construction of a new coke and gas plant was completed. The construction of these structures made it possible on a large scale to carry out work on the gasification of apartments, utilities and public catering enterprises. At present, 350,000 apartments have been supplied with gas in Moscow, or six times more than there were gasified apartments in 1940. Gas consumption this year compared to 1940 has increased twelve times. Now 88 percent. Muscovites use gas. Gasification of apartments made

a significant change in the life of Muscovites and gave the population significant material benefits. It is estimated that as a result of using gas, instead of consuming kerosene and firewood, the population of Moscow saves about 170 million rubles annually in their budget. The plan provides for a further increase in gas supply, the development of water supply, sewerage, road and bridge facilities and improvement of the city's amenities.

The implementation of the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow is the most important task of the party, Soviet organizations and all the working people of the capital. We Muscovites are very fortunate to live and work in Moscow - the capital of the great Soviet state. And we understand all the responsibility that the Party and the Government have entrusted to us for the implementation of the magnificent program of work for the reconstruction of the capital. The Moscow Party organization and all the working people of Moscow will fulfill this task with honor.

In the implementation of the master plan, large-scale work was launched on the construction of residential buildings, schools, hospitals, public utilities and the improvement of the city. Last year, 735 thousand square meters were built and put into operation in Moscow. m of new living space, 24 school buildings, 1.390 thousand sq. m of improved roads; other works were carried out to develop the urban economy. This year will be built 750 thousand square meters. m of living space, or almost twice as much as it was built in 1940; 27 school buildings will be built, 12 hospitals with 2,500 beds, and the capacity of utilities will increase.

Comrades! In connection with the implementation of the enormous amount of construction work provided for by the directives of the congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, I want to dwell on the issues of organizing and reducing the cost of construction. A serious drawback in housing and cultural and domestic construction, especially carried out by small construction organizations, is the unsatisfactory organization of construction work and outdated construction technology. Until now, many construction organizations do not use ready-made parts and prefabricated structures in the construction of houses. Houses are built according to

individual projects, there are still handicraft methods of production with the use of manual labor; exterior and interior decoration of buildings is carried out using wet processes. Modern means of mechanization at such construction sites, as a rule, are poorly introduced. The result is low labor productivity; the terms of work are prohibitively delayed. Such construction is very expensive for the state.

In recent years, Moscow party and Soviet organizations have paid great attention to further improving the organization of the construction of residential buildings by introducing new technology, erecting buildings by an industrial method with the maximum use of prefabricated parts and prefabricated structures, as well as using high-performance machines and mechanisms. In this regard, new projects of residential buildings were developed using standard parts, the production of which was organized at specialized factories of the building materials industry. The new construction technology provides for the introduction of a dry method for interior and exterior decoration of buildings by using dry gypsum plaster instead of wet for interior decoration and facing ceramic tiles for facade decoration.

The construction of multi-story residential buildings by an industrial method with the use of complex mechanization, as shown by the experience of construction organizations of the Moscow Council, is very effective. So, for example, in the construction of houses with a height of 6 - 8 floors, the construction period of one floor of a residential building was determined in 1948 in 2 - 3 months, in the current year - in one month; the duration of the construction of such a house was determined in 1948 at 20 - 24 months, in the current year - at 6 - 8 months. In 1948, the construction of each square meter of living space required 29.7 man-days, this year - 12.5 man-days. The specific weight of the cost of prefabricated structures in the estimated cost of building a house in 1948 was about 25 percent, in the current year - 65 percent.

Switching to a prefabricated reinforced concrete frame instead of erecting solid brick walls made it possible to reduce labor requirements by 20 percent. With wet plastering inside the building, the productivity of one plasterer per day was 6 - 8 sq. m. With the transition to the use of dry plaster, the productivity of one worker per day increased to 25 square meters. m. The use of gypsum-slag partitions with dry plaster

instead of wooden plastered partitions, as was done before, reduces the cost of installing partitions in half. With complex wet plastering of building facades, the output per plasterer per day was no more than 2 sq. m. With the use of facing ceramic or concrete tiles for facades, the output per worker per day increased to 10 square meters. m, or five times. In the past, sanitary fittings were installed after the walls and internal framing of the building were erected, and, as a rule, this always delayed finishing work. Currently, sanitary devices are mounted on special stands at the factory, delivered to the construction site in finished form and installed simultaneously with the construction of buildings. As a result, labor costs for the installation of sanitary devices were cut three times.

All these and other measures made it possible for the construction organizations of the Moscow Council to reduce the cost of building residential buildings in the current year compared with 1948 by 35 percent.

The draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan provide for a task to increase labor productivity in construction by 55 percent, to reduce the cost of construction work by at least 20 percent, and it is also envisaged to reduce the construction time while simultaneously improving the quality of construction work. The experience of leading construction organizations in Moscow shows that this task is quite real. Moreover, the task to reduce the cost of construction by 20 percent. should be considered minimal. It should be borne in mind that only one ruble, additionally saved on the construction of a square meter of living space with the planned volume of housing construction in the fifth five-year plan, gives the state savings of 105 million rubles, which can be used to build an additional thirty fifty apartment buildings.

Due to the huge volume of construction work carried out in our country, the economical use of timber is of exceptional importance. Experience has shown that reducing the consumption of timber in housing and cultural and domestic construction can be achieved by using large prefabricated reinforced concrete structures in this construction - prefabricated reinforced concrete frames, walls, panels and large slabs for floors.

When using these structures in residential construction, the costs of timber for the device of partitions and interfloor floors are completely excluded. If during the construction of a residential building with wooden interfloor ceilings and plastered partitions in 1948, it was spent on one square. m of living area 1.03 kbm of forest, then this year, when building houses in which large reinforced concrete structures are used, the consumption of wood per square meter. m of living space is 0.45 kbm. Thus, the consumption of timber is reduced by 0.58 cubic meters per square meter of living space, which saves 580 thousand cubic meters of forest during the construction of one million square meters of living space. Consequently, with the planned scale of housing construction, the widespread introduction of these types of houses will give the country greater forest savings and at the same time increase the capital of buildings, their fire resistance and improve the quality of construction.

The transition to industrial construction methods requires the creation of powerful specialized construction organizations and the concentration of the construction they carry out on large building blocks. Industrial methods of building residential buildings in Moscow are still the property of a few construction organizations, and most construction organizations still continue to work in the old-fashioned way. It is necessary that industrial methods become the main methods of housing and cultural and domestic construction for all construction organizations.

Comrades! The 19th Party Congress is an outstanding historical event in the life of our Party, in the life of the Soviet people. Our party has come to its XIX Congress more than ever, monolithic and united around its Lenin-Stalinist Central Committee, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The Communist Party is steadily and confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of peaceful development and a continuous advancement of the socialist economy and culture. The Soviet people owe all their successes to the correct policy of the Communist Party, to the wise leadership of the great leader of the Party and the Soviet people, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live our great leader and teacher, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause)

A.I. Mikoyan

Comrades! The report of the Central Committee of the Party, the draft directives on the fifth five-year plan, the draft of the amended Party Rules and the brilliant work of Comrade Stalin published on the eve of the congress on the economic problems of socialism in the USSR illuminate with a bright Stalinist genius both the path of great historical significance and the road forward to an increasingly tangible communist future.

Our mighty party, having gathered at its 19th Congress, gives well-deserved praise to the one who raised us, organized us, led us through all difficulties and trials, and confidently leads to the complete triumph of communism - praise to the genius Stalin, the great architect of communism. (Stormy applause.)

In the new Stalinist work on the economic problems of socialism in the USSR, this treasury of ideas, the basic economic law of socialism and the basic economic law of modern capitalism, discovered by Comrade Stalin and clearly formulated, are of particular importance.

The essence of the basic economic law of modern capitalism is to ensure the highest profit through the exploitation of man by man. In contrast to this, the essence of the fundamental economic law of socialism is to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing needs of the entire society through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology.

Comrade Stalin has also defined the significance for you of an important, but not the basic, law of planned, proportional development of the national economy. He showed that the operation of this law can receive full scope only if it is based on the basic economic law of socialism.

Comrade Stalin revealed the essence of the objective economic laws of socialism, and thus, further strengthened our party, strengthened the scientific foundation of its policy.

Comrade Stalin promptly poured cold water on those enthusiastic comrades who were dizzy from our greatest successes. They imagined that objective economic laws no longer work, that now they themselves write the laws, and this, in fact, brought them to the camp of idealistic philosophies, led them to adventurism in economic policy.

The confusion in the minds of some comrades, some of whom assert that the law of value does not work at all under socialism, while others blindly transfer the operation of the law of value in full force into socialist and almost communist reality, was disclosed in an exhaustive way by Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Stalin has clearly and clearly showed that the law of value continues to operate in our country, insofar as commodity production is preserved. But the scope of this law is strictly limited and set within a framework, since our commodity production is a special kind of commodity production, the scope of which is limited to personal items.

Comrade Stalin's new work gives us an understanding of the most important issues of the gradual transition from socialism to communism, the creation of the material and technical basis of communism, ways to eliminate the essential difference between town and country, the essential difference between mental and physical labor.

Having shown that our commodity circulation is based on the difference between two forms of socialist property - public and collective-farm-group property - Comrade Stalin outlined the ways of raising collective farm property to the level of public property, on the basis of which commodity circulation should gradually give way to product exchange. This will also lead to the termination of the law of value and other attributes of the commodity economy.

Comrade Stalin pointed out the presence of the rudiments of product exchange in our practice of "merchandising" agricultural products through agreements between the state and cotton, flax, beet and other collective farms. According to his plan, these rudiments should be organized in all branches of agriculture and develop into a wide system of product exchange so that the collective farms receive for their products not only money, but mainly the necessary products, as they

accumulate at the disposal of the state. In this connection, a major restructuring of the work of trade and procurement bodies in the field of exchange between town and country must take place.

It is necessary, as Comrade Stalin advises, without much haste, but steadily and without hesitation "to exclude the surplus of collective farm production from the system of commodity circulation and to include them in the system of product exchange between state industry and collective farms," that is, step by step to reduce the sphere of action of commodity circulation and expand the sphere of action of the product exchange, including in the national planning of the surplus of collective farm production, or, in other words, to prepare a gradual transition to the communist method of distributing the products of labor. As practice shows, "commodity distribution" is beneficial for the collective farms, and therefore the extension of the system of product exchange to all collective farms in the country will bring significant benefits to the collective farm peasantry.

At the present stage of world history and the history of our Fatherland, it is unthinkable to live, build and fight without deeply mastering everything new that Comrade Stalin introduced into the Marxist-Leninist science of the laws and ways of social development. (Applause.)

With the bright light of science, Comrade Stalin illuminates our life, gives a program of action and directs our victorious movement forward towards communism.

Comrade Stalin teaches that "socialism can win only on the basis of high labor productivity, higher than under capitalism, on the basis of an abundance of products and all kinds of consumer goods, on the basis of a prosperous and cultural life of all members of society."

Our party has achieved a significant increase in the production of consumer goods and food products.

The new five-year plan provides for the further development of the light and food industries.

A characteristic feature of the development of our food industry has become a more rapid increase in the production of the most valuable

food products. This fully meets the constantly growing needs of our people.

Our production and consumption of such products as meat, dairy products, fish, vegetables, fruits, sugar and others is rapidly increasing, which is already affecting the slower growth of bread production.

In the same way, the population's demand is shifting from simple types of cotton fabrics to high-quality woolen, silk, artificial fibers and high-grade cotton fabrics.

For such goods as salt, matches, kerosene for household needs, the demand is fully satisfied, and therefore their production will grow little. But not so long ago, providing the village with these goods was a matter of special concern.

Improvement in consumer consumption predetermines a significant increase in wheat bread baking at the expense of rye bread. At the same time, the production of bakery piece wheat products in 1952 more than doubled in comparison with 1940 and will continue to grow.

Factory baking is growing rapidly, which is increasingly replacing artisanal and home baking.

It is characteristic that in 1936, industrial grain was supplied to 353 cities, in 1952 - 1.104, that is, 751 cities more than in 1936. Our bakery industry is introducing mechanization and automation of production on a large scale. The main production processes are mechanized and automated by 78 - 98 percent, and by the end of the five-year plan this work will be fully completed.

The five-year plan provides for the construction of a large number of new bakeries in areas experiencing a lack of this - such areas still exist.

The tasks of workers in the bakery industry are to improve the assortment, taste and nutritional properties of bread and bakery products in all cities of the country and to raise the production culture to the level of advanced enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad, and in these cities to take a further step forward.

Drying of vegetables and potatoes is far behind us. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, a large program was adopted for the construction of

modern plants for drying potatoes and vegetables, the total capacity of which by the end of the five-year plan will make it possible to process 1,100 thousand tons of raw potatoes and vegetables per year. This will ensure the delivery to the far and northern regions of the country and the uninterrupted supply of the population with potatoes and vegetables, regardless of the season.

There is also a rapid increase in the production of frozen vegetables and fruits.

The centralized market fund for meat in 1952 against 1948 - the first year after the abolition of cards - increased by 2.3 times. According to the fifth five-year plan, the growth rate of meat production will amount to at least 14 percent on average per year. and by the end of the five-year plan, twice as much meat should be produced as in 1940.

If in the United States meat production in 1951 compared with 1946 fell by 437 thousand tons, in the Soviet Union during the same period meat production increased by 709 thousand tons.

It must be said that, despite the large increase in meat production in the country, in a number of cities, the population's demand for meat products is still incompletely satisfied, since demand is growing faster than production.

Now that it has been finally resolved, as Comrade A. Malenkov, the grain problem, we can and should place special emphasis on the rapid growth of animal husbandry, on raising more and more well-fed beef cattle and achieving an abundance of milk. In the matter of increasing meat production, along with the workers in the meat industry, the decisive word is with the workers of animal husbandry of state and collective farms.

The fish catch increased in 1952 against 1940 by almost 70 percent.

The capacity of the fishing fleet in 1952 increased 3.2 times against the pre-war level, and in 1955 it will exceed the pre-war level from more than 4.5 times.

The fish catch on the high seas is now 66%. from all production against 48 percent. before the war.

An army of brave sailors-fishermen has grown up, who in any weather, calm and storms, in frost and rain, fighting the sea element, show examples of heroic labor, courage and courage, serving the Motherland. Whereas in the recent past, most fishermen were required to be able to handle sailboats and fishing nets, now fishermen are required to be proficient in operating modern self-propelled seagoing vessels equipped with sophisticated fishing gear. In the post-war years, a large number of qualified sailors - navigators, navigators, ship mechanics - were trained to manage such ships, although they are still lacking. At present, more than 12.8 thousand people from among our wonderful youth are studying these professions, compared to 740 people in 1940.

However, if fish production is growing well in the Murmansk and Baltic basins, then things are still weak in the Azov-Black Sea, Caspian and Far Eastern basins.

The fish industry faces a major task - to organize industrial fish farming in the reservoirs of the Soviet Union. The creation of huge reservoirs in connection with hydro-construction on the Don, Volga, Dnieper, Kura and Amu-Darya makes it possible, with their proper fishery development, to increase stocks of such fish species as bream, carp, pike perch and others.

Hydroelectric construction significantly changes the natural conditions for the reproduction of fish in the Caspian and Azov Seas, and puts forward the demand to develop in full swing the industrial breeding of valuable fish species. Therefore, it is necessary to build large-scale fish farming plants and feeding and growing farms.

The Ministry of the Fishing Industry is, however, lagging behind in carrying out these measures.

The pond economy in agricultural artels has great opportunities for increasing fish resources in connection with the large plan for the construction of ponds and their high productivity, as can be seen from the examples of the work of fish farms in Kursk and Kiev regions and Krasnodar Territory, where there are a number of fish farms that have grown 15 - 20 centners per year fish per hectare of water.

There is every opportunity to ensure a higher rate of increase in fish catch and the output of high-quality fish products, not only to fulfill,

but also to overfulfill the targets of the five-year plan and to more than double the fish catch against the pre-war level. For this, it is necessary to strengthen and build new coastal bases serving the fishing fleet, build even more fish processing enterprises, increase the mechanization of fish catching and processing, and expand housing for fishermen.

If the production of animal oil in the United States in 1951 compared with the pre-war 1940 fell by 281 thousand tons, then in the Soviet Union the production of oil increased over the same period by 132 thousand tons, not counting a significant amount of home-made butter.

In the last year of the five-year plan, the production of animal oil in the USSR will grow 2.7 times, and cheese - more than 3 times, margarine - 3 times against the pre-war level.

It would seem that with such a rapid increase in fat production, we could meet with implementation difficulties. However, this did not happen due to the fact that the purchasing power of the population is growing faster than market funds. In a number of regions, the demand for fats, especially animal oil, is now not fully met.

The production of canned food increased in 1952 more than 2 times, and in 1955 it will increase 3 times, moreover, canned fish and meat more than 5 times against the pre-war 1940.

To eliminate the seasonal decline in the supply of milk to the population in winter, the production of condensed and powdered milk is becoming increasingly important. In 1952, the output of condensed and powdered milk increased 2 times, and by the end of the five-year plan it will increase 5 times against 1940.

The sugar industry suffered more than any other food industry from the German occupation. Of the 211 sugar factories that existed before the war, 196 factories were completely or partially destroyed, and sugar production in 1943 decreased by almost 20 times compared to the pre-war level.

Now the sugar industry has been restored, new factories have been built, equipped with the most advanced technology. In 1952, sugar production will exceed by more than 50% the level of 1940, and by the end of the new five-year plan it will double against the pre-war level.

The production of beet sugar in the USA in 1951 decreased by 338 thousand tons in comparison with the previous 1950, in France - by 142 thousand tons, while our sugar production increased during the same time by 454 thousand tons. We produced beet sugar in 1951 more than beet and cane sugar combined by more than 40 percent in the United States. Beet sugar in the USSR was produced in 1952 more than in 1951 in the USA, France and England taken together. (Applause.)

It is necessary to further increase the crops, the yield of sugar beet and its sugar content, as well as the crops of sunflower and its oil content.

In Ukraine, thanks to the great love of collective farmers for the sugar beet culture and the skillful leadership of Ukrainian organizations, the beet harvest in recent years has ensured that the sugar production plans are overfulfilled. The same cannot be said about some other areas of beet growing, especially about the Altai Territory and Kursk Region, where sugar beets are still poorly cultivated. Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, although they have achieved some success, do not use all their capabilities, and last year their harvest was even lower than the pre-war harvest.

I do not have to prove that with the improvement of the nutrition of the population, it becomes necessary to increase the production of all kinds of drinks that improve the appetite. (Animation in the hall, laughter, applause).

The production of grape wine in 1952 by 39 percent. higher than in 1940, and by the end of the fifth five-year plan will almost double the pre-war level. The production of champagne and cognac in 1952 doubled, and by the end of the five-year plan will grow 3.5 times. The production of beer increased by 42 percent, and by the end of the five-year period it will double. Our vodka production is now at a slightly lower level than before the war, and in accordance with the demand of the population it is growing somewhat more slowly, but growing. (Animation in the hall, laughter).

In the current five-year period, special attention should be paid to a serious increase in the production of prepackaged food products and semi-finished products.

Not only such widespread factory products as sausages, sausages and ice cream enjoy great love of the people, but also such as cutlets, dumplings, breakfast cereals and canned soups, the factory production of which has increased several times compared to the pre-war period and even more. more will increase by the end of the five-year plan.

However, it must be said frankly that the sale of such products has become widespread so far only in large cities. The task is to expand the production of these products in a large number of cities in the new five-year plan, not only because these products are very tasty and well prepared - their quality is guaranteed and checked by sanitary doctors and state quality inspectors - but also because they save our women from hard work and allow you to cook delicious food at home without a lot of time.

Soviet doctors legitimately refer to the great scientist Pavlov, who said: "Everyone understands that normal and wholesome food is food with appetite, food with pleasure." The challenge is not only to produce food in large quantities. Food products should be of high quality, nutritious, attractive appearance, good aroma, develop taste and whet the appetite so that people experience real pleasure while eating. (Stormy applause.)

The development of refrigeration facilities in the country is of great importance for improving the nutrition of the population and further reducing the loss of food during storage.

We have already achieved serious success in this matter.

The total capacity of refrigerators in the food industry in 1952 more than doubled, and by the end of the five-year plan will increase almost 4 times against 1940.

The backlog in equipping the trade network with machine refrigeration units is being quickly eliminated. If in 1948 there were 1,650 such installations, then in 1952 their number increased to 18 thousand, and by the end of the five-year period the trading network will have 40 thousand refrigeration machines.

The self-propelled refrigerated fleet for transporting mainly fish in 1952 more than doubled, and by the end of the five-year plan more than tripled against the pre-war period.

The number of glacier cars has now increased by 40 percent, and in 1955 it will be double compared to the pre-war level.

Domestic refrigerators are of great importance in preserving the quality of food and creating amenities for the population.

Before the war, we did not have a mass production of such refrigerators. Now we have 3 types of mass household electric refrigerators that are not inferior to the best foreign models: a small refrigerator from the Gazoapparat plant, an average one - Saratov, and a large one - ZIS. This year the production of these refrigerators doubles against 1951, and in 1955 it will increase 10 times.

The development of a refrigeration system in a sequential chain - from industrial enterprises to transport, from warehouses and shops to consumer apartments - ensures the supply of the Soviet population with healthy and tasty food, which our great party and personally Comrade Stalin constantly care about. (Applause.)

The tasks of the ministries of food industries are to eliminate the noted comrade. Malenkov in his report on shortcomings in the work of industry; to use with might and main the existing capacity reserves; to bring the work of lagging enterprises up to the level of advanced ones and to be equal to the work of innovators; to bring savings in the expenditure of funds, raw materials and materials in production, as well as in the expenditure of funds in the procurement and marketing of products; to carry out a broad program of mechanization and automation of production.

As a result of all these measures, the food ministries should be able to save at least 45 billion rubles, planned for the fifth five-year plan.

The successes achieved in increasing the production of food and all consumer goods, and the further rapid rise in the well-being of the masses, envisaged by the new five-year plan, are the result of Comrade Stalin's constant concern for the Soviet man and his well-being. (Applause.)

It is safe to say that food industry workers will honor their duty in solving the task set by Comrade Stalin to achieve an abundance of products in our country.

The retail turnover of the state and cooperative trade in 1952 increased in comparison with 1948, the first year after the abolition of cards (in comparable prices), more than 2 times.

In recent years, the share of industrial goods, especially durable goods: cars, motorcycles, bicycles, radios, televisions, furniture, refrigerators, musical instruments, etc., has significantly increased in trade turnover, which clearly reflects the growing material well-being of the Soviet people. Another indicator of the growth in the well-being of the population and confidence in the Soviet currency is the increase in 1952 of the population's deposits in savings banks by 4 times in comparison with 1940.

The increase in the mass of consumer goods, naturally, increased the demand of the population for their quality and assortment. Previously, when there were few goods, they often bought indiscriminately. Now the situation has changed dramatically. However, industry and trading organizations often continue to work in the old-fashioned way, poorly study the demand of the population, continue to import goods in bulk, poorly selecting the assortment, sometimes shipping to one district or city large consignments of clothes and shoes of two or three styles and sizes and three or four drawings, without the desired variety.

It is necessary to improve the quality and range of goods supplied by industry for sale to the population faster. The interests of the Soviet consumer are also needed and must become law for industry.

The system of pre-orders of trade organizations given to industry should be further developed, which fully justified itself.

It is necessary to expand the network of well-equipped specialized stores, and to manage them, create specialized auctions in large centers, following the example of Moscow and Leningrad.

It is necessary to seriously tackle a more rational territorial distribution of stores and correct the current situation. Finally, it is necessary to overcome the backlog of the warehouse economy from the growing trade turnover.

It is necessary to expand the network of canteens and restaurants even more widely and seriously improve the work of public catering enterprises.

Trade workers are required to improve their skills, know the needs of the population and be able to offer the buyer the right product; Lenin's slogan - learn to trade - and now retains its significance for trade workers.

The tasks of the local industry and trade cooperatives that produce consumer goods are to improve the quality of products, reduce costs, carry out possible specialization, technical equipment and re-equipment of their enterprises.

Immediately after the elimination of the most difficult consequences of the war, the Party and the Government provided conditions for the abolition of the rationing system and a systematic reduction in prices for consumer goods.

As a result of the implementation of the Stalinist policy of lowering prices over the past five years, the general level of prices for consumer goods in the USSR has decreased by 50 percent, that is, by half. This means that today the Soviet consumer can buy as many goods for 50 rubles as he bought for 100 rubles five years ago.

The more production grows, the cost decreases, the productivity of labor rises, the more opportunities there are for reducing prices and improving the welfare of our people.

The interests of the working people merge with the interests of the socialist state, and this is the source of the inner strength and might of our socialist society.

With a systematic decline in prices in the USSR, the price level in the capitalist countries is steadily increasing, as can be seen from the following comparison of official data:

Price level for essential foodstuffs in 1952 as a percentage of prices at the end of 1947

Goods USSR USA England France

Bread 39 128 190 208 , Meat 42 126 135 188 , Butter 37 104 225 192 , Milk 72 118 130 174, Sugar 49 106 233 376

If during the period from the end of 1947 to 1952 the prices for bread in the USA increased by 28 percent, in England - by 90 percent, in France - more than twice, then in the Soviet Union the prices for bread during this time decreased by two and a half times.

If the prices for meat during this period in the USA increased by 26%, in England - by 35%, in France - by 88%, then in the Soviet Union prices for meat fell by more than two times.

In the capitalist countries, for the sake of maximizing profits, the dominant monopolies pursue a policy of raising prices while freezing wages, while in the USSR, Stalin's policy ensures a steady decline in prices.

In England, the USA and other capitalist countries, the continuous rise in prices inevitably leads to a drop in the consumption of the working people. England is a good example. According to British data, the average per capita consumption of the most important types of food in 1951 fell in comparison with the pre-war level for meat products by 40 percent, butter - by 40 percent, canned fish - by 46 percent, rice - by 37 percent, sugar - by 16%, tea - 23%. etc. Of course, the fall in per capita consumption is not very indicative, for, as is known, there are no average souls, and the entire reduction in consumption has occurred at the expense of the working class. The English bourgeoisie has not become impoverished, it eats as much as it wants.

The intensifying arms race is leading to an even greater decline in the living standards of British working people. It is no coincidence that neither the British Conservatives, nor the Labor demagogues - servants of the American imperialists - can even promise the British workers an improvement in the situation in this world, at least in the future. All they have to do is, together with their priests, promise a heavenly life in the next world. (Laughter, applause).

Ironically, the British government "marked" the opening day of our congress with a new rise in food prices since October 5, which is yet another blow to the stomachs of British workers.

The foreign trade of the Soviet Union, like the entire national economy, is on a new upswing in the postwar period.

Unlike the pre-war period, when we did not have a continuous growth of foreign trade due to the isolation of the Soviet Union, in the post-war conditions the country's foreign trade turnover is growing from year to year, which is explained both by the strengthening of the international position of the USSR, the emergence of a new world market, and the growth of our economic power.

The volume of foreign trade of the Soviet Union at present exceeds the pre-war level three times.

Even in the postwar period, the Soviet Union adheres to its unchanging course of development on mutually beneficial terms of business ties with capitalist countries.

Trade with the capitalist countries, after some revival in the first post-war years, as a result of the aggressive course of the United States, sharply declined. This decline is more than offset by the growth in trade with friendly countries.

The capitalist countries, which want to develop trade relations with the Soviet Union on mutually beneficial terms, always meet with support from our side. A striking example of this is our trade with Finland. The trade turnover between the USSR and Finland in comparable prices in 1951 was 9 times higher than in 1938. The long-term trade agreement concluded for 1951-1955 provides for a further significant expansion of trade. Thus, already in 1953, the trade turnover will almost double the 1951 level, that is, it will almost double in two years.

The most important change in our post-war trade is that the bulk of the trade turnover now falls on trade with the countries of the democratic camp. This year, the share of these countries in our foreign trade will be 80 percent.

"The economic result of the existence of two opposite camps. - teaches comrade Stalin, - it was that the single all-encompassing world market collapsed, as a result of which we now have two parallel world markets, also opposing each other.

Economic cooperation between the countries of the democratic camp, that is, in the new world market, is developing on a solid basis of a systematic recovery of their economy and comradely coordination of national economic plans, is based on the equality of large and small nations, respect for mutual interests and mutual assistance in economic development. There can be no room for mutually destructive competition, since countries are sincerely interested in each other's success.

Trade turnover between the countries of the camp of peace and democracy for the period from 1948 to 1952 increased more than 3 times; even if we take into account the reduction in trade with the capitalist countries, the foreign trade turnover of the countries of the democratic camp has doubled.

The market of the democratic camp has such resources that allow each country to find in the new world market everything it needs for its economic development. At the same time, each country imports what it needs and exports the goods that other countries need, and none of the countries imposes on the other goods that it does not need, as is the case in the capitalist market.

Cooperation between the countries of the democratic camp entered a new stage with the transition to long-term economic agreements, which became possible thanks to the transition of the people's democracies to long-term plans. Long-term trade agreements guarantee countries for a long time to receive machinery, equipment, raw materials and other goods necessary for economic development, also guarantee the sale of their products, create a clear perspective and confidence in further economic growth.

We owe the rapid political and economic strengthening of the camp of democracy and peace to Comrade Stalin's shrewd policy and his daily concern for strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and the fraternal peoples of the countries of the democratic camp. (Applause.)

The deliveries of machinery and equipment of the latest designs to the countries of people's democracy by the Soviet Union in 1952 increased 10 times compared with 1948.

The Soviet Union supplies the countries of people's democracy with perfect equipment, provides them with the cheapest and first-class technical assistance, and transfers patents, licenses and production technology free of charge.

All this allowed the countries of people's democracies to create new industries and entire branches of industry equipped with modern technology, which they did not have and could not have had in other conditions.

Take, for example, Romania, which, having expanded its oil production with might and main, has become a country of developing mechanical engineering and already now, using the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, itself produces almost all the necessary equipment for oil production and begins to produce sophisticated equipment for oil refining. This is the only example in the world when a small state with oil wealth also has its own oil engineering industry. The countries of Latin America and the Middle East, where the Anglo-American monopolies are rapaciously pumping out gigantic quantities of oil, cannot even dream of it.

In the world capitalist market, as a result of the deepening general crisis of capitalism, economic ties between countries have fallen into a state of deep disarray. This frustration has been exacerbated by the expansionist policies of the United States seeking world domination. American imperialism is waging a feverish struggle to seize sales markets, trying to find an outlet for the internal contradictions of its economy in increased exports. America wants to sell a lot and buy very little from other countries. This is evident if only from the fact that in the post-war period the average annual US exports amounted to \$ 12.5 billion, while imports were \$ 7.3 billion, and, therefore, the annual surplus of American exports exceeded \$ 5 billion.

The economic absurdity of such a trade is clearly seen in the example of America's trade relations with Western Europe, where in the post-war period Americans export more than \$ 4 billion worth of goods annually, and import only \$ 1 billion from Europe, closing their border with high customs duties from the import of European goods.

How can trade develop when the sale of American goods is 4 times higher than the purchases of Americans in Western Europe? No, such trade inevitably leads to the further collapse of the international capitalist market and the aggravation of contradictions between the countries of the bourgeois world. Such expansion with the help of all means of a trade war, including dumping on an unprecedented scale, carried out by the United States, is aimed at infringing the interests of England, France and other capitalist countries, pressed by the Americans in the world market and even in their own British and French colonies.

All forms of American "aid" to other countries are just a cover for increasing the plunder and exploitation of other peoples.

The return of the defeated West Germany and Japan to the world market further exacerbates the contradictions between the defeated countries and the countries that seized their markets after the war.

In post-war conditions, the imperialist countries are further intensifying the unequal exchange with dependent countries, buying raw materials and foodstuffs from them at cheap prices and selling them their goods at exorbitant prices. Thus, the United States monopolistically purchases copper in Chile for a song, tin in Bolivia, oil in Venezuela, coffee in Brazil, rubber in Asian countries, which causes violent protests and changes of governments obedient to the Americans. American monopolies, for example, operating in Saudi Arabia, for every ton of oil produced, profit in excess of \$ 13, which is 7 times more than the cost of oil. They receive no less profit in other countries of the Middle East, whose peoples live in poverty and darkness.

The ruling imperialist countries stifle the economies of the underdeveloped countries, turning them into their agrarian and raw material appendages and markets for their stale goods. Thus, the ugly character of the international division of labor between the capitalist countries is further intensified.

In contrast to this, a new world market is growing and developing on a healthy basis, based on fraternal relations between the countries of the democratic camp and on the harmony of their interests, which ensures

the creation of a reasonable division of labor between these countries and the systematic, crisis-free development of their national economy, in accordance with natural resources and economic opportunities.

Comrades! It is difficult to grasp and adequately appreciate the greatest successes and achievements with which our country came to the 19th Party Congress. The hearts of all progressive people in the world are filled with joy for the great Soviet Union, for the rapidly growing and strengthening camp of peace and democracy.

Our successes are unbalancing the sworn enemies of mankind - the rulers of monopoly capital, preparing military aggression, resorting to provocations and threats against the Soviet Union and the entire democratic camp. Our congress quite clearly and firmly said that we are not afraid of provocations and intimidation, that we are fighting for peace, are ready to face any danger fully armed and give a crushing rebuff to any aggressors. (Applause.)

After the 19th Party Congress, our country will move forward even more calmly and confidently towards the victory of communism, under the leadership of our leader and teacher, the brilliant architect of communism, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

Glory to the great Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause. Everyone stands up.)

A.F. Zasyadko, (Moscow)

Comrades, in Comrade Malenkov, a deep analysis of the path traversed by our party after the 18th Congress is given, new tasks are set that determine further movement forward.

The new five-year plan, which Comrade Saburov reported on, is a vivid demonstration of the great vitality of the Soviet social and state system, the mighty and irresistible force of socialism, the striving of our people for peace. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, our country will take another major step along the path of development from socialism to communism. On this path our people are led by the party of Lenin - Stalin, the great Stalin is leading! (Applause.)

The party pays great attention to the development of the coal industry. The Stalinist five-year plans transformed the coal industry and created conditions for its further rapid development. The second coal and metallurgical base created in the East at the direction of Comrade Stalin, the transformation of Kuzbass into a second Donbass played an important role during the Great Patriotic War, in winning our victory over the enemy. At a time when the German-fascist invaders temporarily occupied the largest basins - Donbass and Mosbass - the coal industry of Kuzbass, Ural, Karaganda and other eastern coal basins fully provided coal for the needs of the front and rear.

The first post-war five-year plan set the national economy to not only restore, but also exceed the pre-war level of production. The coal industry completed this task ahead of schedule. As a result of the successful implementation of the post-war five-year plan, the level of coal production is currently more than 80 percent. exceeds the pre-war level. In the Moscow region, coal is mined almost 3.5 times, in the eastern regions - Kuzbass, Karaganda - 2 - 3 times more than before the war. The Donetsk coal basin, restored by the heroic labor of all our people, gives almost 24 percent of coal. more than before the war. Such an increase in coal production made it possible to meet the needs of industry in fuel and create the necessary reserves. The growth in coal production was accompanied by a continuous increase in the productivity of miners. During the postwar years, labor productivity in the coal industry increased by 35.8 percent.

Thanks to the constant assistance of the Party and the Government, a tremendous amount of work has been done to mechanize coal mining. Technically re-equipping on the basis of the latest, high-performance Soviet technology, the coal industry in the post-war years has practically completed the mechanization of a number of basic coal mining processes and is now the most mechanized in the world. The creation of Soviet loading machines, the Donbass coal harvester and combines for steeply dipping and thin seams was of great importance for the coal industry. With the help of these machines, miners are freed from the most difficult labor.

Before the war, there were no coal combines in our mines; now there are several hundred of them. The introduction of coal harvesters made

it possible to bring the level of mechanization of the most labor-intensive process - coal loading - in 1952 to almost 25 percent, while 4 years ago this work was done exclusively by hand. In the Kuznetsk and Karaganda coal basins, the level of mechanization of coal loading has already reached 50 percent. Before the war, there were no loading machines in the coal industry; now, several thousand Soviet coal loading and rock loading machines are working at our preparatory workings. The introduction of these machines made it possible to mechanize the loading of coal and rock in preparatory workings and bring the level of mechanization of these processes to 40 percent. This year, about 800 thousand meters of mine workings will be driven by a mechanized method.

In the postwar years, new types of fastening were created in the coal industry, which greatly facilitate the work of miners. A number of powered roof supports are undergoing industrial tests, the use of which will make it possible to completely eliminate manual labor on roof fastening and ensure the safety of work. The introduction of this type of fastening will make it possible to complete the complex mechanization of all coal mining processes, from mining to loading into railway cars.

Mechanization of the coal industry is accompanied by an improvement in the organization of production. The introduction of new technology made it possible to transfer a significant number of longwalls and mines to work on schedule and significantly improve all the main technical and economic performance indicators.

The growth in coal production in the postwar years was also due to the commissioning of new capacities. The Ministry of the Coal Industry, along with coal mining, is carrying out extensive construction work. In the postwar years, hundreds of mines and open-pit mines with a total production capacity of several tens of millions of tons were built and put into operation in the coal industry. Much attention is paid to improving the living conditions and raising the cultural level of miners. Over 8 million sq. m of living space and over 2 thousand cultural and household facilities were built during this time in coal regions. However, although the coal industry is close to fulfilling the capital

construction plan, it is still lagging behind with the commissioning of new capacities.

In the coal industry, permanent skilled workers have been created. In solving this great task, the historic decree of the Soviet Government on the establishment of advantages and benefits for miners was of great importance. This decree was another vivid evidence of the tireless concern of the Party, the Government, and Comrade Stalin personally for the miners. (Applause.) In the coal industry, about 115 thousand people have been awarded medals and orders for flawless and long-term work. In the last two years alone, a lump sum remuneration for seniority has been paid in excess of 2 billion rubles.

In the past, a high turnover of the workforce has seriously damaged the coal industry, disrupting its work. In recent years, turnover has dropped dramatically. The number of underground workers who have worked continuously in the coal industry for more than five years has more than doubled. More than 60 percent all workers of the coal industry during this time have been trained and improved their qualifications in various courses. With the growth of mechanization, new specialties appeared related to the operation of mechanisms. The number of workers directly working on machines has more than doubled. Half of the total number of workers in mines are workers who graduated from factory apprenticeship schools, mining and trade schools, as well as those who have completed secondary education.

The mechanization of the coal industry, the improvement of the organization of production and the creation of a permanent cadre of workers provide all the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set before us by the fifth five-year plan.

There are still many untapped reserves in the coal industry. Not all enterprises fulfill the established government plans. In a number of mines, equipment is used unsatisfactorily. There are violations of technological discipline. Many enterprises are still operating at a loss.

The experience of the leading enterprises in the coal industry indicates ways to eliminate these shortcomings. The wide dissemination of advanced experience will make it possible to significantly increase coal

production and labor productivity, and improve the work of the coal industry as a whole.

Comrades, the draft directives of the 19th Congress on the fifth five-year plan envisage an increase in coal production in 1955 by 43 percent against 1950. This increase will be more than three times the total coal production in tsarist Russia in 1913. The coal industry has every opportunity to successfully fulfill the task set by Comrade Stalin - to bring the annual coal production in the USSR to 500 million tons. The increase in the production of coking coal is of particular importance. Over the next five years, the production of these coals must increase by at least 50 percent.

Three quarters of the planned increase in coal production is provided by the commissioning of new mines and the development of their production capacities. In this connection, questions of construction in the coal industry in the Fifth Five-Year Plan become especially important. Along with the reconstruction of existing mines, it is necessary to build and put into operation hundreds of new mines and open-pit mines with a total capacity of several tens of millions of tons. These will be fully mechanized mines equipped with automation.

To successfully fulfill such an extensive program, it is necessary to shorten the construction time, to bring production capacity into operation more quickly, through the widespread introduction of industrial methods, mechanization and improving the organization of labor, persistently seek to improve the quality of construction and reduce its cost.

The further development of the Donetsk coal basin is of particular importance for the national economy. Although Donbass is now successfully coping with the tasks set before it, it should be borne in mind that the demand of the national economy for Donetsk coal, especially coal for coking, will increase significantly in the coming years. In this regard, I would consider it necessary in the fifth five-year plan to provide for measures to ensure an even faster development of the coal industry in the Donetsk basin.

Along with the maximum increase in coal production in the main basins, the development of new coal bases is planned in the fifth five-

year period. This will improve the geographical location of the coal industry, create new bases for the extraction of coking coal. The development of new deposits will make it possible to obtain in 1955 an additional several million tons of coal and will provide significant savings in fuel transportation.

Simultaneously with the construction of mines and open-pit mines, further housing and social and cultural construction is envisaged in the new five-year plan. Over the years of the five-year plan, about 7.5 million square meters should be built in coal regions. m of living space.

The most important task of the coal industry is to further increase the labor productivity of miners on the basis of technical re-equipment of the coal industry and improvement of the organization of production, which will ensure a significant increase in coal production in the new five-year plan. The creation and widespread introduction of new machines, as well as the better use of the existing ones, will make it possible to increase the volume of mechanized loading of coal by 2.6 times during the five-year plan and increase the level of mechanization of loading in preparatory workings, in comparison with 1950, by 2.5 times.

In recent years, our designers, in creative collaboration with engineers and workers, have created more than 130 types of new machines. Great work on the design of new machines and the automation of processes in the coal industry lies ahead in the fifth five-year plan.

Due to the variety of mining and geological conditions, the tightness of the working space, the mobility of the workplace, the transition to coal mining in deep mines, mechanization and automation of the coal industry is a difficult task. It is necessary to significantly expand scientific research and design work, to strengthen and improve the work of scientific research and design organizations, as well as institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences working in this field.

Along with mechanization, in the new five-year plan, further improvement of the organization of production will be carried out so that most of the mines go to work on schedule.

The existing system of mining operations and methods of developing coal deposits no longer correspond to the increased level of technology

and are holding back further growth in labor productivity. In this regard, the restructuring of mining operations and the improvement of mining methods, as indicated in the draft directives for the new five-year plan, is one of the most important tasks, the solution of which will make it possible to significantly better use new equipment and increase labor productivity.

The fifth five-year plan envisages an increase in the concentration of coal by approximately 2.7 times, which in comparison with 1940 will amount to an increase of 7.5 times. To solve this problem in 1951 - 1955. new enrichment plants with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons per day must be put into operation.

The growth of mechanization in the coal industry and the introduction of new complex machines require a further increase in the cultural and technical level of workers. The growth of the technical equipment of mines and the restructuring of the organization of production complicate the management of enterprises, require from the managers a higher level of both technical and organizational leadership.

The Party and Government demand from workers in the coal industry not only a quantitative increase in coal production, but also an improvement in all qualitative indicators.

In the coal industry, considerable work has been done in recent years to streamline the financial economy. In recent years, the cost of production has been reduced by more than 3 billion rubles. However, at a number of enterprises there are still major deficiencies in the management of the economy and financial activities. There is also unproductive spending, the wrong attitude on the part of individual leaders to spending public funds; some enterprises are still unprofitable.

In this regard, improving economic management and enhancing state discipline is our urgent task. The organization of the planning and analytical work both at enterprises and in the Ministry of the Coal Industry itself cannot be considered satisfactory. The business of financial planning in planning bodies is not up to the mark. This sometimes leads to financial difficulties in factories and construction sites. Although in recent years the work of supply organizations has

improved, nevertheless there are serious shortcomings here. Due to the unsatisfactory work of the sales bodies, it is necessary to maintain a huge number of supply organizations. To date, there is excessive centralization in the sale of funds. This leads to the cumbersomeness of the supply apparatus in the center, to inevitable mistakes in the supply, in the delivery of materials, sometimes unnecessary for the enterprise. Streamlining financial planning and supply will also help strengthen cost accounting at enterprises and more fully utilize working capital.

Comrades, the new five-year plan provides for a significant growth in the coal industry - one of the most important branches of industry, in many respects decisive for the development of the entire national economy. Let me assure the 19th Party Congress that the miners will fulfill the tasks set before them by the five-year plan with honor. The new five-year plan is in the vital interests of the Soviet people. The guarantee of its successful fulfillment lies in the unyielding will of the people marching towards communism, in the fact that our glorious Communist Party, our great leader, Comrade Stalin, leads them along this path. (Applause.)

Park Den Ai, (Labor Party of Korea)

Vylko Chervenkov, (Bulgarian Communist Party)

D.G. Smirnov, (Gorky region) (...)

In our region, more than half of the entire industry is mechanical engineering. The largest enterprise in the Soviet automotive industry, the Molotov plant, is equipped with the most advanced technology, first-class Soviet equipment. Hundreds of kilometers of conveyor lines cross the huge workshops of the plant, in which units and automatic lines are installed. Car production has increased significantly compared to the pre-war level. The necessary growth is envisaged for the current five-year plan.

Saturation with new technology is typical for all industrial enterprises of the region. Over the years of the fourth five-year plan, the industry of the Gorky region has given the Motherland many types of new products - Pobeda, ZIM, GAZ-51 cars, various machine tools, gas

engine compressors, dredgers, engines and other machines and is mastering the production of new, more advanced products. Plant "Krasnoe Sormovo" them. Zhdanova began manufacturing the latest types of passenger diesel electric ships for the Big Volga, which are unmatched in terms of size and comfort in the river fleet.

The factories are introducing the latest achievements of Soviet science and technology, the advanced experience of the best enterprises and innovators in industry, and extensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes is carried out, on the basis of which the labor of workers is facilitated and its productivity is increased. In comparison with the pre-war 1940, the output per worker has almost doubled. 70 percent the increase in industrial production was obtained by increasing the productivity of workers.

From year to year, the Government increases capital investments in industrial, housing and cultural and domestic construction. Compared to 1940, investment has more than doubled. In the current five-year plan, new large factories are being built in the region, huge funds are being invested in the expansion of existing enterprises, and large-scale work is being carried out to reconstruct rail and water transport.

The draft directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR provide for the commissioning of large hydroelectric power plants, including the Gorkovskaya on the Volga. It must be admitted that for some time this construction lagged behind due to our fault and the fault of the Ministry of Power Plants, which allowed a significant rise in the cost of construction and installation work. In 1951 and this year, builders are more successful in meeting production targets. Huge equipment is concentrated on construction, a large team of workers, engineering and technical workers is working; among them are over 1,200 communists, 1,300 Komsomol members. The construction has already commissioned 100 thousand square meters. m of living space, 5 schools, 8 children's institutions, 6 clubs and cinemas, a stadium, medical institutions and dozens of shops have been built. Woodworking and mechanical repair plants are operating at full capacity.

This largest structure will be put into operation at the country's operating enterprises within the time frame set by the Party and the

Government. In many districts of the Gorky Region, a long-distance super-power transmission line Kuibyshev - Moscow will run. The construction trust organized for this purpose is successfully fulfilling the tasks of the Government.

But along with the great growth of industry, transport and construction and the fulfillment of state plans in general, many industrial enterprises and construction organizations of the Gorky region are unable to cope with the fulfillment of state tasks. The reserves of operating enterprises are still poorly used in our country, and the production of low-quality products is taking place. In some factories, inertia is manifested in the introduction of new technology and advanced experience. There are many other major shortcomings, which were pointed out in his report by Comrade. Malenkov.

The timber industry occupies an important place in the economy of the Gorky Region. As you know, the timber industry is lagging behind in the country. The lagging behind this branch of the economy, in particular in our region, is explained primarily by the insufficient leadership of regional organizations. But it's not only that. About 16 million cubic meters of forest are harvested in the region, of which the Ministry of Forestry does not exceed 4 million, and 12 million cubic meters are harvested by 57 other ministries and departments with 250 organizations and 1,500 logging sites. For example, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, which harvests only 120 thousand cubic meters of timber, has 29 logging organizations in the region. In the Krasnobakovsky district of our region, 34 organizations are engaged in logging.

Such dispersion of the logging fund does not make it possible to establish proper order in the timber industry, organize permanent bases, build roads, and secure forest tracts for a long time to the main loggers. Mismanagement of logging leads to large non-productive costs and high cost of timber. The average cost of one cubic meter of timber costs self-procurement workers almost twice as much as the enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry.

The regional party committee and the regional executive committee have repeatedly raised this issue. Last year, a special commission was created, which basically agreed with our proposal to streamline the

logging business in the Gorky Region. However, the issue remained unresolved.

In the USSR State Planning Committee, some employees still support the departmental claims of individual ministries and thereby violate state interests. Ministries and departments do not agree to transfer their bases to the Ministry of Forestry, stating that the Minister of Forestry, Comrade Orlov, will not provide them with timber. But this explanation is flimsy. Last year, for example. The Ministry of Transport Engineering handed over its timber industry, and now it is one of the best in the system of the Ministry of Forestry.

We need to put things in order in the industrial exploitation of forests in our region, as well as in some other regions of the country. It is much easier to harvest timber in the Gorky region, where there is a developed railway and water transport, than in remote areas of the country. But you cannot harvest the forest at any cost, wastelessly, not in a state-owned way.

There is also a lot of disorder in the issue of cooperation between industrial enterprises. The USSR State Planning Committee admits shortcomings in its planning work, as evidenced by numerous facts. Plant "Krasnoe Sormovo" them. Zhdanova takes out ingots for rolling to the plant of her ministry in the mountains. Kulebaki is hundreds of kilometers away, and located next to the mountains. Kulebaki The Vyksa Metallurgical Plant of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy exports the same ingots for rolling to a metallurgical plant in the mountains. Bitter. Another example. The Sormovo plant exports ingots to the Leningrad plants named after Kirov and Izhora, and Leningrad enterprises supply the same metal to the Gorky plant "Krasnaya Etna". The Sormovo plant receives rental for tractor track shoes from the Urals, makes only cutting and simple drilling of holes and sends it to many regions of the country, including back to the Urals. Even firewood is delivered to the Gorky region from the Kirov region - 800 km away. At the same time, the Gorky Region exported millions of cubic meters of firewood to other parts of the country.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks facing the party is inextricably linked with the development of criticism and self-criticism. I believe that the periodic convening of the economic assets of the industrial

ministries should be resumed. Economic assets in the ministries should be conducted in a businesslike manner, with the participation of the party organizers of the Central Committee, secretaries of party committees, as well as heads of the corresponding departments of regional committees and the Central Committee of the party. Criticism from below will help ministries to improve enterprise governance.

Comrades, along with the growth of industry and agriculture, the material well-being of the working people is steadily increasing. In the post-war years alone, about 900 thousand square meters were commissioned in the region. m of living space and more than a million square meters to be built over the years of the new five-year plan.

During the years of the Stalinist five-year plans, the city of Gorky turned into one of the largest industrial and cultural centers of our country. The government from year to year increases allocations for the development of the city economy, for the further serious expansion of the cultural and social construction of the city. Retail turnover has significantly expanded in the region. Compared to the pre-war level, the sale of butter, meat, sugar, fish products, etc. to the population has increased significantly.

The culture has grown significantly. There are 13 universities in the region, including a university and a polytechnic institute, 62 technical schools with 47 thousand students. There are a large number of scientific institutions. There are 3,327 schools with 516 thousand students and more than 23 thousand teachers in the region. Hundreds of new schools are to be built during the current five-year plan. Much work on the communist education of the masses is carried out through cultural and educational institutions. There are 4 palaces of culture, 1,419 clubs, 1,529 libraries with a book fund of about 11 million copies, 16 museums, 9 theaters and a large number of reading rooms and red corners in the region.

The Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin personally, render great assistance to the Gorky Party organization, timely reveal mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the Regional Party Committee. The decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On shortcomings in the work of the Gorky regional committee of the CPSU (b)" caused a great upsurge in the party organization: the communists began to

expose the shortcomings more sharply and increased their demands on regional organizations and their leading cadres.

The regional party organization, discussing the directives for the fifth five-year plan, approved them and made some amendments and additions to the published projects, which were reported to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). At party meetings, assets and conferences of the region, 29 thousand members and candidates of the party spoke on this issue. The Communists expressed their determination to devote all their strength to the fulfillment of the five-year plan and to mobilize the masses of the working people to fulfill the great Stalinist program of building communism in our country.

Together with our entire glorious party, the Gorky regional party organization has grown significantly over the past years, has become ideologically tempered and organizationally strengthened. It came to the 19th Party Congress even more united, fully devoted to the Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, our genius leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Compared to 1939, the region's party organization has grown almost 3 times. In 1939, only 11,000 party members and candidates worked in industry and transport, and now there are more than 62,000. In 1939, there were only 6,532 communists with higher and secondary education in the ranks of the regional party organization; now - about 34 thousand. At the present time, about 80 percent of the leading party and Soviet workers have higher, incomplete higher and secondary education. More than half of all the secretaries of district and city party committees received higher and incomplete higher political education in party schools created by the Central Committee of the party.

Let me assure you that the Gorky party organization, on the basis of raising the level of party organizational and ideological work, will ensure the fulfillment of the tasks that will be entrusted to us by the historic decisions of the 19th Congress of the great Communist Party.

Long live the inspirer and organizer of all our victories, beloved leader and wise teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

B.P. Beschev, (Moscow)

Comrades! Comrade Malenkov's report summarizes the results of the historic victories of our people, won under the leadership of the Leninist-Stalin Central Committee, under the leadership of our brilliant leader, teacher and commander, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The Soviet people built a socialist society and created an indestructible state that not only withstood the most severe trials, but also emerged from these trials even more powerful. In the postwar years the Soviet people showed the whole world what incalculable forces are inherent in the socialist economic system. The powerful upsurge in industry, agriculture, transport, the growth of the material well-being and cultural level of the working people are irrefutable proof of the great strength of the Soviet system.

The draft directives of the 19th Congress on the fifth five-year plan outline a program for the further strengthening of the economic might of the Soviet state and the further development of industry, agriculture and transport.

The Party, the Government, and Comrade Stalin personally have always treated rail transport with the greatest attention. In the pre-war years, as a result of technical reconstruction and improvement of working methods, railway transport continuously served the needs of trade. By the will of the party, our transport was timely prepared for the active defense of the country, had sufficient production reserves in order to successfully cope with the load of wartime.

At present, the freight turnover of the country's railways is approximately 80 percent more than in 1940. This testifies to the gigantic organizational work carried out by our party, to the mighty strength of the Soviet economy.

Party organizations and political departments in transport have done a lot of work on political education and raising the consciousness of railway workers, to further rally them around the Communist Party, around the great Stalin.

The railway workers fulfilled the transportation plan ahead of schedule established for the fourth five-year plan and for 1951. They will undoubtedly fulfill the obligation given to Comrade Stalin to complete the 1952 transportation plan ahead of schedule.

Our railway network has increased by many thousands of kilometers in comparison with the pre-war years. This made it possible to discover new deposits of minerals and new vast forests for economic use. The scale of the work of our railways can be judged at least by the following comparison: in 1951, one Omsk railway performed a freight turnover greater than the freight turnover of all the railways of England taken together.

The domestic industry supplied the railway transport with thousands of new locomotives and hundreds of thousands of wagons. Wartime losses were not only replenished, but the necessary reserves were created. Many sections of the railways have been electrified. In 1951, the freight turnover of electrified sections increased by 2.5 times in comparison with 1946, and in sections served by diesel locomotives - more than 4 times. The increase in the traffic density of the country's main highways required the laying of heavier rails. The industry has mastered and supplied transport with a significant number of heavy rails. As a result of the construction of second tracks, the expansion and reconstruction of stations, the introduction of automatic devices that, in addition, increase the safety of train traffic, the throughput of railways has also increased. The volume of mechanized loading and unloading has increased by 2.4 times compared to the pre-war period.

Along with the growth of the technical equipment of railway transport, the cultural and technical level of railway workers is steadily increasing. The number of specialists with higher and secondary education increased from 1946 to 1951 by 69 percent. More than 327 thousand locomotive drivers, their assistants, dispatchers and other workers have been trained in technical schools. Every year over half a million railway workers improve their qualifications at courses and in Stakhanov schools.

The increased cultural and technical level of railway workers, their devotion to the socialist Motherland, the Communist Party, the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, found their vivid expression in the rise of socialist competition for the use of internal transport reserves, in new and new manifestations of the creative initiative of the innovators of production. The names of innovators who have discovered new ways of productive use of equipment in transport are widely known -

locomotive drivers Glubokov, Shumilov, Blazhenov, Solovyov, dispatchers Koroleva and Kostyrko, car inspector Shcheblikin and many others.

The turnover of carriages has been significantly improved in comparison with the pre-war 1940. In the postwar years, 68 percent. the overall increase in loading was obtained by accelerating the turnover of wagons. The increase in the weight and speed of trains allowed saving only in 1951 2.5 million tons of fuel.

The target for reducing the cost of transportation, set by the fourth five-year plan, was exceeded. Over the past two years, the railways have generated significant surplus savings. The wages of railway workers have doubled in comparison with 1940, and that of locomotive drivers - 2.3 times. As a result of the systematic reduction of state retail prices, the real wages of workers and employees of transport, as well as all workers and employees of our country, are growing from year to year. The government has established for employees of leading professions and the commanding staff of transport the payment of wage increments for length of service and increased pension benefits.

During the years of the first post-war five-year plan, more than 3 million square meters were built in transport. m of living space. With the help of the state, thousands of railway workers have built individual houses. The number of new schools, higher and secondary educational institutions, clubs, sanatoriums and hospitals is constantly growing.

However, we cannot, unfortunately, report to the congress that all the tasks set before the railway workers have been solved, that some rather old shortcomings have been done away with. There are still serious shortcomings in the transport economy and in the organization of its work. There are violations of discipline and rules of technical operation on some roads.

To create normal working and rest conditions for locomotive and train crews, the length of many traction sections was reduced, new crew change points and additional turnaround depots were organized. New houses for crew rest have been built and are still being built. As a result of the organizational and economic measures, the work of the brigades

has been improved. However, it should be noted that on the Ufa, Yuzhno-Uralskaya, Kuibyshevskaya and some other roads, violations of the order of work and rest of locomotive and train crews are still allowed, mainly as a result of train delays at the approaches to the nodes, failure to meet the specified train speed and unproductive downtime of locomotives. at the stations.

The Party and Government pointed out to us a number of measures that need to be taken in order to improve leadership, strengthen discipline and one-man command on the railways, and pointed out the ways to quickly eliminate shortcomings.

Comrade Malenkov rightly noted in the reporting report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) that many railways do not fulfill the plan for loading and transporting goods established for them, allowing large idle time of cars, non-productive costs, cost overruns and losses. A number of shortcomings in the work of railway transport were also revealed by some of the delegates who spoke. The Ministry of Railways will take the necessary measures to eliminate the backlog of individual enterprises and eliminate shortcomings.

The Ministry of Railways is taking serious measures to further strengthen and develop the railway economy. Railway builders have done a tremendous job of overhauling tens of thousands of kilometers of railway lines, locomotive and carriage depots, stations, bridges, factories, stations and residential buildings. They know how to build such wonderful structures as the Moscow metro, new bridges across the Dnieper, Volga and Don, a high-rise building in Moscow at the Red Gate, large railway stations in various cities. Nevertheless, our construction organizations are still not fulfilling the plans set for them, especially the plan for putting into operation new production facilities. On a number of construction projects, the cost of construction is allowed to rise, and they work at a loss.

Some industrial enterprises are still operating unsatisfactorily. A number of factories, fulfilling the plan for gross output, do not cope with the output of products according to the given nomenclature, allow for rejects and excess of the established cost, and some factories and forest trusts do not fulfill the plan even for gross output.

We must make fuller use of all production capacity and eliminate these serious deficiencies.

Comrades, in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR, exceptional attention is paid to railway transport. The new powerful upsurge in the national economy of the USSR, the high rates of industrial growth and the gigantic scale of capital construction will require the railways to continuously increase their traffic. During the period from 1951 to 1955, the freight turnover of the railways will increase by 35-40%, and the transportation of ore, coke, ferrous metals and oil products will increase even more.

The draft directives of the party congress envisage improving the geographical location of the construction of industrial enterprises, further bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials and fuel in order to eliminate irrational and excessively long-distance transportation.

The increase in the range of transportation of goods, along with the shortcomings that depend on us, the railway workers, in many cases occurs as a result of uneven fulfillment of the production plan in individual regions of the country. For example, the failure to fulfill the plan for logging in the regions of the North caused an increase in the transportation of Siberian timber over long distances. The discrepancy in the development of blast-furnace and steel-making, as well as steel-making and rolling shops, existing at individual metallurgical plants causes significant irrational transportation of cast iron and steel. For example, in 1951, hundreds of thousands of tons of pig iron from southern metallurgical plants were transported to the Urals, and steel ingots were returned back to the plants in the South for further processing.

Part of long-distance transportations, primarily of bulk cargo, should be taken over by water transport. Oddly enough, last year the range of transportation on sea and river routes was lower than planned, and this was one of the reasons for the growth of long-distance rail, more expensive, transportation. The railways annually transport millions of tons of timber from the regions of the Urals and Siberia to the eastern part of Donbass and the Caucasus, while this forest is most profitable

to direct along the Kama and Volga. It is no coincidence that the average distance of timber transportation by river routes is more than two times less than by rail.

The most important condition for the rationalization of transportation is to improve the planning of sales, supply and transportation of goods. There are significant disadvantages in this area. The transportation plan is drawn up without sufficient linkage with the production plan and the balance of production and consumption of the main types of products in individual regions of the country, which sometimes leads to irrational transportation. Funds for ferrous metal, for example, are allocated to ministries without breakdown by district, and this entails counter-transport of metal. It is necessary that Gosplan and Gossnab improve the planning of production in individual regions of the country, sales, supply and transportation of goods.

Comrades! The forthcoming growth in traffic in the coming years will cause a new increase in freight traffic on the railways. By the end of the fifth five-year plan, more than 75% of the total will be concentrated on the main highways of the railway network. general cargo turnover. This will require improving the quality of all transport operations. Therefore, along with measures to increase the throughput and technical equipment of the railways, the draft directives of the congress set the task: to accelerate the turnover of wagons by 18 percent, increase the average daily mileage of locomotives by 12 percent, and achieve a further increase in train weight and wagon load.

Of particular importance not only for the railways, but also for the entire national economy, is the fulfillment of the main qualitative indicator of the work of transport - the turnover of wagons. The cost of material assets constantly circulating on the railways amounts to billions of rubles. Acceleration of the turnover of wagons means, at the same time, an acceleration of the turnover of material assets in our country. Therefore, we, railway workers, must work with particular persistence to improve the quality indicators that determine the turnaround time of wagons: to increase the speed of trains, to reduce the percentage of empty runs of wagons, to achieve a reduction in the average distance of freight transportation, to reduce the idle time of

wagons under loading, unloading and at technical stations. , develop traffic routing, and provide a rock loading plan.

But the solution to this problem is not the business of railroad workers alone. Approximately three quarters of all loading and unloading of wagons is carried out not on the railways, but on the access roads of industrial enterprises. Meanwhile, loading operations on some access roads are insufficiently mechanized. The mechanization of unloading wagons is especially lagging behind. Coal loading is fully mechanized, and more than a quarter of wagons arriving with coal are unloaded manually. The mechanization of loading and unloading timber is at a low level. Often, routing, which gives a large acceleration of transportation, is difficult due to the insufficient development of loading and unloading fronts on the access roads. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the idle rates of wagons under cargo operations, in contrast to all other indicators, lag behind the pre-war level.

Comrades, back in 1935, at a reception for railway workers in the Kremlin, Comrade Stalin gave the classic definition of discipline in transport. "To realize the decisive and all-encompassing role of railroad transport," Comrade Stalin pointed out at the time, "requires first of all the coordination of all units and their work in a strictly defined order. This is what is called transport discipline. "

Fulfillment of Stalin's instructions on coherence and discipline is the main condition for the successful solution of the enormous tasks set for the railway workers in the new five-year plan, a condition for the further improvement of the multifaceted and complex transport economy. Increased coordination and the strictest observance of state discipline will make it possible to ensure complete traffic safety, improve the organization of labor of railway workers, increase the use of new technology and thereby achieve a general rise in railway transport to a new, higher level that meets the increased tasks of communist construction.

We have experienced cadres devoted to the great cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin who are capable of successfully solving all the tasks assigned to the railway transport.

Soviet railroad workers, together with all our people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, will make every effort to fulfill the fifth five-year plan ahead of schedule, to implement the great plans of the brilliant leader and teacher of the working people, Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, (Romanian Labor Party) (...)

The working people of the Romanian People's Republic have boundless love for their liberator - the Soviet Union, the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the dearest friend of the Romanian people, teacher and leader of the working people of the whole world, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.) (...)

Comrades! The Romanian people owe to the Great Soviet Union the fact that they were able to take their fate into their own hands and establish a people's democratic system. In a short period of time, the Rumanian People's Republic has achieved great success in transforming our country from a backward and plundered country by imperialist predators into a country with a highly developed industry and advanced agriculture. Our socialist industry is developing rapidly. New industries have been created, such as machine tool building, machine building, oil equipment manufacturing, electrical and chemical industries. Large hydroelectric and thermal power plants are being built in the republic, the Danube - Black Sea canal is being built - the pride of the Romanian people. Our peasantry is gradually, on the principles of complete voluntariness, passing over to the path of collective farming. (...)

The Romanian Labor Party, the working class, the Romanian people wholeheartedly wish the 19th Congress of the CPSU (b) great success in its fruitful work. (Applause.)

May the great teacher and leader of the working people of the whole world, the best friend of the Romanian people, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin, live and live for many years for the joy and happiness of all progressive mankind! (Stormy, long-lasting applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

Ville Pessi, (Communist Party of Finland) (...)

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its brilliant leader, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people in the Second World War defeated the fascist aggressors who were striving for world domination and liberated the peoples oppressed by them, including the Finnish people, from fascist slavery. The Finnish people will be forever grateful to the Soviet people for their liberation. (Applause.) (...)

October 9, (Evening meeting)

Presiding A.B. Aristov.

At the meeting, the discussion of the report of Comrade M.Z. Saburov, foreign guests made speeches and greetings to the congress were read out.

A.M. Kutyrev, (Sverdlovsk region.)

Comrades! The Soviet people met the 19th Party Congress with boundless faith in the righteousness of the party's policy. The congress of our party caused a new wave of creative enthusiasm and labor exploits of the Soviet people, who have boundless faith in the success of communist construction and have shown boundless loyalty to the Communist Party, its Central Committee, beloved leader Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The workers of the Sverdlovsk region met the congress with the early completion of the nine-month production program. By October 1, the collective farmers had fulfilled the grain supply plan and the plan for filling seeds. The builders have delivered tens of thousands of square meters of housing stock and many production areas. The constantly developing industry of the region has increased the gross output in the current year in comparison with 1940 more than four times.

On the basis of growing metallurgy, mechanical engineering is developing especially rapidly. In the structure of the industry of the pre-revolutionary Urals, the gross output of machine building and metalworking was only 8.3 percent, at present the share of this output in the Sverdlovsk region has increased many times.

Comrade Stalin teaches that for the transition to communism it is necessary to ensure a continuous growth of social production with a predominant growth in the production of means of production. Dozens of enterprises in our region are engaged in the manufacture of means of production. Among them, such powerful machine-building enterprises as Uralkhimmash, Uralelektroapparat, Uralvagonzavod, which is the leading enterprise for the manufacture of modern freight rolling stock for the country's railways, and, finally, the plant of factories - Uralmash, which produces the most perfect and unique equipment for metallurgical and machine-building plants, for the mining and construction industries.

Over the past five years, Uralmash has produced only excavators with an annual productivity of over 700 million cubic meters of earthwork, which replaces the work of one and a half million excavators. The UZTM brand walking excavator with a bucket of 14 kbm and a boom of up to 75 m is widely known. Fulfilling their obligations by the 19th party congress, the Uralmash workers completed the design of a walking excavator with a 20 kbm bucket. They are ready to design an excavator with a bucket of 35 kbm and a boom of 100 m. The plant is finishing the production of a unit for vertical drilling of shafts with a diameter of 6.2 m to a depth of 200 meters.

The bold and successful solution of the tasks of creating new technology at this plant is explained by the fact that a cadre team, welded by the communists, is working here, selflessly and enthusiastically fighting for the cause of our party.

At the call of the party organizations, the collectives of machine-building factories launched a socialist competition for the early production of equipment for communist construction projects. The undertaken obligations are being successfully fulfilled. The party organization is fighting to ensure that the machines produced for the construction sites of communism are highly productive, with the greatest automation, reliable, convenient and easy to operate, so that they provide ease of control operations.

In order to successfully solve these problems in the field of mechanical engineering, the party organization of the region strives to ensure that all designers and technologists are at the forefront of the struggle for

technical progress, continuously improve their qualifications and that the daily growth of the cultural and technical level of all mechanical engineers is carried out.

The progress of modern mechanical engineering should be firmly based on the active participation of scientific organizations in the development of theoretical and practical issues in this industry.

In the Sverdlovsk region there are 56 research institutions, including 29 research institutes, a branch of the Academy of Sciences, but there is not a single reputable research institution dealing specifically with mechanical engineering. In the leadership of the Academy of Sciences, there is still the idea that the range of tasks of science in the Urals is limited to the development of problems related only to metallurgy and basic chemistry. However, this is not enough for the modern Urals. It is necessary to create an institute of mechanical engineering as a part of a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and some branch institutes in the line of engineering ministries, primarily in heavy engineering.

There is a need to build in the Urals complex plants for the production of plastics, many of which are not only excellent substitutes for expensive or scarce metals, but in themselves are indispensable in mechanical engineering, instrument making and the chemical industry. At the same time, the organization in the Urals of scientific work on organic synthesis and high-molecular compounds is urgently needed.

The task of raising the level of mechanical engineering makes it necessary to organize training and retraining of personnel on a wider scale. We ask that the Ministry of Higher Education be instructed to expand the number of specialties in the evening departments of institutes in our region, revise their curricula, reorganize the system of correspondence institutes on a regional basis and strengthen their educational base. The industrial ministries should expand the network of evening technical schools and introduce training for workers in a number of new specialties, in which machine-building enterprises experience an acute shortage.

Major shortcomings have not yet been eliminated in the leadership of our Party organization at machine-building enterprises. One of them is the unresolved storming and irregular work of factories for the

production of products, which leads to individual disruptions in the implementation of plans and increases non-productive production costs. This is not only the fault of business leaders and not only local workers. A significant share of the responsibility for the irregular operation of enterprises can be attributed to ministries and planning authorities. It is necessary, in particular, to note the presence of serious shortcomings admitted by them in the planning of material and technical supply and supply through cooperation. For example, "Uralsmashzavod" sends thousands of rims for couplings of oil drilling rigs for rubber coating to Leningrad, while in Sverdlovsk there is a special plant for rubber products. One ministry exports cement from Sverdlovsk to Moscow, the other sends cement from Moscow to Sverdlovsk. Often, factories with powerful unique equipment are loaded with the manufacture of small, simple parts.

In order to properly use the capacity, it would be necessary to organize groups of specialized factories and workshops for the production of fasteners and other materials, standard parts and assemblies for factories in various branches of engineering.

In this regard, I consider it necessary to make some claims to the USSR State Planning Committee. We have the right to expect a more correct planning of social production from the State Planning Commission. One of the mistakes made by the State Planning Committee is that it essentially limits itself to sectoral planning, planning by ministries, and has lost contact with places, except for the annually repeated cases of calling regional workers for the so-called protection of agricultural development plans. Moreover, even in this case, plans often have to be defended against attempts by the State Planning Committee employees to confuse them, especially in the plans for sown areas and crop rotations. In the region, they do not remember a case when any of the employees of the State Planning Commission used the services of communication or transport to clarify the situation on the ground.

In the course of the rapid development of the productive forces in individual links of the national economy, temporary disproportions may arise. Our task is to prevent these imbalances, that is, to strictly observe the law of planned development of the national economy. But in this matter, the State Planning Commission is not free from mistakes.

So, in particular, we have a disproportion between the volume of construction and the production of building materials, especially brick and its substitutes. This phenomenon might not have happened with better planning.

In order to improve the work of the planning bodies, it would be expedient, firstly, to carry out comprehensive planning in economic regions, territories and regions along with sectoral planning. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen in the activities of planners such functions as assistance in the implementation of plans and control over their implementation. Thirdly, it is necessary to raise the role and importance of local planning bodies, as the backbone of the State Planning Committee in planning and territorial distribution of industry, as well as in exercising control over the implementation of plans not only for the local economy, but also for enterprises of the Union ministries.

One of the significant shortcomings in the work of planning bodies and some ministries is their underestimation of the tasks of the integrated use of raw materials. So, for example, such a remarkable raw material as apatite-nepheline, due to the fault of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Chemical Industry, was used incompletely for a long time.

The fact of an incorrect, formal approach of individual ministries and organizations to the integrated use of raw materials is not unique. Some copper and nickel smelters that handle sulphide ores do not recycle sour gases. One of our plants captures 30 tons of sulfur per day, and releases 145 tons into the atmosphere. Most of the Ural ores are of a complex polymetallic nature, and the cost of satellites in some ores is 9-10 times higher than the cost of copper; but most of the satellites are lost, fly into the pipe, and are thrown out with sludge and slag. Due to this, our enterprises annually lose tens of millions of rubles worth of valuable products.

Our institutes have developed a technology for the extraction of components of copper ore and the efficient use of dust from copper smelters, a number of experiments have been carried out, but things are moving forward very slowly. The waste continues, and the underestimation of the integrated use of raw materials in the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals is still very tenacious.

The complex use of the region's timber resources is of particular importance. Our allowable cut is 41 million cubic meters, but it is only half used. A hectare of timber, when processed for sawmilling, gives products worth almost ten thousand rubles. During hydrolysis, thermal and chemical treatment of all wood, including usually burned felling residues, the cost of production per hectare of development can be increased to 72 thousand rubles.

The construction of only five new hydrolysis plants in the region to produce cheap ethyl alcohol from wood is tantamount to saving one million tons of potatoes. The construction costs of these plants will pay off in less than 2 years.

One cannot put up with the fact that the raw materials created by nature for hundreds of years are used wastefully, while there is every opportunity to improve the balance of feed in the country and, if not stop, then significantly reduce the consumption of potatoes and grain for the production of ethyl alcohol. Our designers could take on the task of creating a complex of machines for collecting, crushing and transporting forest waste, as well as transportable installations for the development of wood chemistry.

For the purpose of complex use of raw materials, please consider the following proposals:

first, the recoverable and usable waste of the enterprise, which is a raw material for other enterprises, should be evaluated and included in the gross output, making the heads of enterprises responsible for the safety of temporarily unused raw materials;

the second is to impose the responsibility of ministries and departments to organize at enterprises the extraction or allocation of satellites of the main raw materials and their full use, as a rule, at this enterprise, regardless of the profile of the enterprise, or, as an exception, to transfer raw materials to the outside in cases where processing this raw material on site is impossible or economically impractical;

the third is to carry out in the current five-year period a wide complex use of forest resources, maximizing the development of wood hydrolysis and forest chemistry;

fourth, to assign the USSR State Planning Committee with the responsibility for accounting for complex raw materials of the USSR industry and organizing control over its use.

Comrades! It is known from the recent past that when the aggressor attacked our country, the Urals swore to Comrade Stalin to turn the Urals into an arsenal for fighting the enemy and supply the armed forces with military equipment in abundance. The Urals kept this oath.

With the same passion and will to victory, the Urals are now fighting for the further strengthening of the might and new successes of our great Soviet Motherland. And no matter how much the imperialists - conspirators against the world - rage, they will not stop our victorious advance.

The working people of the Sverdlovsk Region, inspired by the new program of creation worked out by the 19th Congress, will devote all their strength to the struggle for the cause of our Party, for the victory of communism!

Long live our Communist Party and its Central Committee!

Long live our dear leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (Applause.)

V.A. Malyshev, (Moscow)

Comrades! (...)

These tasks found their concrete reflection in the draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR. The draft directives of the 19th Party Congress on the new five-year plan were discussed in detail in party organizations, in wide circles of our people, and received the full approval and support of party and non-party comrades. The Soviet people see that our Communist Party, armed with the fundamental economic law of socialism, the open and scientifically grounded Comrade Stalin, is firmly and confidently leading our country to the victory of communism.

The fulfillment of the new five-year plan - and we are all confident that this plan, like the previous five-year plan, will not only be fulfilled, but

also overfulfilled - will make our country even more powerful and prosperous and will be another convincing proof of the advantages of the socialist economic system before the capitalist.

The new five-year plan outlines especially high rates of development of mechanical engineering. The vast experience accumulated over the previous period of the development of Soviet machine building gives grounds to declare that Soviet machine builders will fulfill this new task of our Party and Government with honor.

Through the heroic efforts of the Party and the people, our machine-building industry underwent tremendous development during the pre-war five-year plans. The aviation, machine-tool, automobile and tractor industries, agricultural, energy, metallurgical, chemical engineering and other branches of mechanical engineering, which are at the level of advanced modern technology, have been re-created. Even then, in the pre-war years, Soviet engineering almost completely satisfied the needs of industry, transport and agriculture in machines and equipment and ensured the transformation of our country from a backward, agrarian into a powerful industrial power.

The Great Patriotic War demanded a radical restructuring of all industries, especially machine-building plants, and the subordination of their work to the needs of the front. The domestic machine-building industry created during the years of the Stalinist five-year plans, during the war, ensured a complete and uninterrupted supply of all types of weapons and military equipment to the Soviet Army.

During the war, our machine-building industry has accumulated extensive and valuable experience in organizing modern mass and large-scale production, significantly expanded its production base, mastered new high-performance technological processes and enriched itself with numerous cadres of skilled workers, engineers and technicians. These successes of the machine-building industry ensured even more rapid growth rates in the post-war period. The post-war development of mechanical engineering is characterized not only by rapid growth rates, but also by the fact that this growth in production was continuously accompanied by serious qualitative changes.

Highly efficient production methods and advanced technological processes have become widespread at machine-building plants: in-line and automatic lines for processing parts, automatic and semi-automatic welding, high-speed metal cutting methods, stamping of parts instead of free forging, hardening of parts with high-frequency currents, machine forming and many others.

The national economy demanded from the machine builders new, more productive, more economical, reliable, powerful and at the same time cheaper machines. Fulfilling these requirements, machine builders launched the creation and development of new modern machines and various equipment on an unprecedented scale.

During the post-war period, our machine-building plants annually created and mastered in production up to 500 - 550 types of new high-performance machines, which made it possible to almost completely update the range of manufactured equipment and stop manufacturing outdated and low-performance machines. Machine-tool factories have mastered the production of over 340 new types of general-purpose metal-cutting machine tools and over a thousand types of special and modular machine tools. The output of large and heavy machine tools in 1951 increased in comparison with the pre-war 1940 by 8.1 times, and high-precision machine tools - several tens of times. New metal-cutting machines, created in the post-war period, are distinguished by increased power and high speeds, the introduction of automation, which ensures an increase in labor productivity on these machines by one and a half to two times compared to the pre-war level.

The automotive and tractor industry has almost completely switched to the production of new brands of cars and trucks and new more fuel-efficient diesel tractors. The carrying capacity of trucks increased 2.7 times, while fuel consumption per ton-kilometer decreased by almost 40 percent. compared to cars produced in 1940. Running on cheaper diesel fuel, the engines of new tractors consume 30 to 35 percent of fuel per horsepower per hour. less compared to older tractors.

If in 1940 our industry produced 84 names of agricultural machines and implements, then in 1950 the range of agricultural machines produced increased to 222 names. Over the postwar years, agriculture has been supplied with over five million agricultural machines and implements.

The technique of agricultural machinery was also improved. Dozens of types of new highly productive complex agricultural machines have been created: self-propelled grain harvesters, self-propelled mowers, cotton pickers, harvesters for harvesting flax, sugar beet, corn, potatoes and many others.

In 1951, in comparison with 1940, the output of steam turbines increased 2.9 times, electrical equipment - 3.6 times. The production of oil equipment has increased almost 5 times.

Especially great work has been done by our machine builders to create and master machines for the mechanization of heavy and laborious work. During the years of the fourth five-year plan, more than 220 new basic types of machines for the mechanization of labor were created and mastered in mass production. Among them are such outstanding achievements of Soviet technology as, for example, the 14-cc walking excavator of the Uralmashplant weighing 1,250 tons. This excavator can process more than 2.5 million cubic meters of land per year without the use of transport and thus replace the hard-physical labor of 7 thousand workers. The team of the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant has now completed the production of the eighth excavator of this capacity. The operation of these excavators will ensure the excavation and movement of over 20 million cubic meters of soil per year.

An equally remarkable achievement of Soviet technology is the creation of machines for the mechanization of the most difficult operations in the coal industry. I mean the development of a number of types of coal miners for cutting, beating and loading coal and high-performance coal-loading and rock-loading machines.

The production of machines for the mechanization of labor in the post-war years has grown literally tenfold compared to 1940. In 1951 alone, dump trucks were manufactured 5.8 times, truck cranes 4.2 times, and excavators 21 percent more than in the three pre-war five-year plans put together. All this made it possible to seriously advance the cause of mechanization and to begin solving the problem of completing, in the main, mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work in industry, construction, agriculture and transport.

Having created a whole series of the latest powerful machines for the mechanization of large-scale construction and set up their serial production in a short time, machine builders helped to carry out almost complete mechanization of work on the construction of such a magnificent structure as the Volga-Don Canal named after V.I. Lenin, and to finish this construction on time that has no examples in world practice.

Workers in the machine-building industry can today inform Comrade Stalin that they are in a position to create any machines necessary for the national economy, to master their serial production in a short time and to meet the need for them in our country. (Applause.)

Some, it is true, still the first successes have been achieved in the automation of various production processes. 39 automatic machine lines for the production of parts for cars, tractors, agricultural machines and other products have been created and are operating. An automatic plant for the production of pistons for automobile engines has been created and is operating, where all processes, from the supply of raw materials to electric furnaces to the packaging of finished products, are fully automated. The plant is served by just a few workers. The cost price of pistons produced by an automatic plant is significantly lower than the cost price of pistons manufactured using conventional technology. Labor productivity has increased more than fivefold compared to non-automated production. Such factories are the prototype of the technology of the future communist society.

Automation is most widely used in metallurgical production and in the management of hydroelectric power plants. The control of the thermal process in blast-furnace and open-hearth furnaces is almost completely automated. This allowed metallurgists to significantly improve the utilization rate of the useful volume of blast furnaces and to increase the removal of steel per square meter of the hearth of open-hearth furnaces. As a result of automation, rolling speeds and productivity of many rolling mills have increased dramatically.

But in the field of automation, only the first steps have been taken. This matter needs to be developed in every possible way and moved forward. Machine builders shouldn't be complacent about their successes. Comrade Stalin teaches us that "technology cannot stand in

one place, it must be improved all the time, that old technology must be put out of action and replaced with a new one, and a new one with the latest." This instruction of Comrade Stalin refers primarily to machine builders, because machine building is the basis of technical progress in all sectors of the national economy and, by its development, predetermines the level of technology and production technology not only in itself, but also in other industries, in construction, in agriculture. and transport.

One of the main tasks of the new five-year plan is to complete, in the main, the mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work in industry and construction, the mechanization of basic field work on collective farms, and the comprehensive mechanization of all the most labor-intensive work on state farms. Fulfilling this important task will require machine builders to create hundreds of new types of machines for mechanizing not only individual labor-intensive operations and heavy work, but also machines that mechanize the entire technological process, ensuring the continuity of production and a massive transition to complex mechanization.

For the successful construction of such gigantic-scale construction projects as, for example, the Volga hydroelectric power stations, it is necessary to create more powerful excavators and dredgers. Soviet designers are already working on the creation of an excavator with a bucket with a capacity of 20 cubic meters and a boom length of 65 m. Such an excavator will be able to transfer up to 35 tons of earth over a distance of over 100 m in one minute in one turn of the boom.

Another important task facing machine builders is to provide the necessary equipment for the increasingly developing automation of production processes in many sectors of the national economy. At the machine-building factories themselves, it is necessary to use automation much more widely, have more automatic lines and more boldly go along the path of creating automatic factories for the production of such mass products as, for example, ball bearings, parts for cars, tractors and agricultural machines.

Along with the automation of production processes, machine builders must significantly increase the output of machines and equipment with automatic, semi-automatic and remote control. To solve the problem of

industrial automation, it is necessary to dramatically increase the output of high-quality instruments and devices for automatic control and management, electronics and telemechanic products, and educate new cadres of qualified designers, technologists and workers.

Further extensive mechanization and automation of production will make it possible to successfully fulfill the task of the new five-year plan to increase labor productivity and will contribute to our advance along the path indicated by Comrade Stalin - the elimination of the essential difference between mental and physical labor.

Although machine builders have achieved some success in the production of metallurgical and power equipment, equipment for the oil industry, heavy machine tools and presses, the production of these types of equipment is still lagging behind and does not meet the increased needs of the national economy. Machine builders need to eliminate this lag in the new five-year plan and achieve a sharp increase in the output of this equipment.

To fulfill the assignments provided for in the draft directives for the five-year plan for the development of the USSR, machine builders must significantly improve their work and fully utilize the large reserves they have. First of all, machine builders must eliminate the noted comrade. Malenkov in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) serious shortcomings in the work of industry, which fully relate to the work of machine-building enterprises, and also take into account the criticisms and proposals of the delegates of the congress on improving the work of machine-building factories.

At present, equipment at machine-building plants is used on average by only 35–40 percent. from calendar time, that is, it works about one and a half shifts. Improving the use of equipment will make it possible to increase production in a number of machine-building branches without building new workshops and factories. At many machine-building plants, production technology is still at a low level. This is especially true for foundry and blacksmith production, where manual labor still predominates, and high-performance technological processes are poorly introduced. The role of technologists at many machine-building plants is belittled, and the cadres of technologists are often staffed with low-skilled people who are not able to create new things

and move forward production techniques. Meanwhile, the experience of advanced factories shows that the way of improving technology is the surest and cheapest way to increase output and improve product quality.

At the enterprises where they are engaged in the improvement of technology and the introduction of advanced production methods, great success has been achieved in the field of increasing labor productivity, reducing the labor intensity and cost of products.

Large tasks are also faced by machine-builders in creating new types of machines, mechanisms, equipment, devices, dramatically increasing their operational reliability, reducing weight, increasing efficiency and significantly reducing the cost.

In the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkov noted that machine-building enterprises often put into production constructively unfinished machines that do not correspond to the operating conditions. Such facts take place because our design cadres, when creating new machines, do not always use the latest achievements of science and technology, do not study thoroughly the experience of using machines and mechanisms, and the heads of ministries and enterprises in a number of cases show unacceptable haste, put new machines into serial production. without preliminary comprehensive verification and testing, and thereby damage the interests of the state. These errors can and must be eliminated as soon as possible. We have every opportunity to create machines of only excellent quality that fully satisfy the high requirements of the national economy. This is confirmed by the creation of a large number of high-quality machines and mechanisms by our industry in recent years.

Comrades! The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful labor and do not want war. The new five-year plan convincingly testifies to the peaceful aspirations of our people. But we know well that the bosses of the imperialist American-British militant bloc are preparing for a new war and on the military path they want to find a way out of their internal and external contradictions.

Soviet machine builders are engaged in peaceful, creative work. But if the imperialist robbers impose a war on us, then at the first call of

Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Government, machine builders will be ready to rebuild their peaceful production and launch in a short time the mass production of all types of first-class weapons and military equipment in quantities sufficient to fully equip our Soviet Army and Military - Marine fleet. (Applause.)

Comrades! All of us in our country and all progressive people in other countries of the world are under the impression of Comrade Stalin's wonderful new work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" and the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to the 19th Party Congress. Comrade Stalin illuminated our path for a long time, further inspired the working people of all countries to fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

Huge masses of people around the world see Comrade Stalin as their recognized leader and teacher. All honest people on the globe listen to the word of Comrade Stalin, many hundreds of millions of people follow him, they express their ardent love and devotion to him. Under the leadership of the great leader, Comrade Stalin, our people and the working people of all countries will gain new glorious victories. (Applause.)

U. Yusupov, (Moscow)

Comrades! (...)

The new five-year plan pays great attention to the further development of cotton growing. As you know, the task of the fourth five-year plan for the gross cotton harvest was fulfilled with an excess of 650 thousand tons. New areas of cotton growing have already begun to produce a significant part of cotton.

In terms of cotton yields, the Soviet Union was far ahead of the capitalist countries. Last year, much more fiber was produced than in the pre-war 1940, and the production of cotton seeds, which are valuable raw materials for the food industry (oil, cake, etc.), increased.

As a result of the introduction of new varieties of cotton and the improvement of agricultural technology for its cultivation, the quality of fiber in terms of length, strength and grade has increased. Soviet

cotton is the best in the world. However, we must continue to work hard to improve the quality of cotton, on new varieties, more yielding and large-boxes.

In 1955, the production of raw cotton in the USSR increased by 55 to 65 percent. in comparison with 1950. This will contribute to the solution of one of the most important national economic problems - the creation of the necessary raw materials for the textile and food industries and the accumulation of state material reserves.

In our country, the provision of the population with good-quality cotton fabrics is increasing from year to year, while, for example, in the capitalist countries of the East that produce cotton, the masses of the people do not have the opportunity to acquire even what is extremely necessary.

Cotton growing in the USSR is developing on a fundamentally different basis than in the capitalist countries. Comrade Stalin has always linked the practical issues of raising cotton growing in our country with the general policy of the Party, with the task of steadily increasing the material well-being and cultural level of the working people of the cotton-growing republics. Comrade Beria in his speech at the congress clearly showed what a gigantic work our party has done to eliminate the economic and cultural backwardness of the peoples of the former outskirts of tsarist Russia. New, socialist nations have formed in our country, which occupy an equal position in the great fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Having freed themselves from the oppression of tsarism, from exploitation by the capitalists and landowners, the peoples of the Soviet republics of the East have joined in communist construction and are displaying high selflessness in fulfilling national tasks.

Yes, comrades, our dear guests attending this congress, we are living witnesses to the fact that peoples who were powerless and humiliated before the revolution, who were mocked at, have now become equal and are building communism. You can come from any country, see with your own eyes and make sure of this. (Applause.)

The Soviet state is doing everything necessary to strengthen the cotton-growing collective farms. Back in 1935, a system was introduced to pay

bonuses to collective farms for high cotton yields. In 1949, despite some would-be economists, at the suggestion of Comrade Stalin, procurement prices for raw cotton were raised. This enables cotton-growing collective farms to have sufficient funds for the development of their social economy and allows them to steadily improve the material well-being of collective farmers.

A huge role in the development of cotton growing is played by the ongoing practice of "stocking" raw cotton with industrial and food products. This practice provides enormous benefits to cotton-growing collective farms and is a major incentive for increasing cotton yields. When further developed into a broad system of product exchange, it will serve, as Comrade Stalin points out, a real and decisive means for raising collective-farm property to the level of public property.

Cotton growing is continuously equipped with the latest machinery, receives a large number of tractors, agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers. At present, almost all work on cotton cultivation has been mechanized. The introduction of cotton pickers is of great national economic importance. The problem of picking cotton, which is the most labor-intensive process in cotton growing, can be considered largely solved. The challenge now is to properly and efficiently use the rich technology that the country has given us.

In our country, the area of irrigated land is increasing from year to year. In Uzbekistan, for example, in 1939 the area of irrigated sown land was 1,900 thousand hectares, and a significant part of them was poorly supplied with water, saline, swampy and gave low yields. At present, the area of used irrigated land in the Uzbek Republic has increased to 2.100 thousand hectares; now almost completely, with the exception of only certain regions, the lack of water has been eliminated. A lot of work has also been done to eliminate salinity and waterlogging of lands, which has increased the fertility of the soil.

Under capitalism in any country, after such upheavals that our country suffered during the Second World War, irrigated agriculture would have fallen into complete decline. In our country, under the conditions of a socialist state, irrigated agriculture not only has not declined, but is in a state of steady rise. It will receive even greater development in connection with the implementation of the Stalinist plan for irrigation

and watering of lands in the USSR. Mechanization plays a decisive role in the further development of irrigated agriculture. The available fleet of excavators and other earthmoving machines available in the system of the Ministry of Cotton Growing is capable of performing hundreds of millions of cubic meters of earthworks annually and replaces the manual labor of many hundreds of thousands of people.

In cotton-growing regions, work was carried out to switch to a new irrigation system on an area of 1.375 thousand hectares, in connection with which the scope for widespread use of powerful tractors and agricultural machines was opened. The task of the organs of the Ministry of Cotton Growing is to complete all work on the transition to a new irrigation system in the shortest possible time in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Thus, as a result of the enormous work carried out by the Party to strengthen the cotton-growing collective farms and equip them with machinery, all the necessary conditions have been created for cotton growing in our country to become more qualified and develop further at a faster pace than until now.

The increase in the production of raw cotton in the coming years should be achieved primarily on the basis of increased yields. At the same time, the main attention will have to be paid to bringing up collective farms, districts and oblasts that are lagging behind in terms of productivity. Now in the irrigated zone there are a number of districts, collective farms and state farms that receive cotton yields of about 30 centners and more per hectare. The task is that by the end of the five-year plan all the collective and state farms of the irrigated zone will receive such crops. In the non-irrigated zone, it is necessary to ensure that in most collective farms the cotton yield is 7-10 centners per hectare.

On the basis of a careful study of the best practices and specific conditions of each cotton-growing zone, it is necessary to widely introduce scientifically grounded agricultural technology of cotton cultivation. The Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR made a mistake in its work, underestimating local experience in solving some agronomic issues. The Central Committee of the CPSU (b) corrected us in this.

An urgent task is the fastest introduction of grass-field crop rotations in all cotton-growing collective farms. In many collective farms and districts, work to eliminate salinization and waterlogging, streamline the inter-collective farm irrigation network, and eliminate unnecessary canals and water intakes should be of great importance for increasing cotton yields.

An important task for the further development of cotton growing is to increase labor productivity and the use of labor resources in cotton growing regions.

At present, in irrigated regions, on average, one able-bodied collective farmer sows about one hectare of cotton, as was the case several years ago. In many collective farms, for every able-bodied collective farmer, cotton is sown only 0.6 to 0.7 hectares. Now, when conditions have been created for the mechanization of all work, this size of cotton sown area per collective farmer is completely insufficient. In such a situation, it is impossible to make proper use of the available possibilities for a significant increase in the labor productivity of collective farmers and, consequently, for a general rise in cotton growing.

Experience and practice have proven that with the introduction of comprehensive mechanization, labor costs for cotton cultivation can be at least halved. For example, in the state farm named after the Five Years of the Uzbek SSR, when each permanent worker is assigned to plant crops of cotton from 2 to 3 hectares, the cost of manual labor for its cultivation does not exceed 65 - 75 working days, while usually they are 150 - 180 working days. At the same time, a cotton harvest of about 30 - 32 centners per hectare is ensured. The production of raw cotton for each worker on this state farm is 5-6 tons, while in most collective farms and a number of state farms, there is only 2-2.5 tons of raw cotton for one able-bodied worker.

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the new five-year plan for cotton growing and create conditions for the further, even broader development of the production of this most valuable crop, it is necessary to steadily, without hesitation, work to increase the load on sown areas in irrigated cotton growing regions on the basis of the introduction of the latest technology. and free up resources for the development of new lands.

Comrades, here we were criticized for the fact that the quality of cotton fiber still does not satisfy the textile industry. I think this criticism is correct. Indeed, cotton still has a high percentage of clogging. This is because cotton pickers need to be improved. In this matter, not only we are to blame, but also machine builders, who are not doing enough to improve machines. I think that together with the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Engineering, we will fix this matter. We would like the comrade textile workers to help cotton growers in every possible way to introduce cotton pickers.

In his work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Comrade Stalin points out that the source of the colossal growth of agricultural production in our country lies in modern technology, in the numerous modern machines serving agriculture, which must be continuously improved, and that "without this, the forward course of our socialist agriculture, neither big harvests nor an abundance of agricultural products are inconceivable." This instruction from Comrade Stalin is of great importance for the further development of Soviet cotton growing.

Comrades, I think I will not be mistaken if I say that we, cotton workers, together with the Party and Soviet organizations in cotton-growing regions, together with all the cotton growers, will carry out this instruction of Comrade Stalin, we will take all measures to fulfill the state cotton harvesting plan and will take another big step. in the further development of cotton growing.

(Prolonged applause.)

M.A. Suslov, (Moscow)

Comrades!

(...)

The Fifth Five-Year Plan defines a new powerful upsurge in the national economy of the USSR and will be a new stage in the creation of the material and technical basis of communism. The plan also provides for large and responsible tasks in the development of socialist culture, to which I wanted to devote my speech.

Lenin and I.V. Stalin taught that one of the main conditions for the complete victory of communism is a powerful rise in the cultural level and political consciousness of all Soviet people, the communist education of the working people. Back in 1906, in his famous work *Anarchism or Socialism?* Comrade Stalin pointed out that the future society "presupposes sufficiently developed productive forces and socialist consciousness of people."

In his new classic work, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Comrade Stalin gave a comprehensive and deepest analysis of the major problems of political economy, and primarily the problems associated with the gradual transition of Soviet society from socialism to communism. With the bright light of Marxist-Leninist science, Comrade Stalin illuminated the ways and methods of building communism and thereby rendered tremendous assistance to our party, to all the builders of communist society, to the entire international labor movement. (Applause.)

In this work, our great leader and teacher once again emphasized that as one of the preconditions for preparing the transition to communism, it is necessary "to achieve such a cultural growth of society that would provide all members of society with the comprehensive development of their physical and mental abilities so that members of society have the opportunity get an education sufficient to become active figures in social development, so that they have the opportunity to freely choose a profession, and not be chained for life, due to the existing division of labor, to any one profession. "

That is why the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Stalin, devotes such exceptional attention to the ideological work of the Party, and is persistently fighting for the all-round advancement of the cause of the communist education of the Soviet people.

Communist education has as its goal to make all the working people, primarily the youth of our country, deeply cultured and educated, vigorous and persistent, not afraid of difficulties and obstacles, to educate them in the spirit of a socialist attitude to labor and social property, in the spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of selfless devotion to the great cause of communism. The communist education of the working people is the

most important means in the struggle for high labor productivity, for strengthening socialist labor discipline, for strengthening and developing social property, for the further growth of the power of the Soviet state.

The building of communism in our country is not taking place in the form of a smooth "conflict-free" advance, without difficulties and without struggle. Deeply erroneous and alien to Marxism-Leninism is the so-called "conflict-free" theory, which has gained some popularity among literary and artistic figures, damaging our literature and art, leading them away from an active struggle against the remnants and influence of bourgeois ideology, against everything old, obsolete, interfering with Soviet people to move forward to communism.

First of all, we cannot forget about the capitalist encirclement, now headed by the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and England, which are preparing - including ideological preparation - for a new world war, using all the means of bourgeois culture and ideology to stupefy the broad masses in their countries and for poisoning with poison the most vile and clever lies and slander of the consciousness of individual, less stable elements of our society.

The movement of our society forward is not going smoothly, but in the struggle of the new against the still numerous and tenacious remnants of the past, old harmful, sometimes disgusting habits and skills inherited from the bourgeois system. Comrade Stalin teaches: "Something always dies off in our life. But what is dying away does not want to die simply, but fights for its existence, defends its obsolete cause.

We always have something new in our life. But what is born is not just born, but beeps, screams, defending its right to exist.

The struggle between the old and the new, between the dying and the nascent, is the basis of our development. "

That is why the entire ideological work of the party, its activity on the communist education of the masses, on the formation of new high moral and spiritual qualities of our people, as members of a communist society, cannot be abstract, educational. It must continue to be directed with its edge at a merciless struggle against reactionary bourgeois

ideology and its penetration into our science, literature and art, at overcoming and rooting out the remnants of capitalism in the minds of people, at strengthening the Bolshevik intransigence to all kinds of ideological perversions.

The construction of a socialist culture and the communist education of the working people is an offensive against reactionary bourgeois ideology, against idlers and plunderers of public property, against bureaucrats and violators of state discipline, against persons servile to bourgeois reactionary culture and capitalist lifestyle, against nationalist and cosmopolitan perversions hostile to Soviet ideology and friendship between peoples, against apolitical and lack of ideas in literature, art and science.

Public education is a powerful lever for the building of socialist culture and the communist education of the working people.

The Party and the Soviet state show unrelenting concern for the education of the broad masses of the people, for their mastery of all the achievements of culture. Achievements of historical significance have been achieved in this important matter. Already by the time of the 18th Party Congress, our country had accomplished a genuine cultural revolution. Comrade Stalin, in his report at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), put forward a new historical task - to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated.

This task is being successfully and steadily implemented. Universal seven-year education has been introduced and is being implemented, general and specialized secondary education has been significantly expanded. The greatest strides have been made in expanding and improving higher education. The number of students in higher educational institutions in 1952 reached 1,400 thousand people, which is 73 percent more than before the war.

Not a single capitalist state knows and cannot know such a scale of public education. The ruling classes need the darkness and ignorance of the working people in order to keep them in check and squeeze out maximum profits through merciless exploitation. Public education in the United States of America is in deep crisis. In this country, there are over 10 million illiterates, about one third of school-age children do not

study. As for secondary and especially higher education, it is the monopoly of the ruling classes and is not available to the children of working people.

While the Soviet state annually allocates enormous funds for the development of public education, the government of the United States of America, given the catastrophic state of public education, allocates for these purposes less than one percent of the budget. At the same time, 74 percent of the budget is allocated for military expenditures associated with the preparation of a new war. One percent for public education and 74 percent for military spending! These figures provide a compelling picture of where the anti-popular policies of the US ruling classes are headed.

Relying on the successes achieved in the development of public education in our country, and also taking into account the vital need of Soviet society to further raise the cultural and technical level of the working people, the directives of the 19th Party Congress, according to the fifth five-year plan in the field of public education, set new tasks of great importance.

The draft directives of the XIX Party Congress provide for "to complete by the end of the five-year plan the transition from seven-year education to general secondary education (ten-year) in the capitals of the republics, cities of republican subordination, in regional, territorial and major industrial centers. To prepare the conditions for the full implementation of universal secondary education (ten-year) in the rest of the cities and rural areas in the next five-year period. "

Thus, the task is to transfer to compulsory ten-year education during the present and next five-year plan.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance and grandeur of this task, which is feasible only for a socialist state. The very formulation of such a task is possible only in a society where the people are the owner, where concern for the people, for raising its material and cultural level is an immutable law. Providing the entire young generation of our country with the opportunity to receive secondary education means a most important stage in solving the historical task set by Comrade Stalin - to make all working people cultured and educated. It also

means a major step towards eliminating the essential distinction between mental and physical labor.

The implementation of compulsory ten-year education will also have a tremendous impact on the acceleration of the development of the national economy, since the ranks of the working class will be replenished with more and more cultured and educated people who are able to quickly and with the greatest effect use and advance the latest technology.

In the new five-year plan, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, another major task has been set in the field of public education. It consists in starting the implementation of polytechnic education in secondary schools and carrying out the activities necessary for the transition to universal polytechnic education.

Higher and specialized secondary education is being developed further in the new five-year plan. To train workers on the job, the network of correspondence and evening higher and specialized secondary educational institutions, as well as general education schools, is expanding.

Fulfillment of the largest tasks of the fifth five-year plan in the field of public education will require a significant improvement in the activities of the Ministries of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education and a lot of work by local party and Soviet bodies in the construction of new school buildings, in the training and retraining of teachers, in improving the quality of teaching and education of students, as well as in comprehensive preparation and implementation of activities aimed at the introduction of polytechnic education.

The new stage in the development of public education, opened by the fifth five-year plan, will lead to a further tremendous rise in the cultural level of the masses and will provide a solid foundation for an even more powerful flourishing of science, technology, literature and art in our country.

Comrades! In the implementation of the tasks set by our party in the field of cultural construction and the communist education of Soviet people, in organizing and mobilizing them to fulfill the economic and

political tasks facing the country, the press is of great importance - newspapers, magazines, books.

The Soviet people love their press and are in great demand for it. Our press has grown into a powerful force actively helping to build communism. Books and magazines are published in huge print runs in dozens of languages of the peoples of our country. As far as newspapers are concerned, Pravda alone is currently being published with a circulation significantly exceeding the circulation of all newspapers published in Russia in 1913.

In the fifth five-year plan period, a great increase in our press is envisaged. This places new demands on the publishing industry, as well as the printing and paper industries.

Publishing house workers are required to significantly improve publishing, increase responsibility for the ideological content and printing performance of published books, exclude the possibility of publishing ideologically flawed and hacky books, which, unfortunately, is still a frequent phenomenon.

Measures must also be taken to unconditionally ensure the expansion of the printing base of our press envisaged by the plan, equipping it with modern high-performance equipment and meeting the needs of publishing houses for paper.

The responsible tasks facing the party urgently require all party organizations to raise the level of their ideological and political work and to eliminate the still major shortcomings that exist in this matter and are exhaustively revealed in Comrade's report. Malenkov.

The focus of the entire ideological and political work of party organizations should be the historical decisions of the 19th Party Congress, the outstanding work of I.V. Stalin's "Economic problems of socialism in the USSR", the mobilization of workers to fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan.

The main condition for raising the level of the ideological work of Party organizations and the successful solution of all tasks facing the Party in the field of economic and cultural development is the improvement of Party propaganda.

The great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin serve as the scientific basis for the entire policy of the Communist Party, the basis for the communist education of the working people. It illuminates the path to communism for us. By revealing the laws of the development of society, Marxism-Leninism helps the party, the working class, and the working people consciously and skillfully use the laws learned so that, relying on them, build communism in the shortest possible time with the least difficulties.

The Party has created favorable conditions for our cadres to successfully master the revolutionary theory. The works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism have been published in the languages of the peoples of the USSR since the 18th Party Congress with a total circulation of 511 million copies. At present, the fourth, most complete and thoroughly prepared edition of V.I. Lenin, 13 volumes of the Works of I.V. Stalin, representing an inexhaustible treasury of creative Marxist-Leninist thought.

However, despite the achieved some expansion of the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, it should be emphasized that this matter is still organized unsatisfactorily in our country.

Fairly criticizing the shortcomings in the organization of party propaganda, Comrade Stalin pointed out that one of the main shortcomings is the lack of a textbook that would give the communists the necessary minimum of knowledge in the field of Marxist-Leninist theory. Comrade Stalin proposed creating an elementary course of Marxism-Leninism for party members and candidates. The creation of such a course will be of great help to our staff.

Party education and control over the assimilation by the Communists of the necessary minimum of knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism are the primary tasks of all-Party organizations. Meanwhile, facts show that the necessary control over the political education of the communists is almost completely absent. This is another major defect in the organization of party propaganda, which Comrade Stalin also pointed out. As a result of lack of control, many of the communists who are considered to be independently studying theory, in fact, as the facts show, are not doing any work to improve their ideological and political level.

The task is to eliminate the disorganization, drift and lack of control in the matter of party propaganda, to raise the responsibility of party organizations and the communists themselves for political studies, introducing systematic control over the assimilation of a minimum of knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism by party members and candidates throughout the network of party education. Particular attention should be paid to improving the ideological content of propaganda work, to the decisive eradication of the dogmatic, pedagogical study of Marxism-Leninism, to raising the ideological and theoretical level of studies at all levels of party education.

Comrades! Comrade Stalin personally pays exclusive attention to the entire ideological and political work of the Party and to cultural development. It is difficult to name such a branch of science, culture and art, such a sector of the ideological front, where the inspiring and guiding role of our great leader and teacher and the beneficial influence of his brilliant ideas would not be felt. (Applause.)

This is a guarantee that the new tasks in the field of cultural construction, the communist education of the working people and the propagation of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism will be successfully solved.

Our party came to its XIX Congress unprecedentedly united, ideologically and organizationally united, enjoying the boundless confidence of the entire Soviet people. Implementing the historic decisions of the Congress, the Party will confidently lead the Soviet people to the complete victory of communism under the wise leadership of our great leader and teacher, luminary of science, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

A.N. Kosygin, (Moscow)

Comrades!

(...)

Comrade Stalin teaches us that the basic economic law of the development of our society is "to ensure maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the entire society

through the continuous growth and improvement of socialist production on the basis of higher technology."

The Party, the Government, Comrade Stalin personally, tirelessly show daily concern for the steady improvement of the material conditions of the working people of our country, for the all-round expansion of the production of consumer goods.

A tremendous amount of work has been carried out in our country to develop all branches of industrial and agricultural production in order to maximize the satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the Soviet people.

The wise Stalinist policy of the party ensured the powerful development of heavy industry in socialist agriculture in the country, and on this basis - the all-round development of all branches of light industry and a continuous increase in the production of consumer goods.

Large textile, knitwear, sewing, fur, shoe and leather enterprises equipped with modern technology have been created. New industries are developing for the production of artificial and synthetic fibers, leather substitutes, tanning extracts and for the primary processing of bast crops. In recent years, many large light industry enterprises have been built and reconstructed on the basis of new technology. Outdated low-performance equipment is being replaced by machines and units of perfect design. During the post-war period, over 170 thousand new machine tools and machines were installed in the light industry. Reconstruction of enterprises is aimed primarily at ensuring a systematic reduction in labor costs per unit of output and improving the production process through further mechanization and automation of production processes, the introduction of conveyors and a reduction in the number of transitions in production.

Take the cotton industry, for example. Until recently, the cotton industry operated on old, inefficient mule machines, which were technically backward. Now they are replaced by high-performance new spinning machines. The new spinning machines take up four times less space and the spindle productivity are 60 to 65 percent higher than that of the mule. With the installation of new equipment in spinning mills,

the number of basic machine operations (transitions) is reduced from 12 to 6.

Weaving factories replace old mechanical looms with automatic ones, which makes it possible to increase the productivity of weavers by one and a half to two times.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the technical equipment of enterprises in the knitwear industry. The artificial fiber industry is being reconstructed on the basis of new technology. A new technology for this production has been developed, as a result, the production of artificial fiber has increased by 4.5 times compared with 1940.

Most of the enterprises of the shoe, garment, knitwear, fur and leather haberdashery industries have been transferred to the conveyor-flow system. This made it possible to turn them into large mechanized branches of light industry and to increase labor productivity at the reconstructed enterprises in the shoe industry by 20 percent, in the fur industry up to 40 percent. and in the sewing room by 30 percent.

As a result of the successful restoration and further development of all branches of light industry, the pre-war level of production of fabrics, footwear, knitwear and other products has been achieved and significantly surpassed. In 1952, the output of light industry products will be 43 percent higher than the pre-war level, including: woolen fabrics by 60 percent, knitwear over 60 percent, silk fabrics 2.8 times.

We see a completely different picture in the capitalist countries. The transfer of industry to the implementation of the military program imposed by the American imperialists and the subordination of the economy of the capitalist countries to the interests of the American monopolies led to a sharp reduction in civil industry, a decrease in the output of consumer goods, the conservation of many enterprises, an increase in unemployment and a sharp reduction in the purchasing power of the working people.

Take, for example, the British textile industry, which, by the way, was not so long ago the most developed and held in its hands all the main markets for textile goods.

In 1951, the production of cotton fabrics in England decreased by 40 percent compared to the pre-war period. In the post-war years, the capacity of textile enterprises for cotton spindles decreased by 28 percent, and for looms by 24 percent. A large number of textile factories are in conservation. The existing factories operate on old equipment. Suffice it to say that at present there are about 70 per cent of British industry. mule, inefficient old spinning machines, which, as you know, have already been completely thrown out of our industry.

In recent years, the number of workers in the British cotton industry has decreased by 26 per cent. The British wool industry is also experiencing a similar crisis. The capacity of woollen weaving factories has been reduced by 30 percent. The already great poverty and unemployment among the large detachment of workers in the textile industry in England are increasing.

Great stagnation is observed in the silk industry in France, where the working week has been reduced to 20 - 24 hours. In the Norwegian textile industry, textile factories operate two to three days a week. In Turkey, following the Turkish government's decision to allow the import of American textiles, up to 50 textile factories have been closed and workers thrown into the streets.

While in the capitalist countries the branches of production of peaceful products are curtailed, the output of civilian goods is decreasing more and more, the consumption of the population is constantly falling and the material situation of the working people is deteriorating, in our Soviet Union the production of consumer goods is steadily growing from year to year. prices are being systematically reduced and the material well-being of the Soviet people is improving.

Fulfilling the instructions of the Party, the Government, and Comrade Stalin personally about a steady increase in the production of light industry goods and an improvement in the quality of products, light industry workers in the post-war years carried out significant work to restructure industry in order to expand the range, improve quality, increase the grade and improve the external design of manufactured products ... Raised by the Lenin-Stalin party, the innovators of light industry production, with their creative initiative, caused a remarkable movement of workers and engineers and technicians for the production

of excellent quality products, for the economical use of raw materials and materials and a decrease in the cost of each production operation.

The light industry has achieved well-known results in improving product quality and expanding the range of products. But we still have many serious shortcomings in this matter, which we must eliminate.

Comrade Malenkov noted in his report that low-grade products are still being produced at light industry enterprises. Indication of Comrade Malenkov's opinion that in a number of industries the state discipline with regard to the quality of products is being violated, relates entirely to light industry, to many of its enterprises.

Much work is also required to eliminate the shortcomings in the garment industry. In the near future we must further expand the production of garments, raise the quality of tailoring and improve the business of modeling. We have a poorly developed garment industry in the eastern regions, the Urals and Central Asia. We are forced to import the products of the garment industry to these areas, which cannot be considered normal. It is necessary in the fifth five-year period in most regions to create sewing enterprises and to reduce to a minimum long-distance transportation of sewing goods.

Our cotton, woolen, silk, linen fabrics, knitwear, shoes are durable and sturdy. However, a number of manufactured products suffer from external finishing. If not long ago many products of the light industry were in short supply, now most of these products are commercially available in sufficient quantities. This even more obliges our industry to systematically improve its work, to rebuild it for a new, better assortment, for the production of more beautiful, high-quality goods in order to fully meet the growing demands of the Soviet consumer. Therefore, in the near future, a lot of work should be done in finishing industries and a sharp improvement in the quality of finishing of all light industry products should be ensured.

In all branches of the textile industry, the production of fabrics of bright colors and durable dyeing is increasing. The matter of further improving the quality of products and expanding the range requires organizing the production of a number of new dyes, mainly especially strong dyes and bright colors. It is also necessary to master the

production of a number of new chemical products that impart crease resistance, water resistance and non-shrinkage properties to fabrics, improve the quality of fabrics, and significantly expand the production of raw materials for the production of synthetic fibers.

We must ensure a radical improvement in the work of sales organizations of the light industry, to achieve timely and uniform delivery of goods to all regions, territories and republics. Together with trading organizations, it is necessary to conduct a broader study of consumers' demands for goods and to reorganize industry in a timely manner to develop the products needed by the consumer.

The new five-year plan provides for a radical reconstruction of all branches of light industry, equipping them with the latest technology, broader automation and aggregation of machines, and a further increase in equipment speeds.

Continuous improvement of production based on high technology is the main condition for the successful development of industry. We do not need machines in general, but machines of the most advanced technology that would meet the requirements for a further increase in labor productivity, would ensure the possibility of manufacturing on these machines a more complex and valuable assortment of products, so that these machines would further facilitate the work of the worker in production. Not all of these requirements are met by individual machines currently supplied by machine-building plants.

The tasks facing the light industry of further improving product quality and increasing labor productivity urgently require that machine-building plants fulfill in a timely manner the plans for mastering the production of new types of machines and their serial production.

It is necessary to dwell briefly on the issues of providing light industry with some types of raw materials.

Thanks to the exceptionally great attention of Comrade Stalin to the creation of a powerful raw material base for light industry, our socialist agriculture meets the needs for raw materials of all branches of light industry.

Soviet cotton growing is on the path of further growth, increasing the harvest of cotton from year to year. In the current five-year plan, a further large increase in the production of raw cotton is envisaged.

However, one cannot ignore the issues related to the cleaning of raw cotton. The Ministry of Cotton is poorly engaged in the work of the cotton ginning industry, which already now cannot cope with the cleaning of all the harvested raw cotton on time. It seems to me that Comrade Yusupov is wrong in presenting the cleaning of cotton as a difficult problem. Technically, this issue has long been resolved. Our cotton is the best in the world in both length and fineness. But the point is that Comrade Yusupov and the Ministry of Cotton Growing have not really organized the work of cleaning cotton at the factories. The quality of cotton cleaning has deteriorated over the past two years, and textile factories are systematically supplied with cotton with extremely high contamination, which reduces the quality of the industry.

The Ministry of Cotton Industry needs to radically improve the work of cotton ginning factories, as well as to ensure a further increase in the procurement of cotton of the highest grades, the expansion of the production of fine-staple cotton and the intensification of selection work in the direction, first of all, of growing new early ripening high-yielding varieties of cotton, especially for new areas of cotton growing.

Until recently, in a number of regions and republics, the importance of the development of flax growing was underestimated, as evidenced by the unsatisfactory state of flax growing in a number of flax-growing regions. Even in such regions as Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, which have a large flax industry and are large consumers of flax fiber, not enough attention is paid to flax growing. The plan for the procurement of flax in these areas is not being fulfilled, in connection with which the enterprises of the flax industry are placed in difficult working conditions.

The low marketability of flax growing is mainly due to large losses of flax at all stages of harvesting and primary processing. Large crop losses are the result of late harvesting, which is usually the last thing to do when compared to other crops. In a number of regions, flax is standing and losing its qualities. Crop losses are also associated with a

relatively low level of labor productivity in flax growing due to insufficient mechanization of harvesting.

The government has provided collective farms with great privileges, increased procurement prices, and increased the supply of mineral fertilizers. Measures are being taken to mechanize work on the cultivation of flax and its primary processing.

Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations of the flax-growing regions and republics must achieve a significant expansion of sown areas, increase the marketability of flax growing at least two to three times, and raise the average fiber number and trusts.

The supply of raw materials for the leather and footwear industry is increasing every year. The resources of leather raw materials could be significantly increased if the fight against losses in agriculture and procurement organizations were better waged.

For a number of years, low-grade leather raw materials have made up a very large proportion of the total stock; over 25 percent raw hides are supplied with defects due to improper shooting of skins from animals, 20 percent. affected by moths and kozheedom. Due to unsatisfactory storage conditions, a significant amount of cattle skins comes with damage from gadflies and ticks. This reduces the possibility of obtaining high-grade leather and causes great damage to collective farms and the state.

The situation is also unfavorable with the preservation of skins from the slaughter of animals, where the so-called fresh-dry method of preservation is mainly used. The raw hides, preserved in the wet-salted way, ensure the good quality of the hides. Therefore, it is necessary to widely recommend to collective farms and collective farmers to abandon the use of the fresh-dry method of preserving and to ensure the preservation of skins only with salt.

It is necessary in the near future to go everywhere to slaughter livestock by slaughterhouses, which will ensure an increase in the quality of raw hides, dramatically improve the preservation and storage of hides and eliminate the existing large losses.

The issues of providing light industry with raw materials should be considered in close connection with the plan for the release of products in the range. The beginning of such work was laid in cotton growing, where each year the plan for the sorting of cotton crops is essentially an order from industry to socialist agriculture. The same practice should be extended to the supply of flax fiber, leather and other agricultural raw materials to the light industry.

Comrade Saburov's report sets out a specific program for the development of the national economy of the USSR for the period 1951 - 1955.

Based on the assignments provided for in the draft directives for the new five-year plan, the average annual growth in light industry production should be approximately 11 percent. More than in 1950 will be produced cotton fabrics by 61 percent, linen - by 76 percent, woolen - by 54 percent, leather footwear - by 55 percent, knitwear - by 90 percent.

The tasks set for the light industry in the new five-year plan clearly reflect Stalin's concern for the further growth of the material well-being of the Soviet people.

The expanding raw material base for the woolen industry will make it possible in the current five-year period to dramatically increase the output of fabrics for the manufacture of suits and coats, and women's dresses; the production of fabrics with jacquard patterns is increasing.

The production of especially durable wool fabrics with nylon fiber is expanding.

The production of silk fabrics in a wide range is growing rapidly. In 1952 silk fabrics will be produced more than three times against the output of 1940, and in 1953 such fabrics will be produced more than five times. The production of multi-colored and velvet fabrics is increasing.

The new branch of the national economy, the artificial fiber industry, created on the instructions of Comrade Stalin, will increase production 4.7 times in this five-year plan against 1950 and almost 11 times compared to 1940.

In the fifth five-year plan, the foundations will be laid for the development of the production of other new types of synthetic fibers with higher quality indicators.

In the new five-year plan, a large number of cottons, silk, sewing, knitwear, tanneries, shoe factories and man-made fiber factories are being built. The volume of capital investments is increasing almost two and a half times compared with the previous five-year plan. About 750 enterprises will be built and reconstructed according to the plan of over-limit construction.

On the instructions of Comrade Stalin, in this five-year plan new large textile centers are being created in Kamyshin, Engels, Barnaul, Krasnodar, Kherson and Stalinabad. As a result, there will be major shifts in the location of the textile industry. The production of cotton fabrics will come even closer to the sources of raw materials and regions of consumption of finished products. In terms of their capacity, most of these mills will significantly exceed any textile enterprise in the world. For example, the Kamyshinsky cotton mill will produce about one million meters of high-quality fabrics per day. New enterprises will be the most advanced in terms of technical equipment and projected assortment. They will mass produce the most valuable assortment of different fabrics.

With great enthusiasm, workers in the light industry are working on the implementation of Stalin's plan to create an abundance of consumer goods in our country and will honorably fulfill the tasks set by Comrade Stalin.

Comrades! The magnificent victories won by the Soviet people convincingly demonstrate the fundamental superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system.

The Soviet state pursues a peaceful policy and continues the steady advancement of the national economy, continuously improving the material well-being of the working people. The peoples of the Soviet Union, rallied around the party of Lenin and Stalin, will fight with even greater labor and political enthusiasm for peace, for the fastest implementation of the grandiose program of building communism outlined by the great Stalin.

Long live the party of Lenin - Stalin - the organizer and inspirer of the great victories of the Soviet people!

Long live the brilliant leader and teacher, our dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

D.G. Zhimerin, (Moscow)

Comrades! The draft directives for the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union for 1951 - 1955 presented for approval by the 19th Congress of our Party. reflects the enormous scope of socialist construction in the USSR.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin teach that the successful construction of communism is possible on the basis of higher technology, on the basis of the continuous electrification of the country. Fulfilling these instructions, the workers of power plants are taking all measures to strengthen and further develop the energy sector of the Soviet Union. Our country is now firmly in second place in the world in terms of electricity generation, far ahead of all the capitalist countries of Europe.

In the USSR in 1951, about 3 million kW of new capacities were put into operation. This is more than at all operating power plants in countries such as Belgium, Switzerland or Holland.

On the whole for the Soviet Union, the plan for the generation of electricity in 1951 was fulfilled and exceeded the production of the pre-war 1940 by more than two times. The draft directives of the Congress provide for further significant development of electrification. The capacity of the power plants should approximately double, and the generation of electricity by 80 percent.

On the initiative of Comrade Stalin, the construction of the world's largest hydraulic structures on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya was launched. These grandiose structures provide a comprehensive solution to the development of energy, irrigation and water transport.

At the great construction sites of communism, as the Soviet people correctly called them, surrounded by the care and attention of the

whole country, the annual construction plans are being successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled. The firstborn of these structures is the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin and Tsimlyanskaya HPP have already been put into operation.

The successful progress of the work gives confidence that the construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station will be completed in 1955. The construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station will be carried out one year ahead of the deadline set by the Government.

The Ministry of Power Plants, through its construction and installation organizations, is doing a lot of work on the construction of new hydroelectric and thermal power plants, power grids and step-down substations. Currently, the Ministry of Power Plants is building a number of hydroelectric power plants in different regions of the country.

Investment in the construction of hydroelectric power plants is increasing from year to year. Thus, if the capital investments in 1950 are taken as 100 percent, then in 1952 they will already amount to 182 percent, and by 1955 they will triple. This will make it possible to increase the capacity of hydroelectric power plants three times over the five-year period, which is provided for in the draft directives of the Congress.

The Ministry of Power Plants has begun construction of a unique 400,000-volt power transmission line to transfer power from the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station to Moscow. The project envisages applying all the latest technical achievements on this line, which will make it possible to steadily transmit electric energy to Moscow with a total capacity of up to 1,200 thousand kW.

In our country, in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Stalin, the correct combination is being carried out in the development of hydroelectric power plants and thermal power plants. Therefore, investments in the construction of thermal power plants are also increasing.

As a result of the special attention of the party, personally of Comrade Stalin to the issues of electrification, in the last three years alone,

investments in the energy sector by the Ministry of Power Plants have increased 2.2 times. However, the Ministry of Power Plants believes that there are many shortcomings in the construction of power plants, and the criticism of our work by the delegates of the congress is correct. Along with well-functioning construction projects, for example, the Kakhovskaya, Mingechaurskaya, Gorkovskaya power plants, there are still many construction projects that do not use the allocated funds and delay the commissioning of equipment. In this regard, in the draft directives of the congress on the new five-year plan, it is correctly planned to strengthen the construction organizations of the Ministry of Power Plants. The Ministry of Power Plants believes that the basis for successful construction is a complete and comprehensive mechanization of construction and installation work. In the construction of power plants in 1952, mechanization was brought: for earthworks - up to 92 percent, for preparing concrete - up to 98 percent, for laying concrete - up to 93 percent. and for the installation of steel structures - up to 86.4 percent. However, a large park of construction machinery for the construction of, for example, the Kamskaya and Narva hydroelectric power plants, as well as a number of thermal power plants is not fully used. Due to this, it would be possible to raise the level of mechanization, speed up work and reduce the cost of construction.

We have developed measures to strengthen the mechanization of work, to improve the use of mechanisms, as well as to economically use building materials and eliminate losses in construction. However, the commissioning of power plants is largely dependent on the supply of equipment.

In order to avoid disruptions in the commissioning of power plant capacities, machine-building plants are obliged to ensure an accurate and complete supply of high-quality equipment for power plants.

The Ministry of Power Plants is taking measures to meet the growing needs of industry, transport, agriculture and public utilities with electricity. By the decision of the Government, the ministry began construction in the Donbass and the Dnieper region, in addition to the Kakhovska hydroelectric station, several large thermal power plants. In addition, the existing power plants are expanding. The implementation

of these measures will provide in the near future energy supply to the industry of Donbass, Dnieper and Rostov. Irrigation and electrification of agriculture in Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea will also be provided.

To ensure a normal power supply to industry in the South Urals, a large thermal power plant has been commissioned, the capacity of which will be quadrupled in this five-year period. In addition, a number of existing thermal power plants are expanding in the Middle Urals and the construction of new thermal power plants has begun. To supply power to the Ural industry, a large Kama hydroelectric power plant is being built, which will be commissioned in 1954; it will be followed by the construction of the largest Votkinsk hydroelectric power plant.

In the central regions of the country, we are speeding up the construction of a powerful Gorky hydroelectric power station on the Volga River and a number of thermal power plants in Moscow, Ivanovo and Tula regions. At the end of 1952, powerful hydroelectric power plants - Ust-Kamenogorsk in Kazakhstan and Gyumush - in Armenia will be put into operation, which will ensure not only normal energy supply to consumers, but also the creation of capacity reserves. In 1953, construction of the Bukhtarma hydroelectric power station will begin. To create a solid energy base for the oil industry in Azerbaijan, in the first half of 1953, the large Mingechaur hydroelectric power station will be put into operation.

In recent years, the capacity of power plants and the generation of electricity in the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian republics have increased dramatically. However, the rapidly growing socialist industry in these republics requires a further increase in electricity generation. Therefore, the Ministry of Power Plants, in accordance with the draft directives, takes measures to ensure the construction of new and the expansion of existing power plants in the Republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. In the Tajik Republic, it is also necessary to start the construction of a new hydroelectric power station, as the capacity of the Varzob hydroelectric power stations is insufficient.

In connection with the electrification of the Siberian Railway and the growth of industry in Siberia, the capacity of the power plant in the

Novosibirsk Region is increasing. A large hydroelectric power plant is also being built in this area.

In accordance with the instructions of the party, Comrade Stalin, the Ministry of Power Plants began the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Angara River. This wonderful river has enormous hydropower resources and can generate over 60 billion kWh of electricity per year.

Comrades! The operating enterprises of the Ministry of Power Plants in 1951 fulfilled the plan for gross output by 102.4 percent. In 1952, electricity generation increased by 13.5 percent in comparison with 1951. However, this year, not all power systems operate in the same way. For example, the Southern Energy System fulfilled the plan for generating electricity for 9 months of this year only by 98.4 percent, Stalingrad - by 98.3 percent, Kuzbass - by 98 percent. Due to the unsatisfactory operation of these power systems, the industry received less electricity.

The most serious drawback in the operation of operating power plants is the still high accident rate, which damages the national economy. Therefore, eliminating accidents and strengthening the discipline of power plant personnel to ensure normal and reliable operation of equipment has been and remains the main task of power engineers.

In recent years, along with the growth of capacities, qualitative changes have taken place at power plants, primarily due to the introduction of new technology and automation. The most important technical achievement in power plants is the use of high pressure and high temperature steam, which makes it possible to reduce specific fuel consumption by 12 percent. The capacity of high-pressure power plants is now 27.2 percent. of the total capacity of thermal power plants and exceeds the pre-war level by 18 times. At medium pressure power plants, work is underway to combat waste fuel combustion. Many advanced power plants are discovering the reserves of fuel economy and are making significant progress in this matter. For example, Kashirskaya GRES spent in 1940 for each kilowatt-hour 523 gr. equivalent fuel. By implementing a number of rationalization measures and improving the operation of equipment, the specific fuel consumption in 1951 at these power plants was reduced to 494 grams.

A number of other power plants achieved the same success: Sredneuralskaya, Krasnogorskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Stalinskaya and Frunzenskaya.

As a result of the introduction of new technology and the improvement of equipment operation in 1951, the power plants of the ministry saved the country over 4 million tons of standard fuel in comparison with 1940. For 8 months of 1952 our power plants saved about 300 thousand tons of standard fuel against the established plan. The savings could be even greater if all power plants and power systems worked well. However, some power plants in Leningrad, Donbass and Novosibirsk have not yet achieved economical operation and burn fuel.

Taking into account the special importance of fuel economy for the national economy, the workers of power plants will take measures to further reduce the specific fuel consumption and save it by all power systems. In this regard, it is necessary to dwell on the issue of district heating. Everyone knows that the efficiency of a combined heat and power plant that generates electricity and heat is better than a condensing power plant and several times higher than individual boiler houses. Therefore, the share of CHPs in the total balance of power of thermal power plants is constantly increasing. Thus, according to the Ministry of Power Plants, the capacity of the CHPP by the beginning of 1952 had more than doubled in comparison with 1940. However, the construction of heat networks is lagging behind, as a result of which the capacity of the CHPP is artificially frozen, and heat consumers are forced to build low-efficiency boiler houses. All this leads to the fact that, for example, the CHPs of the Ministry of Power Plants, due to their underutilization, overspend annually about 900 thousand tons of standard fuel. Gosplan and Gossnab need to take this into account and ensure the development of district heating in the current five years with the necessary means and materials, especially pipes.

In recent years, a new step has been taken in our country in the development of advanced energy technology. As you know, the Leningrad Metal Plant has manufactured a steam turbine with a capacity of 150 thousand kW, a steam pressure of 170 atmospheres and a superheat temperature of 550 degrees Celsius. The use of steam of these parameters provides additional fuel savings of up to 10 percent.

This unique equipment is being installed at a new power plant in the Moscow power system and will be commissioned early next year.

In recent years, the highest achievement of new technology - automation and telemechanic - has been widely used at thermal and hydraulic power plants. Automatic machines and mechanisms used at power plants completely relieve personnel from physical labor. Currently, 91 percent. of all hydroelectric power plants of the Ministry of Power Plants are fully automated, and the maintenance personnel does not carry out physical work on starting, stopping and regulating hydroelectric units.

At hydroelectric power plants, telecontrol is also being introduced, which allows the operation of hydraulic units without any maintenance personnel at all. So, for example, now 7 hydroelectric power plants operate without the usual personnel on duty, on a lock, and are controlled from a control center for tens of kilometers.

At thermal power plants, as you know, the most difficult work was the work of a stoker. Now 61 percent. boiler capacity is equipped with automatic devices that supply fuel to furnaces and water to boilers and regulate the load of the boiler unit. These boiler units do not have a stoker; he was replaced by a boiler operator with the necessary technical knowledge.

Automation of hydroelectric power plants and boilers made it possible to reduce the number of maintenance personnel and thereby dramatically increase labor productivity. Our task now is to complete the automation of all hydroelectric power plants in 1952; within three to five years, transfer them to telecontrol and complete the automation of thermal power plants in the coming years.

Automation raises two major issues. Firstly, factories producing turbines, boilers and other power equipment are lagging behind in the development and production of automation. It is necessary for the Ministries of Heavy Engineering, Electrical Industry and Communications to provide power plants with the necessary instruments. Second, the widespread introduction of new technology and automation at power plants raises the question of personnel in a new way. The maintenance of automated boilers and turbines with a

capacity of 50, 100 and 150 thousand kW cannot be entrusted to personnel who do not have the necessary technical education. To solve this problem, the Ministry of Power Plants, at the direction of the Central Committee of the Party, is developing a wide network of evening and correspondence technical schools and it is planned to provide technical education to workers of leading professions at power plants in the next five years. The Ministry of Higher Education needs to resolve the issue of training engineers who know automation, and especially mechanical engineers for construction.

Comrades! The continuous electrification of the country and the powerful development of the energy sector pose serious and honorable tasks for the workers of power plants. On behalf of the power engineers of the Soviet Union, I assure the 19th Congress of our party that power engineers will exert all their strength and knowledge to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the new five-year plan for generating electricity and building up new capacities of power plants.

Through the efforts of the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, under the wise leadership of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, the task of electrifying the entire country will be successfully accomplished. (Applause.)

I.F. Tevosyan, (Moscow)

Comrades !

(...)

The directives on the fifth five-year plan, submitted by the Central Committee of the party for consideration by the congress, are fully based on the Stalinist program of building communism, provide for a new powerful rise in the national economy and a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

The directives pay great attention to the development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. In the post-war period, Soviet metallurgists, under the leadership of our party, with the constant help of Comrade Stalin, achieved serious successes in the restoration and further development of ferrous metallurgy. Despite the fact that the southern

metallurgy suffered enormous destruction, equal to which none of the countries that participated in the Second World War had, the pre-war level of ferrous metal production in the USSR was reached much earlier than in the capitalist countries of Europe - in iron smelting in 4 years, and for steel smelting - 3 years after the end of the war.

Southern metallurgy has been restored on the basis of modern technology. The average daily production of pig iron at the southern factories of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for 9 months of this year by 35 percent. higher than pre-war, and steel smelting - by 40 percent. In the USSR as a whole, the average daily metal production is much higher than the pre-war level. The national economy currently receives more than twice as much rental as it did before the war.

Major shifts have also taken place in the geographical location of metal production. The share of metal smelting in the East has significantly increased: for pig iron - from 29 percent to in 1940 up to 44 percent. in 1951, and for steel and rolled products - from 32 percent. in 1940 up to 51 percent. in 1951.

The share of large metallurgical plants and powerful mechanized units increased significantly. In 1940, the proportion of large factories producing one million tons of pig iron a year or more was 39 percent, and in 1951 - 63 percent. The share of factories producing one million tons of steel per year was 39 percent, and in 1951 it was 59 percent. The share of powerful mechanized units has sharply increased. On July 1, 1941, i.e. by the beginning of the war, the proportion of large blast furnaces with a useful volume of 1,000 cubic meters and more was 31 percent, and as of January 1, 1951, 51 percent. In the United States of America, the proportion of such furnaces at the beginning of 1951 was 46 percent. The specific weight of large open-hearth furnaces with a tonnage of 200 tons and above was 28 percent according to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy on July 1, 1941, and 36 percent on January 1, 1951. In the United States at the beginning of 1951, the proportion of similar furnaces was only 12 percent.

The increase in metal smelting took place both due to the restoration, construction and commissioning of new capacities, and, to a large extent, due to the improvement in the use of metallurgical units. This can be seen from the following main technical indicators: the utilization

rate of the useful volume of blast furnaces for the eight months of 1952 was 0.88 as a whole for the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy against 1.19 in the pre-war 1940, i.e. improved by 35 percent; The removal of steel from a square meter of the hearth area of open-hearth furnaces amounted to 6.19 tons against 4.37 tons in 1940, i.e. increased by 42 percent. The productivity of rolling and tube rolling mills has improved significantly. The labor productivity of workers in ferrous metallurgy has increased significantly. The average monthly smelting of pig iron per worker in blast furnace shops and steel in steel shops in 1952 increased in comparison with 1940 by 61 percent.

Continuous growth in metal production, improved utilization of existing capacities, and increased labor productivity were achieved by intensifying metallurgical processes, reducing the production cycle, improving metal quality, automating production processes, improving the organization of production and labor, and mechanizing heavy and labor-intensive work.

Technological progress in metallurgy was accompanied by an increase in the technical and cultural level of workers, engineers, technicians and enterprise managers. In the course of socialist emulation, remarkable innovators of production have come forward, who, with their socialist attitude to labor, reveal the reserves hidden in production.

The fifth five-year plan provides for a powerful new upsurge in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. Compared to 1950, it is planned to increase the production of pig iron by 76 percent, steel - by 62 percent, rolled metal production - by 64 percent, refined copper - by 90 percent, lead - 2.7 times, aluminum - not less than 2.6 times, zinc - 2.5 times, nickel - 53 percent, tin - 80 percent. Accordingly, a significant increase in the extraction of ore, fluxes, the production of coke, refractories, ferroalloys is envisaged. The average annual increase in the production of pig iron, steel, rolled products, and non-ferrous metals significantly exceeds the average annual growth in the fourth five-year period.

Such an increase in production should be ensured primarily by further improving the use of existing capacities, opening and using all reserves in production. For these purposes, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the significant shortcomings in the work of industry, which

Comrade Malenkov and which take place in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

One of the significant shortcomings in the work of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy is that, while fulfilling the plans for the ministry as a whole, not all factories, workshops, and units fulfill the established plans. Metallurgists, as well as all industrial workers, are faced with the task of fulfilling plans by each plant, workshop, unit strictly according to a given assortment and quality of products, ensuring the fulfillment of tasks at cost, labor productivity, at the rates of consumption of raw materials, fuel, materials and electricity. This will open up large reserves and provide an additional increase in metal production and an increase in the profitability of enterprises.

A large reserve for increasing metal production is an increase in the level of utilization of the capacity of all metallurgical units to the level reached by advanced plants. Thus, the use of blast furnace capacity at the Yenakiyevo and Makeyevsky plants is lower than at the plant named after Dzerzhinsky, working in approximately the same conditions. The utilization factor of the useful volume of blast furnaces at the plant. Dzerzhinsky for 9 months of this year was 0.83, and at the Makeyevsky plant - 0.87 and at Yenakievsky - 0.93. At the same time, at the plant. Dzerzhinsky, there is room for further improvement in the use of blast furnaces.

The blast furnaces of the Magnitogorsk Combine and the Serovskiy Zavod achieved remarkable performance, which for 8 months of this year have a utilization rate of the useful volume of blast furnaces of 0.73. Blast furnaces of all metallurgical plants should be equal to them.

The reserves available in the steel shops can be seen from the performance of various plants operating in similar conditions. Thus, the productivity of the 185-ton furnace at the Makeyevka plant for 8 months of this year amounted to 78 thousand tons of steel, and at the Zaporizhstal plant, Kuznetsk and Magnitogorsk combines - 99 - 100 thousand tons.

The use of all production reserves to the bottom and ensuring the fulfillment of the plan by each plant, shop and unit require a systematic increase in the level of organizational and technical management both

at enterprises and in the main departments of ministries, require further improvement and improvement of production management.

Of particular importance are careful preparation of production, the creation of the minimum necessary mobile backlogs at all stages of production to ensure rhythmic work, improvement of the organization of the work of all units strictly according to the daily schedule and continuous monitoring during the day and shifts over the course of operation of each unit.

Comrades, a new powerful upsurge in metallurgy is inextricably linked with further technical progress. In the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, a number of major technical measures have been and are being carried out aimed at increasing the productivity of metallurgical units, mines, and processing plants, at increasing labor productivity and reducing costs.

In the field of process automation, automatic control of the blast temperature in blast furnace production has been widely introduced. In 1951, 95 percent. total pig iron smelted in blast furnaces with automatic blast temperature control, 87 percent. of all open-hearth steel is smelted at the factories of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in furnaces with automated thermal control. In recent years, the automation of rolling mills has developed.

The conversion of blast furnaces to work with increased pressure under the top is widely implemented. In addition, a number of other furnaces are operated with constant humidity blast. By the end of 1952, 43% will be melted in blast furnaces with high pressure under the top. total cast iron.

A large reserve is a further increase in the share of sinter in the blast furnace charge and the introduction of the experience of the Magnitogorsk Combine in the use of self-melting sinter.

In steelmaking, chromium-magnesite refractories are widely used instead of dinas.

Positive results were obtained from the use of oxygen in metallurgical production. In order to further intensify steelmaking by the end of the

five-year plan, a number of other factories will be transferred to work using oxygen.

In non-ferrous metallurgy, work to improve production techniques is aimed primarily at increasing the extraction of non-ferrous metals during ore dressing and in metallurgical production.

The task now is to complete the implementation of these, as well as many other technical measures at all metallurgical enterprises and to speed up the implementation of a number of important experimental works.

Technological progress in all sectors of the national economy makes ever greater demands on expanding the range of products. During the fourth five-year period, more than 100 new grades of steel and alloys have been developed and mastered, the production of 156 new complex rolled profiles has been mastered, the range of pipes has been significantly expanded. It is necessary in the near future to master a number of new rental profiles.

The extensive development of energy capacities in our country due to the construction of large hydroelectric power plants opens up great prospects for the electrification of technological processes in metallurgical production and supplying the national economy with high-quality electro metals.

The electrification of technological processes in metallurgical production is the most modern progressive way of developing the technique of Soviet metallurgy.

Comrades! The draft directives envisage a significant increase in investment in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The construction and commissioning of new capacities in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Stalin will be carried out to a large extent at existing enterprises. New metallurgical, coke-chemical and refractory plants will also be completed and put into operation.

Much attention is paid to the development of the mining industry and the construction of processing plants to create a reliable resource base for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Much attention is paid to the further improvement of the housing and cultural conditions of metallurgists. In the current five-year plan, it is planned to build and put into operation at least 5 million square meters for ferrous metallurgy workers. m and for non-ferrous metallurgy workers about 3 million square meters. m of living space.

A significant increase in capital investments poses great challenges to the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which builds enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. The draft directives provide for the strengthening of the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, especially in the eastern regions. Without this, the plan for the construction and commissioning of new capacities in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy cannot be successfully completed.

To carry out the increased volume of construction and installation work, construction organizations need to seriously improve their work, fully use their capacity reserves, and mechanize construction and installation work as much as possible.

Builders need to focus their efforts on the comprehensive mechanization of all construction and installation work by maximizing the use of equipment available at construction sites and further equipping construction sites with new equipment. This is especially necessary because the draft directives envisage an increase in labor productivity in construction by 55 per cent, which is a necessary condition for the fulfillment of the capital work plan.

For these purposes, it is also necessary to significantly improve the organization of construction and installation work on the basis of weekly and daily schedules and a thorough all-round preparation of construction work for every day.

Comrades! The new five-year plan poses enormous tasks for the Ministry of Heavy Engineering and the Ministry of Electrical Industry in the design and manufacture of rolling mills and electrical equipment. In the current five-year period, almost 10 times more new rolling mills are to be manufactured than in the last five-year period. The production of electrical equipment for them should be increased in 1955, approximately 4 times compared to the 1951 level.

At present, the factories and design organizations of the ministries do not fulfill the tasks for the design and supply of rolling mills on time. The State Planning Committee of the USSR and the relevant ministries, in the detailed development of a five-year plan and annual plans, starting from 1953, must provide for major measures, firstly, to ensure the commissioning of new capacities for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and to seriously strengthen the construction organizations of the Ministry of Heavy Industry for this , and, secondly, to ensure the design and manufacture of rolling mills in the required time frame.

Comrades! The tasks of continuous growth and improvement of production on the basis of higher technology will be solved by us the more successfully, the broader and more qualitatively we expand our work to further massively raise the cultural and technical level of workers.

Comrade Stalin in his work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" indicates: "What would have happened if not for individual groups of workers, but the majority of workers raised their cultural and technical level to the level of engineering and technical personnel? Our industry would be raised to a height unattainable for the industry of other countries. "

We must, as the next step in our practical work, ensure that each worker perfectly knows the technique and technology of production in his area, that he knows the best methods of performing production operations, that he knows how to accurately follow the advanced production technology. This, in particular, should be the focus of the technical training of workers at our enterprises.

Can we say that the many forms of technical training in our factories meet this challenge? Checking the state of personnel training at enterprises revealed significant shortcomings in the organization of industrial and technical training. Despite the expenditure of large material resources, the practical results of this work still do not fully correspond to the indicated goals.

If we turn to the reporting materials, it's as if we train a lot of workers and foremen. Last year, 149 thousand people were trained in courses on training new workers and advanced training at ferrous metallurgy

enterprises. As you can see, the figure is considerable. Much has been trained in previous years. However, the question arises: who is trained and how, who teaches and supervises personnel training? Are the workers trained in those professions on which the improvement of product quality, the elimination of defects, the elimination of equipment downtime, the introduction of advanced labor methods that ensure high-performance work of units and high labor productivity depend primarily?

The audit showed that the workers of the main workshops, employed in decisive areas of production, are not sufficiently covered by production and technical training. The training is carried out mainly by workers in auxiliary professions. In a number of cases, low-skilled workers are involved in teaching courses, instead of attracting leading engineering personnel primarily from those production areas whose workers are trained in these courses. This would provide workers with the technical training necessary to master the production technique to perfection in their workplace.

The leaders of a number of enterprises do not attach due importance to the technical training of workers and in many cases entrusted this matter to secondary workers.

We must seriously tackle the improvement of industrial and technical training of workers at enterprises.

Comrades! In his report at the 18th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin, outlining the path traversed by our party, said: "If the successes of the working class of our country, if its struggle and victory serve to raise the spirit of the working class in capitalist countries and strengthen its faith in its strength, faith in its victory, then our party can say that it is not working for nothing. There is no doubt that it will be so. "

Today, summing up the results, we clearly see that our party did not work for nothing! The successes of the socialist country led to the revolutionization of the working masses in a number of countries.

Today we are no longer alone. There are 800 million people in the camp of socialism and democracy. We are witnessing a powerful upsurge of the national liberation movement in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The successes of the socialist country more and more convince the working people of the capitalist countries that the only way to fulfill the age-old aspirations of mankind, to create a peaceful and happy life on earth, is the path chosen by the Soviet people, the path along which the party of Lenin and Stalin is leading us. (Applause.)

We owe a radical change in the balance of forces in the world in favor of socialism to the genius commander of the proletarian revolution, to the great successor of Lenin's cause - Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The successes of socialism and democracy infuriate the imperialist camp. The imperialist clique of the United States of America, dreaming of world domination, in search of a way out of the impending economic crisis, has chosen the path of aggressive action, the path of militarizing industry, the path of preparing and unleashing a new war. They are crawling out of their skin to stop the rapid movement of freedom-loving peoples towards a bright future, towards communism. But no force in the world will turn humanity back! The working people of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies, armed with the theory of scientific communism, the teachings of the geniuses of mankind - Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin, know firmly that the final death of capitalism and the complete victory of communism are inevitable!

Unified as never before around the Central Committee, around its leader, Comrade Stalin, our party, armed with the decisions of the 19th Congress, will lead the Soviet people to new feats in the struggle to build a communist society.

And there is no doubt that our successes in peaceful construction, in the fulfillment of the new five-year plan will help new detachments of working people in the capitalist countries to believe in their own strength, in their victory, and will further increase the forces of socialism and democracy!

Glory to our dear Communist Party!

Long live our own father and teacher - Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Organizational matters

Debate on the report of Comrade Saburov stopped. The congress took as a basis the draft of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "Directives of the XIX Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955" and elected a Commission to consider amendments and additions to the draft directives.

Greetings from the Communist Party of India

(...)

Comrade Andrianov reads out the text of the greeting of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India Ajoy Ghosh addressed to the XIX Party Congress:

Greetings from the Vietnamese Workers' Party

The chairman informs us that the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party has sent greetings to the 19th Congress of our Party. To announce the greeting text, the floor is given to Comrade. Bagirov.

Comrade Bagirov reads out the text of the greeting of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Party of Workers, sent to the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b).

Enver Hoxha, (Albanian Labor Party)

Dear comrades - delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)!

On behalf of the Albanian Party of Labor and the Albanian people, I congratulate the congress from the bottom of my heart and express a deep feeling of love and gratitude to our people and our party of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the great Stalin, the glorious liberators and defenders of the Albanian people. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The congress of the great party of Lenin and Stalin is a huge historical event not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for all the peoples of the world. The congress will sum up the results of the brilliant victories, outline the tasks of the new Stalinist five-year plan,

which will be a new big step along the path of the gradual transition of the Soviet Union from socialism to communism.

The 19th Congress is the liveliest and most concrete evidence of the triumph of peace over war, evidence of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one. The brilliant victories of the Bolsheviks are the victories of all ordinary people in the world who see the great Stalin as their savior and leader. You liberated the world from the heavy fascist yoke, thanks to you, the peoples of the people's democracies live freely and build socialism. Now you, the glorious standard-bearers of peace, are leading hundreds of millions of ordinary people fighting for peace, which is seriously threatened by the American-British imperialists and their servants. The prosperous life created by you, the great construction projects of communism, the Stalinist peace policy of the Soviet Union will not be overshadowed by either the hysterical cries or the slander of the imperialist warmongers. (Applause.)

The peoples of the world are delighted with your successes, they love the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin with all their hearts. (Prolonged applause.) Whether these peoples are close or far from Moscow, small or large, their hearts are next to Moscow, next to the one whose genius illuminates the path to socialism and communism, to freedom and peace for humanity - the great Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

The great party of Lenin and Stalin, its great experience teaches and equips our parties to fight for the fulfillment of the tasks of building a free and happy life for the peoples. Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), presented by Comrade. Malenkov, like all the work of the congress, is an invaluable help and a great school for our party and our people.

Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", which is the scientific theoretical basis for the transition from socialism to communism in the Soviet Union, will illuminate the path of our party in its struggle to raise the ideological level and to build the foundations of socialism in our country. (Prolonged applause.)

The small Albanian people for centuries suffered under the yoke of foreign imperialists, local feudal lords and the bourgeoisie, but they never bowed their heads to their executioners, always fought against

them and was sure that there would be a holiday on their streets too! (Stormy applause.) And this holiday has come to our street. (Prolonged applause.) Our people owe a free and joyful life to the Soviet Union, the valiant Soviet Army and the great Stalin, who forever liberated our people from the clutches of fascism. (Applause.)

Our heroic Party of Labor, born and tempered in the fire of struggle, created on the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism, relentlessly guided by the ideas of Comrade Stalin and the experience of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), successfully led the Albanian people to complete victory over the fascist invaders, over the feudal lords and our bourgeois country.

During the years of struggle, our people, under the leadership of their party, created a heroic people's army, destroyed the power of the bourgeoisie to the ground and established a regime of people's democracy, carried out radical socio-economic transformations and began to build the foundations of socialism in our country. (Applause.)

Whoever knew our country in the past, under the regime of feudal lords and the bourgeoisie, with poor and backward agriculture, without industry and almost without schools, hospitals, cinemas, theaters, etc., will be surprised at the enormous successes achieved in a short, eight-year life. These successes were achieved thanks to the exploits of the people led by the heroic working class of our country, led by the Party of Labor, thanks to the disinterested and boundless help of the Soviet Union and personally the great Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

In the People's Republic of Albania, the production of oil, coal, chromium, copper, bitumen, cement production, etc. is organized. Now our country produces many essential goods. This became possible thanks to the development of a new industry, the construction of a large textile mill named after Stalin, which in 1955 will produce 20 million meters of fabrics, a sugar mill, which produces 10 thousand tons of sugar a year, a woodworking mill, etc. Cities and many villages have now received electric lighting. A hydroelectric power station named after Lenin has been built, which supplies electricity and provides drinking water to our capital and the port of Durrës. By the end of 1955, the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Mati River with

a capacity of 20 thousand kW will be completed. Stalin's light will shine over the Albanian land. (Applause.)

Our agriculture is also developing. The state helps peasants with various loans. The tractors of the heroic Stalingrad are plowing on our fields. (Applause.)

In our country, culture and education have become the property of the masses. We now have five higher educational institutions created thanks to the personal care of Comrade Stalin.

Since 1951, the Albanian people have been working with great enthusiasm and enthusiasm to fulfill the first five-year plan, which will bring the working people of our country an even happier life and turn Albania from a backward agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial country. Our people will achieve new successes, for they receive disinterested assistance from the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin. (Stormy applause.)

For the American-British imperialists and their satellites - the fascist bandits of Belgrade, the Athenian monarchist-fascists and the Roman neo-fascists - the People's Republic of Albania is a thorn in the eye. They go out of their way to deprive our people of independence and freedom. Provocations on our borders, conspiracies, terrorist and sabotage acts do not stop. Vile Belgrade bandits tried to turn Albania into their colony and destroy our party. But thanks to the Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin, who exposed the Belgrade hirelings of American imperialism, Albania was saved from this danger.

All attempts of Tito's fascist gang to enslave our country are doomed to failure. The People's Republic of Albania, despite the fact that it is surrounded on all sides by fascist wolves, stands and will stand unwaveringly like granite. (Applause.)

Such a miracle, when a small nation, numbering only one million two hundred thousand people, lives free, independent and builds socialism in the conditions in which our country is located, could have happened only in the Stalin era - in the era of the triumph of the ideas of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin. (Applause.)

The Albanian people will always hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of freedom, peace and democracy, and will cherish, like the apple of their eye, inviolable friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of the democratic camp. (Stormy applause.)

Glory to the great Soviet Union - the indestructible fortress of freedom, democracy and peace, the glorious Motherland of socialism and communism! (Applause.)

Glory to the heroic Soviet Army! (Applause.)

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - the party of Lenin - Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

May the highest mountains of our country live as long as the highest mountains of our country, the savior of our people and all mankind, the brilliant and beloved leader Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin! (Stormy, long-lasting applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up. Shouts: "Hurray!").

Dashiin Dam, (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party)

(...)

The role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great Soviet people, the wise leader and teacher of the working people, Comrade Stalin, is great and invaluable in the historical fate of our people, in strengthening our party, in strengthening all the achievements of the Mongolian people.

The constant help of the Soviet people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the personal fatherly concern of the great Stalin are an unshakable guarantee and a decisive factor in the development of the Mongolian People's Republic along the path to socialism. The Mongolian people owe their freedom and independence, all their conquests to the Soviet people, the glorious Bolshevik Party, dear and wise Comrade Stalin. (Prolonged applause.)

(...)

Lawrence Sharkey, (Communist Party of Australia)

Victorio Codovilla, (Communist Party of Argentina)

Edgar Lallemant, (Communist Party of Belgium)

October 10

(Morning session)

Presiding M.D. Bagirov.

At the meeting, a report was heard by Comrade N.S. Khrushchev "Changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b)" and began its discussion.

Foreign guests of the congress spoke at the meeting.

N.S. Khrushchev

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

Comrades!

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, through their heroic struggle in the Patriotic War, defended the great socialist achievements and won victories of world-historic significance. In the postwar years, the working people of our Motherland, with their selfless creative work, ensured the successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan for peaceful economic development and achieved major achievements in all areas of the economy, science and culture. Along with the growth of the economy, the material well-being and the cultural level of the masses are steadily increasing.

The victories and achievements were the result of the correct policy of the Communist Party, the wise leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The successes that our country has achieved were due to the fact that the party tirelessly carried out great organizational work among the masses to implement the brilliant Stalinist plans. The organizational work of the Communist Party united together and directed towards a

common goal all the efforts of the Soviet people to defeat the enemy in the harsh years of the war and to quickly restore and further develop the national economy in the postwar period, to successfully fulfill the plans of communist construction.

The great ideas of Marxism-Leninism illuminate the path to communism for the Soviet people. The strength of our party lies in the fact that it is armed with knowledge of the laws of social development and in its activity is guided by the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Stalin's speeches that compiled the book "On the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union", Comrade Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", decisions of the Central Committee on Ideological Issues are of great importance for ideological and educational work in our country.

Comrade Stalin's work "The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" is an invaluable new contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Stalin, creatively developing Marxist-Leninist science, equips the Party and the Soviet people with the doctrine of the nature of the economic laws of modern capitalism and socialism, of the conditions for preparing the transition from socialism to communism.

Comrade Stalin's work on economic issues, like his other work, is of tremendous importance for solving the tasks of building a communist society, for educating party members and all working people in the spirit of the immortal ideas of Leninism.

Now, when the Soviet people are developing with renewed vigor the struggle to implement the great program of work for building a communist society, the guiding and organizing role of the Communist Party, the significance of its organizational and ideological and educational work, is ever increasing.

Comrade Stalin teaches that after the correct line has been given, after the correct solution of the problem has been given, the success of the matter depends on organizational work, on the organization of the struggle to carry out the Party line.

The tasks facing us place even higher demands on the Party organizations, on all Communists, which must be taken into account in the practice of Party work and Party building.

Our Party is constantly improving its methods of work, changing the forms of party building depending on the situation and new tasks.

Since the 18th Congress, the Party has been enriched by new experience in Party building, which should be reflected in the Party Rules. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that in the Charter adopted by the last congress, some points are outdated. In this regard, it is necessary to make additions and changes to the Party Charter.

On the new name of the party and the determination in the Charter of the main tasks of the party

The Central Committee considers that there is a need to clarify the name of our party. It is proposed that the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) continue to be called the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Clarification of the party name is advisable for the following reasons:

firstly, the name of the party "Communist Party of the Soviet Union" is more accurate. This name of the party, which is the ruling party in our country, will be in greater accordance with the names of the state bodies of the Soviet Union;

secondly, at present there is no need to preserve the double name of the party - communist and Bolshevik, since the words "communist" and "Bolshevik" express the same content.

In the history of our party, the addition of the word "Bolsheviks" to the name of the party was of great fundamental importance. In the pre-revolutionary years, when the party was called the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, the addition of the word "Bolsheviks" indicated that it belonged to a new type of party, the Leninist party, which waged an irreconcilable struggle against the Mensheviks and other parties and groups hostile to the proletariat, for the victory of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the October Revolution, when at the 7th Congress our party was changed to a communist one, the addition of the word "Bolsheviks" to its name was retained, since it became part of the rights of citizenship not only in the political life of our country, but also abroad.

This is how the double name of the party was established - communist and Bolshevik. In essence, the words "communist" and "Bolshevik", as I said, express the same content. And although all of us, comrades, are accustomed to calling communists Bolsheviks, now in the name of the party, there is no need to preserve the double name in the Party Rules.

Further, a proposal is made in the first paragraph to give a brief definition of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its main tasks in the following wording:

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a voluntary militant alliance of like-minded communists, organized from people of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, having organized an alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, achieved, as a result of the October Revolution of 1917, the overthrow of the power of the capitalists and landowners, the organization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the elimination of capitalism, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man and ensured the construction of a socialist society.

Today, the main tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are to build a communist society through a gradual transition from socialism to communism, continuously raise the material and cultural level of society, educate members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establish fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, and strengthen active defense in every possible way. Of the Soviet Motherland from the aggressive actions of its enemies. "

The first paragraph of the Charter is extremely succinct, but deeply in content reflects the magnificent results of the path traversed by our party, and defines its main tasks for the future.

For more than half a century our Party has been at the head of the revolutionary movement, tirelessly cementing its ranks. United by

clarity of purpose, unity of will and action, the party is now, as never before, a united fighting alliance of like-minded communists, which is enshrined in the proposed draft Statutes.

Under the leadership of the party, the Great October Socialist Revolution was carried out, overthrowing the power of the capitalists and landowners in our country, the alliance of the working class and the peasantry was formed and strengthened. The Communist Party created the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants and achieved the building of a socialist society. These world-historic conquests are reflected in the first paragraph of the draft Charter.

All the activities of the Communist Party are subordinated to the great goal of building communism in our country by creating the necessary preconditions for a radical transition from the socialist economy to another, higher economy, to the communist economy. Building a communist society has become a practical task for the peoples of the Soviet Union. The tasks set by the Communist Party inspire the Soviet people to fight for over fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan, for new victories in the building of communism.

Who can be a party member? (...)

On the transformation of the Politburo into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party

The draft of the amended Charter proposes to transform the Politburo into the Presidium of the Party's Central Committee, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenums.

Such a transformation is expedient because the name "Presidium" is more consistent with the functions that are actually performed by the Politburo at the present time.

The current organizational work of the Central Committee, as practice has shown, it is advisable to concentrate in one body - the Secretariat, in connection with which there will be no Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee in the future.

On the reorganization of the Party Control Commission into the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the Party

In the Charter adopted by the XVIII Congress, the Party Control Commission was entrusted with the following tasks: to control the implementation of decisions of the party and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) by party organizations and Soviet economic bodies, to check the work of local party organizations, to prosecute those responsible for violating the program, the Party Charter, and party discipline ...

Control over the implementation of party decisions and verification of the work of local party organizations are concentrated in the Central Committee, since control and verification are an integral and most important part of the party leadership. It is necessary to enhance the role of party control bodies in the fight against violations of party discipline and the facts of unsatisfactory performance by the communists of their duties. Therefore, it is advisable to reorganize the Party Control Commission into the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the Party. It is also necessary to create in the republics, territories and regions the institute of representatives of the Party Control Committee, independent of local party bodies.

The Party Control Committee should be entrusted with verifying the observance of party discipline by party members and candidates, bringing to justice communists guilty of violating the program, the Party Charter, party and state discipline, bringing to justice violators of party morality - who take the path of deceiving the party, showing dishonesty and insincerity in front of the party, slanderers, bureaucrats, for domestic licentiousness and other misdeeds.

It is also proposed to entrust the Party Control Committee with considering appeals against decisions of local party bodies on expulsion from the party and party penalties. (...)

These are the main changes and additions to the Rules of the Communist Party, which the Central Committee submits for the consideration of this congress.

The draft of the amended Charter was widely discussed in the primary party organizations, at conferences, congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

The discussion took place everywhere with tremendous activity of the party masses and complete freedom of criticism. The draft of the amended Statutes was greeted with deep satisfaction and unanimously approved by all communists and all-party organizations.

The broad discussion of the draft Charter, the remarks, amendments and additions made at the same time indicate that all Communists are imbued with great concern for the further strengthening of the party and increasing its combat capability.

The introduction of the amendments and additions proposed by the Central Committee to the Party Rules will help to increase organizational work in all party organizations and the party as a whole.

Comrades!

Our Communist Party has traveled a glorious path of struggle and victory. Under her leadership, the peoples of the Soviet Union built a socialist society and, with their world-historic victories, demonstrate to the whole world the advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system, exerting a tremendous influence on strengthening the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, on rallying all peace-loving peoples against the instigators of a new war.

Our party, with its selfless service to the Motherland, has earned the boundless trust, love and devotion of the Soviet people. The strength of our party lies in its inseparable connection with the broad masses of the working people. From this life-giving source the Party draws energy for new victories. The ever-increasing political and labor activity of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of our country is an expression of the Party's deep ties with the masses and of boundless trust in the politics and leadership of the Party. (...)

Long live the mighty Communist Party, confidently leading the Soviet people to new victories, to the triumph of communism! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the wise leader of the Party and the people, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, long-lasting applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up).

M.F. Shkiryatov (Moscow)

(...)

The report comrade Malenkov outlined the tasks of further strengthening the party, improving the qualitative composition of its ranks, increasing the political activity of the communists, their intransigence to shortcomings in work. The most important task of all party organizations is the all-round strengthening of party control and verification of the implementation of decisions, the deployment of self-criticism and criticism from below, the strengthening of party and state discipline by eradicating the formal attitude towards the decisions of the Party and the Government and a decisive struggle against manifestations of indiscipline. (...)

Comrade Stalin teaches us how to treat statements and criticism from below.

Criticism and self-criticism are the surest means of improving our work, a means of educating cadres on their mistakes. By revealing shortcomings, we outline ways to eliminate them, so that all our construction will improve day by day and go from success to success. (..)

Such a procedure for considering applications is incorrect, it has always been condemned by the Party and the Government. Lenin wrote:

"Limiting yourself to empty replies and sending them to other institutions also means to make red tape and wastepaper."

As can be seen from individual letters that were sent to those whom the authors of these letters complained about, in reality, real measures on complaints are often not taken, disturbances are not eliminated, time passes, and the case suffers. (...)

Comrade Stalin said:

"Sometimes critics are criticized for the imperfection of their criticism, for the fact that sometimes the criticism is not 100 percent correct. Often, they demand that criticism be correct on all points, and if it is not correct in everything, they begin to revile it and blaspheme.

This is wrong, comrades. This is a dangerous delusion ... If you demand 100 percent correct criticism from them, you will destroy the possibility of all criticism from below, the possibility of all self-criticism. That is why I think that if criticism contains at least 5-10 percent of the truth, then such criticism should be welcomed, listened to carefully and take into account the healthy grain. Otherwise, I repeat, you would have had to shut your mouth to all those hundreds and thousands of people devoted to the cause of the Soviets, who are not yet sufficiently sophisticated in their critical work, but through whose lips the truth itself speaks. " (...)

Despite the available materials about the thefts on the collective farm, the perpetrators were not punished - as time went on, and the thefts continued. Moreover, the district committee announced a strict party penalty to comrade Isabekov for raising this question.

The regional committee ignored such injustice in relation to the applicant, did not react in any way to the suppression of criticism and the covering up of crimes. Only recently, as a result of checking the materials received by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the perpetrators were punished in the party and judicial order, the former secretary of the district committee was expelled from the party. Former leaders of the regional committee have been declared strict party penalties.

As required by the amended Party Rules, our task is to intensify the struggle against such facts, to punish with all severity, regardless of the faces, the suppressors of criticism, the bureaucrats. It is our party duty to protect those people who help the party to reveal shortcomings, to support them in every possible way and protect them from persecution, persecution or infringement of their rights.

There are also statements that, on the contrary, hinder the development of criticism. (...)

The guarantee that the tasks set by the party will be fulfilled is the inviolable unity of the party, unshakable loyalty and devotion to the party to the great banner of Lenin (applause), the unprecedented unity of the party masses and the entire Soviet people around the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), around Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

Long live the great Stalin! (Prolonged applause. Everyone stands up).

Maurice Torez, (French Communist Party) (...)

The ruling circles of the French bourgeoisie, rejecting any independent foreign policy, are turning the territory of our country into an American military base for preparing aggression against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. Hating our people and striving to preserve their profits, the French imperialists submitted to the leadership of American imperialism, they sacrifice the vital interests of the nation, its sovereignty and its dignity.

Instead of focusing on the democratic and popular forces existing in Germany in order to ensure a peaceful solution of the German problem, which is in the interests of all peoples, the ruling circles of the French bourgeoisie, under the cover of the so-called European army, are trying to revive German militarism and thus again put threatened the security of France and the world. They are pursuing a policy of militarizing the economy and preparing for new wars, a policy that increases the exploitation of the working people and increases the poverty of the majority of the population, a policy that leads the country to ruin.

French imperialism brutally oppresses the colonial peoples who are fighting for their national independence. For six years now, he has been waging an unjust war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (...)

E.A. Furtseva, (Moscow)

Comrades !! (...)

Feeling the daily guidance and assistance of the Central Committee, the capital's party organization has grown significantly, organizationally and ideologically, even stronger. Now it has over 475,000 party members and candidates in its ranks - twice as many as it was before the 18th Congress. This growth testifies to the further strengthening of the ties between the Party and the people, to the desire of the best representatives of the working people to link their fate with the Party.

The activity of the communists increased significantly. More than a hundred thousand members and candidates of the Moscow Party spoke during the discussion of the historical documents of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for the 19th Congress. Unanimously approving these documents, the Communists paid special attention to the requirement of the Charter for the development of criticism and self-criticism. Our party has always attached great importance to the development of criticism and self-criticism, and especially criticism from below. The Party has always demanded and demands from the Communists to boldly and resolutely reveal shortcomings in their work, to fight the moods of ceremonial prosperity and rapture with success. The importance of criticism and self-criticism was emphasized with renewed vigor in the report of Comrade Khrushchev and in the draft of the amended Party Charter.

The level of criticism and self-criticism in the Moscow city party organization has increased. But at the same time, it should be said that by no means all party organizations use criticism and self-criticism as the main method of exposing and overcoming mistakes and shortcomings in work. In party organizations, where criticism and self-criticism is at a low level, there are major omissions and mistakes in work. This can be confirmed by many examples from the practice of party organizations in Moscow.

In Moscow, over one third of all communists work in ministries and Soviet institutions. In recent years, party organizations have begun to exert greater influence on improving the work of the apparatus. However, not all-party organizations are still fighting persistently against violations of state and labor discipline, with manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape.

At the reporting and election party meetings in the ministries, many facts were revealed of untimely and unclear fulfillment of the instructions of the decision-making bodies, the manifestation of red tape and bureaucracy, a formal attitude to the requests of local organizations. At party meetings, it was noted that official correspondence in a number of ministries and departments has significantly increased. In 1949, the Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the USSR received an average of 178 letters and telegrams per day, and

in 1952 - 1.114, that is, 6 times more. The growth of correspondence is explained not only by the fact that the volume of work has increased and the tasks facing the ministry have become more complicated, but, to a greater extent, by the unclear work of the apparatus, which causes repeated letters and inquiries from the field, large intra-ministerial correspondence, which often replaces the prompt resolution of issues. (...)

What the lack of criticism and self-criticism leads to can also be shown on the example of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute, one of the largest universities in the country. (...)

Comrades! It is also necessary to make a remark to the address of the Ministry of Higher Education. At one time, the Party's Central Committee gave an unsatisfactory assessment of the organization of teaching social sciences in universities and ordered the Ministry of Higher Education to improve the training of teachers in the departments of Marxism-Leninism, philosophy and political economy. It is not evident, however, that the Ministry of Higher Education has drawn the necessary conclusions from this most important instruction of the Central Committee. A significant proportion of social science teachers at Moscow universities do not have academic degrees. At the same time, the training of young scientific personnel through postgraduate studies is poorly organized. Over the past three years, only half of the total number of graduate students have managed to defend their dissertations. The ministry does not care enough about the training of Doctor of Science. Of the 153 heads of departments of social and economic sciences in Moscow, only 13 are Doctors of Sciences, which is less than 10 percent.

Comrades! The Moscow city party organization, fulfilling the resolutions of the 19th Party Congress, will ensure a broad development of criticism and self-criticism, will achieve an improvement in ideological, political and party organizational work, and will make every effort to raise the level of all the work of party organizations.

The historic decisions of the 19th Party Congress reflect the greatness of the victories of the Soviet people, they are imbued with Stalin's concern for the further strengthening of the might of our Motherland,

for increasing the fighting efficiency of the Communist Party. They provide a detailed program for building a communist society in our country.

The Moscow city party organization came to the XIX Congress as a single, monolithic, as never before rallied around the Central Committee of the party and the beloved leader, Comrade Stalin. (Applause.)

The Moscow city party organization will continue to be a loyal and reliable support of the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee and will make every effort to fulfill the historic decisions of the 19th Party Congress.

Long live the brilliant leader and teacher of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, dear and beloved Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

M.V. Zimyanin, (Belarusian SSR)

A.N. Poskrebyshev, (Moscow)

Comrades ! (...)

Major mistakes and shortcomings revealed by the Central Committee in the work with personnel occur in many ministries and departments. The heads of some ministries and central departments are not really engaged in the selection and training of personnel, they regard this most important responsibility as a secondary matter, they withdraw themselves from work with personnel, and shift it entirely to the staff of the apparatus.

The requirement of the new Charter that a party member is obliged at any post to unswervingly follow the instructions of the party on the correct selection of cadres according to their political and business qualities will be of tremendous importance for the further rise and improvement of all our party and Soviet work.

The basis of our Soviet system is socialist property, as a source of wealth and might of the Motherland, as a source of a prosperous and cultural life of the working people. That is why, it seems to me, the proposals of many communists, published in Pravda, to supplement Article 3 of the

Party Rules with an indication that party members should be examples in strengthening and preserving socialist property, deserve every attention.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the protection of socialist property is one of the main functions of our state. The Soviet law strictly punishes the plunderers of public goods. The Stalinist Constitution says that those who encroach on socialist property are enemies of the people.

That is why every party and Soviet worker, every honest Soviet citizen must regard the plunderers of socialist property not only as enemies of the state, but also as their personal enemies.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that "... a thief who plunders the people's property and undermines the interests of the national economy is the same spy and traitor, if not worse."

Meanwhile, the facts show that many local party organizations clearly underestimate the entire danger of plundering public property. Such facts took place, for example, in the Kiev and Zaporozhye party organizations in Ukraine. (...)

Communists, no matter where they work, should be a model and example in the implementation of party decisions and Soviet laws.

The greatness of the historical tasks facing the party of Lenin and Stalin, the new tasks of building a communist society, require increased responsibility of party members for the party's cause. The new Party Rules raise the rank and importance of a Party member even higher. Our successes are grandiose and can give rise to erroneous moods, moods of ceremonial well-being and complacency in people who are not politically tempered enough.

The Party teaches not to revel in successes, to assess them soberly, to notice shortcomings in work in time in order to correct them more quickly, teaches intransigence to shortcomings. The party has always viewed criticism and self-criticism as a driving force in the development of Soviet society, a permanent weapon in the arsenal of the party, inextricably linked with the very nature and spirit of our party, as a revolutionary, transforming force of society.

The new Charter states that party members are not only entitled, but also obliged to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way.

Criticism and self-criticism is a powerful force that can work wonders if it is skillfully used, if it is applied honestly, openly, in a Bolshevik way.

Criticism and self-criticism are effective when they are based on public interests, the interests of the state, when personal considerations, personal motives are thrown away, when people, strong in their righteousness, in their convictions, openly and mercilessly, really regardless of their faces, reveal and expose all that what hinders our victorious forward movement. (...)

Dolores Ibaruri, (Communist Party of Spain)

Blas Roca, (People's Socialist (Communist) Party of Cuba)

October 10, (Evening meeting)

Presiding Kuusinen.

The meeting continued to discuss the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev on changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b).

The meeting unanimously adopted the Directives of the 19th Party Congress on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

At the end of the meeting, the congress was greeted by representatives of foreign communist parties.

S.Z. Borisov, (Yakut ASSR)

Comrades ! (...)

Huge changes have taken place in the field of agriculture. It is characteristic that now, with the help of machine-tractor stations and the advanced Soviet agrobiological science, the grain growers of Yakutia are successfully growing all grain and vegetable crops in

permafrost regions and achieve high yields. An old vegetable grower, Yakut, Stalin Prize laureate Comrade Yegorov, in recent years has been collecting an average of 270 centners of cabbage, 174 centners of carrots, 184 centners of cucumbers, 137 centners of tomatoes and 120 centners of onions per hectare. Public livestock raising is growing and developing. The number of cattle in the postwar five-year plan has increased by 37 percent, horses by 30 percent, and the number of reindeer on collective farms has more than doubled in recent years.

But the most striking and profound change has taken place in people. Thanks to the care of the Bolshevik Party, the sons and daughters of the once dark, superstitious herders and hunters have now become engineers and technicians, teachers and doctors, writers and artists, agronomists and veterinarians, Stakhanovites in industry and transport, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and Stalin Prize laureates. (Applause.)

Yakutia, formerly illiterate, has now become a republic of complete literacy. One fifth of the population of the republic is trained in higher and secondary educational institutions, general education and working youth schools. Health care, literature and art, printing and book publishing are successfully developing in Yakutia. The working people of the republic read the Works of V.I. Lenin, I.V. Stalin, books by Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Gorky, Mayakovsky, the best works of Soviet and world literature. There are more than two thousand cultural and educational institutions in the republic that conduct educational work among the working people. An outstanding cultural achievement of the Yakut people was the creation of a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of research institutions. The wide development of science is evidenced by the growth of scientific personnel from among the indigenous population. If by the time of the XVIII Party Congress there were only four candidates of sciences in the republic, now we have 70 candidates and Doctor of Sciences. (...)

F.R. Kozlov, (Leningrad region.)

Comrades !! (...)

Strict observance of discipline by all communists is an indispensable condition for the fighting efficiency of party organizations. However,

there are also facts when individual party members trample on party discipline, do not want to reckon with the order established in the party. Recently he was expelled from the party as a politically and morally corrupted person who is not trustworthy to the party, the former director of the Leningrad Forestry Academy Saltykov. He surrounded himself with politically dubious people and took them under his protection, organized drinking, opposed himself to the party organization, suppressed criticism. With the support of some leading officials of the USSR Ministry of Forestry, Saltykov, together with a group of sycophants, organized a vicious protest against fair criticism in the press and even demanded that those who criticized him be "called to order".

This fact testifies to the fact that we still have communists who believe that party discipline is not obligatory for them, that everything is permitted for them and they can violate the requirements of the party with impunity.

The draft Party Rules rightly emphasize that there can be no two disciplines in the party - one for leaders, the other for ordinary communists. The party has one discipline, one law for all communists, regardless of merit or office. This provision, introduced into the Charter, is aimed at strengthening the ranks of the party, at cleansing it of people who are not trustworthy.

Recently, and especially in connection with the held party meetings and conferences, Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism has developed widely in the Leningrad organization, which is the most important means of overcoming shortcomings in work and the correct education of cadres. As a result, the activity of city and regional party committees is improving, discipline is being strengthened in the primary party organizations, the activity of communists is increasing, and the ties of party organizations with the non-party masses are expanding and strengthening.

In the Leningrad Party organization, work is being persistently carried out to educate cadres in the spirit of truthfulness and honesty before the Party, to promote and nurture cadres devoted to the Party's cause. More than 2,000 people have been nominated for leadership positions recently, including 930 women. About 80 percent leading workers now

have higher and incomplete higher education, and in Leningrad - all the secretaries of the regional party committees have higher education. Work is being systematically carried out to raise the political level of leading party cadres.

In connection with the continuous improvement of technology and the further development of technical progress, much attention is paid to training industry personnel and improving their business qualifications. Industry cadres are improving their skills and working tirelessly to raise their ideological level. More than half of the workers have recently graduated from various courses and schools. Last year, hundreds of thousands of workers and engineering and technical workers studied on the job, including in universities and technical schools - about 40 thousand people, in schools for working youth - 70 thousand.

The report comrade Malenkov, shortcomings in the selection and training of personnel were revealed. These shortcomings also exist in the Leningrad organization. We will take the necessary measures to eliminate them.

The draft Charter states that at any post a communist is obliged to unswervingly follow the instructions of the party on the correct selection of cadres according to their political and business qualities. Violation of this instruction, selection of cadres on the basis of friendly relations, personal loyalty, community and kinship, is incompatible with being in the party. However, we sometimes come across facts when these principles are violated. Former architect of Leningrad Baranov, using his friendly relations with some of the leading workers, undeservedly received the title of professor, without having scientific papers and academic degrees. After this was found out, Baranov nevertheless found patrons in the Office for Architecture under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and in the Academy of Architecture of the USSR, who in every possible way tried to promote him to managerial work. (...)

We must always remember that any weakening of the influence of socialist ideology means an increase in the influence of bourgeois ideology.

A large detachment of writers, composers, artists, architects, filmmakers and actors is working in Leningrad. There are dozens of higher educational institutions in the city, where about 100 thousand students study. In addition, tens of thousands of students study in technical schools. This year, 23 thousand more people will study in institutes and technical schools than in the pre-war 1940.

The Leningrad Party organization, guided by the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party on Ideological Issues, shows constant concern for raising the ideological and theoretical level of the intelligentsia, equips it with Marxist-Leninist science. The work carried out by party organizations among the intelligentsia contributes to an increase in its creative activity. (...)

VC. Klimenko, (Voroshilovgrad region)

M.T. Yakubov, (Azerbaijan SSR)

(...) Deploying bold, principled self-criticism and criticism from below, the communists at party meetings exposed shortcomings in various areas of our work, mistakes in the activities of individual communists and leading workers. When discussing the draft of the amended Party Rules at meetings of many party organizations of oil fields, factories, factories, collective farms, state farms, machine-tractor stations, the Communists emphasized that the new Rules correctly required each party member to strictly observe party and state discipline, pointed out that there is still Communists who violate discipline do not comply with party decisions. The communists noted that some leading officials are intolerant of criticism from below, do not listen to the voice of the masses, do not respond to their criticism, ignore the speeches of the grassroots press, and sometimes take the path of direct suppression of criticism. (...)

A. Alimov, (Uzbek SSR)

I.I. Afonov, (Kazakh SSR)

A.I. Kirichenko, (Ukrainian SSR)

Emile Levlien, (Communist Party of Norway)

F. Bolanos, (Communist Party of Venezuela)

Larbi Bukhali, (Communist Party of Algeria)

October 11 , (Morning session)

The presiding judge is Zh. Shayakhmetov.

The meeting continued to discuss the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev on changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b).

At the end of the meeting, the congress was greeted by representatives of foreign communist parties.

K.P. Zhukov, (Voronezh region)

G.A. Borkov, (Saratov region)

F.F. Kuznetsov, (Moscow)

P.F. Cheplakov, (Sakhalin region)

S.A. Vagapov, (Bashkir ASSR)

S.S. Rumyantsev, (Velikie Luki region)

A.U. Khakhalov, (Buryat-Mongolian ASSR)

M.M. Pidtychenko, (Ukrainian SSR)

Wilhelm Peak, (Socialist Unity Party of Germany)

Rodney Arismendi, (Communist Party of Uruguay)

Paul de Groot, (Communist Party of Holland)

Hilding Hagberg, (Communist Party of Sweden)

October 11, (Evening meeting)

Presiding V.M. Andrianov.

At the meeting, the discussion of the report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev on changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b).

At the end of the meeting, the congress was greeted by representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

I.K. Lebedev, (Omsk region)

S.E. Zakharov, (Leningrad)

E.Yu. Kasnauskaite, (Lithuanian SSR)

V.G. Tskhovrebashvili, (Georgian SSR)

F.S. Goryachev, (Tyumen region)

L.F. Ilyichev, (Moscow)

V.V. Lukyanov, (Yaroslavl region)

Ismail Bilen, (Communist Party of Turkey)

(...)

Despite the false propaganda of reactionary circles and the corrupt press, various strata of the Turkish people showed great interest in the 19th Congress. And this is no coincidence. The Turkish people have never forgotten that the Soviet Union was the only state that extended a helping hand to them during the most difficult days of the national liberation struggle of 1919-1922. and has always shown respect for his national independence.

The traitors of the Turkish people, by order of their Washington masters, pulled Turkey into the aggressive Atlantic bloc and are preparing the lands of Anatolia as a military base against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies.

Today, the Turkish economy, foreign and domestic policy, and the army have fallen completely under the control of the American expansionists. Turkey finally lost its independence.
(...)

Nikos Zachariadis, (Communist Party of Greece)

Bonomo Tominets, (Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste)

Axel Larsen, (Communist Party of Denmark)

Reza Radmanesh, (People's Party of Iran)

Khaled Bakhdash, (Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon)

12 October

There were no congress meetings.

13 October, (Morning session)

Presiding A.AND. Niyazov.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on revising the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Then the congress is greeted by representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties, the greetings received by the congress are read out.

Note: At the end of this section there are greetings from four Communist Parties (Tunisia, Morocco, Colombia, Portugal), which, most likely, were not announced at the congress: they are not mentioned in the congress diaries, there are no notes in their texts (indications of applause) ... Since they were published in Pravda, along with other greetings announced at this meeting, they are included in this section.

L.M. Kaganovich

Comrades! The Party Central Committee instructed me to submit to the Nineteenth Congress a proposal to revise our Party's program.

At the 18th Congress, a commission was elected to change the program of the CPSU (b). As you know, the party has lost prominent comrades who were members of the commission - comrades Kalinin, Zhdanov, Shcherbakov, Yaroslavsky. The commission was deprived of the opportunity to fulfill the instructions given to it. The Great Patriotic War and work to eliminate the consequences of the war, a lot of work to restore the national economy prevented the commission from completing its work.

At the present time, after the 19th Party Congress, conditions will be more favorable for the accomplishment of this difficult task. We have been enriched by the experience gained during the years of the Great Patriotic War, in which our Soviet social and state system, our socialist economic system, and our valiant Soviet Army won. We have been enriched by the experience of post-war reconstruction and further development of the national economy.

The present period of our Party's work is fundamentally different from the period of 1919, when our Party's program was adopted. Since the VIII Congress, when the current program was adopted, there have been fundamental changes in the field of international relations and in the field of building socialism in the USSR.

During the years separating us from the VIII Party Congress, our country has turned from a backward agrarian into a mighty industrial-collective farm socialist power. The existing multi-structured economy has been eliminated, and the socialist economic system and socialist property in two of its forms - national and collective-farm - dominate. Our country has become unrecognizable. Socialism has been built in our country under the leadership of Comrade Stalin.

Over the past thirty years, especially as a result of the historic victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, the power and authority of the Soviet state has grown immeasurably. The results of the struggle and victories of our Party and the Soviet people, our achievements were clearly shown in the reports and speeches at the 19th Party Congress.

In connection with all these changes, a number of provisions of the program of our party and the tasks set out in it, since they have already been carried out during this period, no longer correspond to the current conditions and new tasks of the party. That is why it is imperative to revise the program of our party.

For more than thirty years after the adoption of the program, the party and its leader, Comrade Stalin, guided by creative Marxism-Leninism, moved the party theory forward, developed and enriched the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin with new scientific discoveries.

In his brilliant works, Comrade Stalin worked out all the most important programmatic questions: on the construction of socialism

and communism in one country, on the two sides of the question of building socialism and communism in our country in a capitalist encirclement, on the socialist industrialization of the country, on the collectivization of agriculture, on the socialist the state, about socialist nations, about the Marxist theory of linguistics and a number of other major theoretical and practical problems.

The revised program should embody everything new that our leader and teacher, the great Stalin, brought to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. (Stormy applause.)

The new revised party program should generalize the world-historical experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the experience of building socialism in the USSR and determine further ways to fulfill the main task of the party - building a communist society through a gradual transition from socialism to communism.

For the revision of the program and determination of the further path of building communism, it is of decisive importance that by its 19th Congress our party had received a new classic work by Comrade Stalin, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

This brilliant work is a major event in the ideological and theoretical life of our party, all the peoples of the Soviet Union and all fraternal communist parties.

It is our great happiness that our party, our people, who are building communism, are constantly, incessantly enriched, arm themselves with the brilliant theoretical creativity of the great Stalin. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Comrade Stalin posed and solved the main questions: about the nature of economic laws under socialism, about commodity production under socialism, about the law of value under socialism, about measures to raise collective farm property to the level of public property, about the basic economic laws of modern capitalism and socialism, the three basic preconditions for the transition from socialism to communism, the elimination of significant differences between town and country, between mental and physical labor, the collapse of the single world

market and the deepening crisis of the world capitalist system, the inevitability of wars between capitalist countries.

The historical significance of Comrade Stalin's new work is determined by the fact that the task of building socialism has been completed in the Soviet Union, and now the party faces new tasks of ensuring the gradual transition from socialism to communism. Comrade Stalin's new work provides a theoretical and practical solution to the most important problems confronting the Party in the new historical conditions. When revising the party program, it is necessary to be guided by the basic provisions of Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

Comrade Stalin's brilliant work is of tremendous international significance. He illuminates the Soviet people, led by our party, with the searchlight of Stalin's genius on the way to further strengthening our state and to the fastest building of communism in our country. (Applause.)

Having revised the party program, guided by the basic provisions of Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," our great party will lead the Soviet people even faster forward to the complete victory of communism. (Stormy applause.)

I announce the following draft resolution of the 19th Congress on revising the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

The XIX Party Congress establishes that during the period since the VIII Party Congress (1919), when the existing party program was adopted, there have been fundamental changes both in the field of international relations and in the field of building socialism in the USSR, in connection with which a number of provisions of the program and the tasks of the party set forth in it, since they have already been accomplished during this period, no longer correspond to modern conditions and the new tasks of the party.

On this basis, the congress decides:

1. To consider it necessary and timely to revise the existing party program.

2. When revising the program, be guided by the main provisions of the work of Comrade Stalin "Economic problems of socialism in the USSR."

3. The implementation of the revision of the party program shall be entrusted to the Commission in the following composition: Comrade Stalin - Chairman of the Commission. (Stormy applause turning into a standing ovation). Members of the Commission: vols. Beria, Kaganovich, Kuusinen, Malenkov, Molotov, Pospelov, Rumyantsev, Saburov, Chesnokov, Yudin.

4. The draft of the revised program of the party shall be submitted for consideration at the next congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Loud applause, everyone stands up).

Organizational matters

The floor is presented to Comrade Andrianov. In view of this, he declares that the issue of revising the program is not new, that it has already been considered at the 18th Party Congress and is completely clear to the delegates of the Congress, on behalf of the Leningrad and Moscow delegations, I propose that the debate on this issue should not be opened and the draft resolution submitted by Comrade ... Kaganovich. (Applause.)

Comrade Andrianov's proposal was accepted.

The resolution on the revision of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was approved unanimously.

The election of comrade I.V. Stalin was greeted by the Chairman of the Commission for the Revision of the Party Program with a stormy, prolonged ovation.

Max Reiman, (German Communist Party)

Johann Koplenig, (Communist Party of Austria)

Samuil Mikunis, (Communist Party of Israel)

Dominic Urbani, (Communist Party of Luxembourg)

Edgar Vogue, (Swiss Labor Party)

Popivod's feather, (Union of Yugoslav patriots for the liberation of the peoples of Yugoslavia from the fascist oppression of the Tito-Rankovic clique and imperialist bondage)

Greetings from the Communist Party of Mexico

Greetings from the Chilean Communist Party

Greetings from the Communist Party of Pakistan

Greetings from the Communist Party of Thailand

Greetings from the Communist Party of Ceylon

Greetings from the Communist Party of Paraguay

Greetings from the Communist Party of Ecuador

Greetings from the Progressive Workers' Party of Cyprus

Greetings from the Communist Party of Guatemala

Greetings from the Communist Party of Puerto Rico

Greetings from the Communist Party of San Marino

Greetings from the Communist Party of New Zealand

Greetings from the Tunisian Communist Party

Greetings from the Moroccan Communist Party

Greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia

Greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal

13 October

(Evening meeting)

Presiding N.S. Patolichev.

Organizational issues were considered at the meeting.

The congress unanimously approved the change in the name of the party and adopted the Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Organizational matters

A report was heard on the results of the work of the commission, elected by the congress, to consider proposals and additions to the draft of the amended Party Charter.

Unanimously, to stormy applause, a resolution was adopted to change the name of the party. The Congress decides:

The "All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks" (VKP [b]) will henceforth be called the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union" (CPSU).

Then the congress unanimously adopts a resolution on changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b), approves the Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Stormy, prolonged applause turns into a standing ovation in the hall.

October 14, (Closing session)

Presiding K.E. Voroshilov.

On October 14, the 19th Party Congress finished its work.

Nine p.m. Comrade Stalin and his closest associates Comrade Stalin appear on the podium. Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Voroshilov, Bulganin, Kaganovich, Khrushchev, Andreev, Mikoyan, Kosygin, Shvernik, members of the congress presidium. Delegates and guests greet them with stormy, long-lasting applause. Everyone gets up. There is a standing ovation in the hall in honor of Comrade Stalin. Exclamations are heard: "Glory to Comrade Stalin!", "Long live Comrade Stalin!", "To Comrade Stalin - hurray!" The ovation lasts for a few minutes.

At the meeting, the congress hears a report on the results of the elections of the central bodies of the party.

Then the congress is greeted by representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

At the end of the meeting, the floor is given to Comrade Stalin.

Comrade K.E. Voroshilov sums up the results of the work of the congress in a short speech and declares the 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union closed.

Representative of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Burma

Morris Leslie, (Labor Progressive Party of Canada)

A. Gopalan, (Communist Party of India)

I.V. Stalin

Comrades!

Allow me to express gratitude on behalf of our congress to all fraternal parties and groups whose representatives honored our congress with their presence or who sent greetings to the congress - for friendly greetings, for wishes of success, for confidence. (Stormy, prolonged applause turning into a standing ovation).

This trust is especially valuable to us, which means readiness to support our party in its struggle for the bright future of the peoples, in its struggle against war, in its struggle to preserve peace. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

It would be a mistake to think that our party, which has become a powerful force, no longer needs support. This is not true. Our Party and our country have always needed and will need confidence, sympathy and support from fraternal peoples abroad.

The peculiar nature of this support is that any support for the peace-loving aspirations of our party on the part of any fraternal party means at the same time the support of its own people in their struggle to preserve peace. When the British workers in 1918-1919, during the armed attack of the British bourgeoisie on the Soviet Union, organized a struggle against the war under the slogan "Hands off Russia", it was support, support, first of all, the struggle of their people for peace, and then support of the Soviet Union. When Comrade Toretz or Comrade Togliatti declare that their peoples will not fight against the peoples of

the Soviet Union (thunderous applause), this is support, first of all support for the workers and peasants of France and Italy, who are fighting for peace, and then support for the peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet Union ... This feature of mutual support is explained by the fact that the interests of our party not only do not contradict, but, on the contrary, merge with the interests of peace-loving peoples. (Stormy applause.) As for the Soviet Union, its interests are generally inseparable from the cause of world peace.

It is clear that our party cannot remain in debt to the fraternal parties and it itself must, in turn, support them, as well as their peoples in their struggle for liberation, in their struggle to preserve peace. As you know, she does just that. (Stormy applause.) After the seizure of power by our party in 1917 and after the party took real measures to eliminate capitalist and landlord oppression, representatives of the fraternal parties, admiring the courage and success of our party, awarded it the title of "Shock Brigade" of the world revolutionary and labor movement. By this they expressed the hope that the successes of the "Shock Brigade" would ease the situation for the peoples languishing under the yoke of capitalism. I think that our party justified these hopes, especially during the Second World War, when the Soviet Union, defeating the German and Japanese fascist tyranny, delivered the peoples of Europe and Asia from the threat of fascist slavery. (Stormy applause.)

Of course, it was very difficult to fulfill this honorable role while the "Shock Brigade" was the only one and while it had to fulfill this leading role almost alone. But it was. Now it's a completely different matter. Now, when from China and Korea to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, new "Shock Brigades" have appeared in the form of the People's Democracies, now it has become easier for our party to fight, and the work has gone more fun. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Particularly noteworthy are those communist, democratic or workers 'and peasants' parties that have not yet come to power and which continue to work under the thumb of bourgeois draconian laws. It is, of course, more difficult for them to work. However, it is not so difficult for them to work as it was for us, the Russian communists, during the tsarist period, when the slightest movement forward was declared a

grave crime. However, the Russian communists held out, were not afraid of difficulties and achieved victory. The same will happen with these parties.

Why will it not be so difficult for these parties to work in comparison with the Russian communists of the tsarist period?

Because, firstly, they have before their eyes such examples of struggle and successes as in the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries. Consequently, they can learn from the mistakes and successes of these countries and thus facilitate their work.

Because, secondly, the bourgeoisie itself, the main enemy of the liberation movement, has become different, has changed in a serious way, has become more reactionary, has lost contact with the people and thus weakened itself. It is clear that this circumstance should also facilitate the work of the revolutionary and democratic parties. (Stormy applause.)

Previously, the bourgeoisie allowed itself to be liberal, defended bourgeois-democratic freedoms and thus created popularity among the people. Now there is no trace of liberalism. There is no longer the so-called "freedom of the individual" - individual rights are now recognized only for those who have capital, and all other citizens are considered raw human material suitable only for exploitation. The principle of equality of people and nations has been trampled underfoot, it has been replaced by the principle of the full rights of the exploiting minority and the lack of rights of the exploited majority of citizens. The banner of bourgeois democratic freedoms has been thrown overboard. I think that you, the representatives of the communist and democratic parties, will have to raise this banner and carry it forward if you want to gather the majority of the people around you. There is no one else to lift it. (Stormy applause.)

Previously, the bourgeoisie was considered the head of the nation, it defended the rights and independence of the nation, placing them "above all else." Now not a trace of the "national principle" remains. Now the bourgeoisie is selling the rights and independence of the nation for dollars. The banner of national independence and national sovereignty has been thrown overboard. There is no doubt that you, the

representatives of the communist and democratic parties, will have to raise this banner and carry it forward if you want to be patriots of your country, if you want to become the leading force of the nation. There is no one else to lift it. (Stormy applause.)

This is the case at the present time.

It is clear that all these circumstances should facilitate the work of the communist and democratic parties that have not yet come to power.

Consequently, there is every reason to count on the successes and victory of fraternal parties in countries dominated by capital. (Stormy applause.)

Long live our fraternal parties! (Prolonged applause.)

May the leaders of the fraternal parties have health and long life! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live peace among nations! (Prolonged applause.)

Down with warmongers! (Everyone stands up. Stormy, long-lasting applause turning into a standing ovation. Shouts: "Long live Comrade Stalin!", "Hurray for Comrade Stalin!" , "Long live peace among peoples!" Shouts: "Hurray").

K.E. Voroshilov

Closing speech

Comrades!

The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has finished its work. There is no doubt that in the glorious history of the party of Lenin and Stalin this congress will occupy an outstanding place.

Gathering under conditions when the Soviet people are making a gradual transition from socialism to communism, the congress summed up the results of the struggle and victories of our party and determined the prospects for our further movement forward.

The work of the congress was a vivid demonstration of our party's deepest trust in its Stalinist leadership, its ardent love and boundless devotion to the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. (Loud applause. Everyone stands up).

The congress heard a report by the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkov, in which a comprehensive report of the Central Committee on its activities for the period between the 18th and 19th congresses is presented and the tasks of the party for the coming period are outlined. With exceptional enthusiasm, the congress adopted a resolution approving the political line and practical work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). (Prolonged applause.)

The discussion of the report on the work of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks again and again showed the great unity of the Lenin-Stalin party, its close cohesion around its Central Committee and inextricable ties with the broadest masses of working people.

According to the report of the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Comrade Saburov's congress approved the directives for the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951 - 1955. The directives define a new powerful upsurge in the national economy of the USSR and ensure a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people. The fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan will be a major step forward along the path of development from socialism to communism.

The decisions of the congress on changes in the Party Rules are of great importance.

From now on, our party will be called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The new name of the party most accurately expresses the Marxist content of the party's tasks. The rejection of the double name of the party - "communist" - "Bolshevik" - reflects the world-historical fact that the Leninist-Stalinist principles won a complete and undivided victory in our party.

In the Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, adopted on the report of the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Khrushchev summarized the enormous organizational

experience accumulated by the party after its XVIII Congress. The amendments introduced by the Congress to the Statutes mark a new, higher stage in the development of the Party, corresponding to the tasks of the struggle to build a communist society.

In the resolution "On the revision of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," the congress recognized it necessary to revise the existing program of the party. The commission set up by the congress to carry out the revision of the program will be guided by the basic provisions of Comrade Stalin's new brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." The ideas of this Stalinist work illuminate our path forward to the complete victory of communism. (Prolonged applause.)

After discussing the most important issues of party, economic and cultural development and the adoption of historical decisions on these issues, the congress elected the governing bodies of the party - the Central Committee and the Central Revision Commission.

The newly elected Central Committee begins work on the implementation of the decisions of the Congress, armed with a wealth of experience and the Stalinist science of communist construction. The Party knows that its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Stalin, will ensure the successful implementation of the magnificent tasks of our Motherland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Comrade Stalin's speech, which the delegates to the Congress and our dear guests listened to with such great attention, will be a great program of struggle and victories. The speech of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, will be an inspiring guide to action for all Soviet people, for the working people of all countries in their noble struggle for peace among peoples, against warmongers. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Comrades! A whole historical period separates the XIX Congress from the XVIII Party Congress. History knows no period of more eventful world significance than the past period.

The beginning of this period, as is known, was marked by the enormous achievements of the party in the struggle to fulfill the plan of the third Stalinist five-year plan.

When Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, treacherously attacking the Soviet Union, interrupted its creative work, our people, led by the party of Lenin-Stalin, opposed the enemy with the economic and military might of the socialist state, the moral and political unity of its ranks, ardent patriotism and an invincible will to fight for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland.

In single combat with German fascism, the armed forces of the Soviet Union, equipped with first-class Soviet weapons and a variety of modern military equipment, headed by generals, admirals and marshals of the Stalinist school, under the leadership of the greatest strategist of the socialist revolution and brilliant commander, Comrade Stalin, immortalized the Motherland with their valor, selfless and selfless heroism skill. (Stormy applause.)

A formidable weapon in the hands of the highest command personnel of our armies, fronts and their headquarters was the Stalinist military science of winning.

With the help of these excellent weapons, the Soviet armed forces, as a result of a series of historical battles that have now become classic examples of Stalin's operational-strategic art, won a complete victory, the enemy was defeated and capitulated. (Prolonged applause.)

After the victorious end of the Great Patriotic War, the people of our Motherland, under the leadership of the party, showed miracles of labor heroism, fulfilled the fourth, post-war Stalinist five-year plan ahead of schedule and successfully solves the tasks of a powerful new upsurge in the socialist economy and culture.

Today we can say that never before has our Motherland been so great and powerful, full of vitality and creative energy, as it has become at the present time! (Prolonged applause.)

As a result of the path traveled, victories and achievements won, the international prestige of the Soviet state has grown immeasurably, and its influence on the development of world events has increased.

Back in 1927, Comrade Stalin said that in the course of further historical development "two world-scale centers will emerge: the socialist center, pulling together the countries gravitating towards socialism, and the

capitalist center, pulling together the countries gravitating towards capitalism."

Life has fully confirmed this brilliant Stalinist prediction.

"The Soviet state, - said in the report of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkov, "is no longer a lonely island surrounded by capitalist countries."

We are marching forward with a united front with the great Chinese people, with the working people of the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. All progressive and honest people of the world sympathize with us and support us. Our strength is constantly growing, the strength of millions of ordinary people who have thrown off the shackles of capitalism, have risen under the banner of the struggle for a new, happy life for themselves and for future generations.

A completely different picture is presented by the doomed capitalist camp.

In the capitalist camp, contradictions between countries are becoming more and more aggravated and contradictions within the countries themselves are growing, a new economic crisis is approaching more and more threateningly, unemployment and its inevitable companion - the impoverishment of the working masses - are inexorably growing.

American imperialism, assuming the role of the savior of capitalism, seeks to unite the reactionary forces of the entire globe, to unleash a new world war against the USSR and the countries of the democratic camp, hoping this way to achieve world domination.

Led by the party of Lenin-Stalin, the Soviet people, together with hundreds of millions of peace supporters in other countries, together with honest people from all over the world, fought and will continue to fight tirelessly for peace, independence and freedom of peoples.

The determination of our Party, like that of the entire Soviet people, to stand for peace and uphold the cause of peace with renewed vigor has been confirmed by this congress.

This does not mean that we can at least for one moment weaken our attention to questions of the defense of the Soviet state.

Our party, the government, the entire Soviet people considered and will continue to consider it their most important duty to ensure the defense capability of the socialist Motherland, to strengthen in every way the readiness of Soviet people to meet any aggressor fully armed.

Comrades! The decisions adopted by our Congress open up for the Party, for the entire Soviet people, new majestic horizons of peaceful, creative work in the name of building communism in our country.

The implementation of the decisions adopted by the Congress will make the Soviet Motherland an even more powerful state and will be a great contribution to strengthening the entire camp of democracy and socialism, to strengthening peace throughout the world.

The fraternal communist and workers' parties, the working people of all countries, all progressive mankind, enriched by our experience, will take the path of freedom and progress even more confidently.

This is the great international significance of the 19th Congress of our Party.

The importance of our great cause for the working people of all countries, for all progressive mankind is clearly demonstrated by the greetings to the 19th Congress, with which representatives of the fraternal communist and workers' parties spoke here.

History has entrusted the party of Lenin - Stalin with a great, noble mission - to ensure the building of a communist society in our country and thereby pave the way to communism for all mankind. (Prolonged applause.) We know that not only the joys of victories await us, difficulties are inevitable, but we also know that the party of Lenin and Stalin, under the leadership of its brilliant leader, will overcome all difficulties and win complete victory. (Stormy applause.)

But in order to make fuller use of all our opportunities and to move faster towards the intended goal, removing all difficulties and obstacles from the path, we must resolutely fight against shortcomings in work, overcome moods of carelessness, complacency and complacency.

Criticism and self-criticism are an irreplaceable weapon in the party's struggle against shortcomings, mistakes and all kinds of sores. It strengthens the Party, increases its fighting efficiency, broadens and

deepens its ties with the masses, develops the creative activity of the Party ranks and all working people.

Comrades! The party of Lenin and Stalin enjoys the boundless love of the multimillion Soviet people.

The eyes of working people and progressive people all over the world, everyone who wants happiness for themselves, for their children, for future generations, are turned to our party, to its great leader Comrade Stalin. Let me declare from this high rostrum that our party will complete its historic mission to the end. The victorious banner — the banner of Marx — Engels — Lenin — Stalin will continue to fly proudly over the liberated and renewed land! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

It is pleasant and joyful to realize that the Soviet people are building and creating a new life under the guidance of our wise teacher, leader and friend, Comrade Stalin, whose bright mind, powerful will and boundless love for man are the guarantee of new victories, the guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction set out in XIX Congress of our party. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Long live our powerful and free people, the creator of a new, communist society! (Prolonged applause.)

Long live the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Lenin-Stalin party - the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people! (Prolonged applause)

Glory to the great leader and teacher of the working people and all progressive mankind, the brilliant architect of communism, Comrade Stalin! (Stormy, prolonged applause, turning into a standing ovation. Everyone stands up. Shouts: "Hurray!", "Hurray for Great Comrade Stalin!").

I declare the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union closed. (Stormy applause. Everyone stands up. Shouts: "Comrade Stalin - hurray!". "Glory to the great Stalin!" the hall in many languages exclaims greetings to the beloved leader and teacher, the great Stalin).

At 22 hours 25 minutes, the congress finished its work.

October 15

Reception in the Kremlin in honor of representatives of fraternal parties

October 16

Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

On October 16, 1952, the Plenum of the newly elected Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held.

1) The Plenum elected the Presidium of the Central Committee in the following composition: comrades. Stalin I.V., Andrianov V.M., Aristov A.B., Beria L.P., Bulganin N.A., Voroshilov K.E., Ignatiev S.D., Kaganovich L.M., Korotchenko D S., Kuznetsov V.V., Kuusinen O.V., Malenkov G.M., Malyshev V.A., Melnikov L.G., Mikoyan A.I., Mikhailov N.A., Molotov V.M. ., Pervukhin M.G., Ponomarenko P.K., Saburov M.Z., Suslov M.A., Khrushchev N.S., Chesnokov D.I., Shvernik N.M., Shkiryatov M.F.

Candidates for members of the Presidium: vols. Brezhnev L.I., Vyshinsky A.Ya., Zverev A.G., Ignatov N.G., Kabanov I.G., Kosygin A.N., Patolichev N.S., Pegov N.M., Puzanov A M., Tevosyan I.F., Yudin P.F.

2) The Plenum elected the Secretariat of the Central Committee in the following composition: comrades. Stalin I.V., Aristov A.B., Brezhnev L.I., Ignatov N.G., Malenkov G.M., Mikhailov N.A., Pegov N.M., Ponomarenko P.K., Suslov M A., Khrushchev N.S.

3) The plenum of the Central Committee approved Cde. Shkiryatova M.F.

October 30

For the information of members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

CONGRESS DECISIONS

Resolution on the report of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkova G.M. on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)

(Adopted unanimously on October 7, 1952)

After hearing and discussing the report of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. Malenkova G.M. on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), the XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) decides:

To approve the political line and practical work of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

Resolution on the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b)

(Adopted unanimously on October 8, 1952)

Approve the report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU (b).

Resolution on the report of the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Comrade M.Z. Saburova

(Adopted unanimously on October 10, 1952)

Directives for the fifth five-year development plan of the USSR for 1951 - 1955

The successful fulfillment of the fourth five-year plan makes it possible to adopt a new five-year plan, which will ensure the further development of all branches of the national economy, the growth of material well-being, health care and the cultural level of the people.

In accordance with this, the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to give the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR the following directives on the fifth five-year plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

I. In the field of industry

1. To establish an increase in the level of industrial production over the five-year period by approximately 70 percent, with an average annual growth rate of the entire gross industrial product of approximately 12 percent. Determine the growth rate of production of means of production (group "A") at 13 percent and production of consumer goods (group "B") 11 percent.

2. To provide for an increase in the production of the most important types of industrial products in 1955 in comparison with 1950, approximately in the following amounts:

Cast iron by 76%, Steel by 62%, Rental 64%, Coal by 43%, Oil 85%, Electricity 80%, Steam turbines 2.3 times, Hydro turbines 7.8 times, Steam boilers 2.7 times, Metallurgical equipment by 85%, Oil equipment 3.5 times, Large metal-cutting machines 2.6 times, Cars by 20%, Tractors by 19%, Soda ash 84%, Caustic soda by 79%, Mineral fertilizers by 88%, 82% synthetic rubber, Cement 2.2 times, Removal of industrial timber by 56%, 46% paper, Cotton fabrics by 61%, Woolen fabrics by 54%, Leather shoes by 55%, Granulated sugar by 78%, Meat 92%, Fish by 58%, Animal oil 72%, Vegetable oil 77%, Canned food 2.1 times

3. In accordance with the plan for a further rise in industrial production, to increase state capital investments in industry in 1951 - 1955, approximately twice as compared with 1946 - 1950. Along with the commissioning of new enterprises and units, ensure an increase in the capacity of existing enterprises through their reconstruction, installation of new equipment, mechanization and intensification of production and improvement of technological processes. Use the expansion of existing enterprises as the most important reserve for increasing production at the lowest cost. To create groundwork for the construction of metallurgical enterprises, power stations, oil refineries, chemical plants and coal mines in order to ensure the necessary development of these industries in the coming years.

To ensure an improvement in the geographical location of the construction of industrial enterprises in the new five-year plan, bearing in mind the further approximation of industry to sources of raw materials and fuel in order to eliminate irrational and excessively long-distance transportation.

4. In the field of ferrous metallurgy, along with further growth in the production of ferrous metals, to expand the range and significantly increase the production of scarce types of rolled products, in particular, the production of heavy-plate steel, by about 80 percent, light-section steel and wire rod - 2.1 times and stainless steel sheet - 3.1 times. To develop the production of economical types and profiles of rolled products.

To increase production and improve the quality of special steels and alloys for the needs of machine building.

To ensure further improvement in the utilization of the existing capacities of metallurgical enterprises. To intensify work on the intensification of metallurgical processes, the automation and mechanization of metallurgical units and labor-intensive work at ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

To increase in the fifth five-year plan, as compared to the fourth five-year plan, the commissioning of production capacities for pig iron by about 32 percent, steel - by 42 percent, rolled products - at least 2 times, coke - by 80 percent and iron ore - by 3 times.

Along with the development of ferrous metallurgy in the regions of the South, the Urals, Siberia, the Center and the North-West, ensure the further development of the metallurgical industry in the regions of the Transcaucasus and carry out design and survey work on iron ore deposits in the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

Provide for the development of ferrous metal production in the local industry through the construction of small converting metallurgical plants.

5. Significantly expand the production of non-ferrous metals. To increase production over the five-year period approximately in the following amounts: refined copper by 90 percent, led by 2.7 times, aluminum by at least 2.6 times, zinc by 2.5 times, nickel by 53 percent, and tin by 80 percent ...

Mechanize mining and labor-intensive work, automate and intensify production processes, increase the complex extraction of metals from ores, ensure further growth in the production of high-grade metals,

significantly expand and improve the use of the capacities of existing enterprises and build new enterprises.

6. In the field of electrification, ensure high rates of increasing the capacity of power plants in order to better meet the growing needs of the national economy and household needs of the population for electricity and increase the reserve in energy systems.

To approximately double the total capacity of power plants in the five-year period, and threefold of hydroelectric power plants, ensuring, in the area of thermal power plants, primarily the expansion of existing enterprises. To put into operation large hydroelectric power plants, including the Kuibyshevskaya with 2,100 thousand kilowatts, as well as the Kamskaya, Gorkovskaya, Mingechaurskaya, Ust-Kamenogorskaya and others with a total capacity of 1,916 thousand kilowatts. Construction and commissioning of the Kuibyshev - Moscow power transmission line.

To expand the construction of the Stalingrad, Kakhovskaya and Novosibirsk hydroelectric power plants, to begin the construction of new large hydroelectric power plants: Cheboksary on the Volga, Votkinskaya on the Kama, Bukhtarminskaya on the Irtysh and a number of others.

To begin work on the use of the energy resources of the Angara River for the development of aluminum, chemical, mining and other industries on the basis of cheap electricity and local sources of raw materials.

In order to significantly improve the power supply of the South, Urals, Kuzbass, ensure a significant increase in the capacity of district heating and plant power plants in these areas. To provide power supply to cities and regions, along with the construction of large power plants, to carry out the construction of small and medium power plants.

In connection with the tasks of further industrialization, to ensure a 2 - 2.5-fold increase in the generation of electricity in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR. To build the Narva hydroelectric power station, the Riga combined heat and power plant and to launch the construction of the Kaunas hydroelectric power station. Carry out

design and survey work for the construction of hydroelectric power plants in the Baltics.

To ensure the construction of combined heat and power plants and heating networks for the implementation of extensive district heating in cities and industrial enterprises.

To make widespread use of automation of production processes at power plants. To complete the complete automation of regional hydroelectric power stations, as well as to start introducing tele mechanization in power systems.

7. Ensure high rates of development of the oil industry. Provide for the further development of oil production in offshore oil fields.

In accordance with the planned increase in oil production, ensure the development of the oil refining industry with the approach of oil refineries to the regions where oil products are consumed.

To increase the capacities of primary oil refineries over a five-year period by approximately 2 times and for the cracking of raw materials - by 2.7 times, providing for a significant deepening of oil refining and an increase in the yield of light petroleum products at both existing and newly commissioned oil refineries.

To develop the production of artificial liquid fuel.

To significantly increase the construction and commissioning of main oil pipelines and tanks for the storage of oil and oil products.

8. To ensure the further development of the gas industry. To increase the production of natural gas and associated petroleum gas, as well as the production of gas from coal and shale, by about 80 per cent over the next five years. To expand the use of gas for domestic needs, its use as an automobile fuel and the production of chemical products from gas.

To increase the production of artificial gas from shale in the Estonian SSR by approximately 2.2 times; to complete the construction and commission the Kohtla-Järve-Tallinn gas pipeline.

9. In the coal industry, provide for a more rapid growth in the production of coal for coking, increasing the production of these coals by at least 50 per cent during the five years.

Improve the quality of coal by significantly expanding its beneficiation and briquetting; to ensure an increase in coal concentration by approximately 2.7 times over the five-year period.

To systematically improve the methods of developing coal deposits. To introduce more widely the latest mining machines and mechanisms for comprehensive mechanization, further technical re-equipment of the coal industry and ensuring the growth of labor productivity. To develop in every possible way the mechanization of the most labor-consuming processes of coal mining and, first of all, the loading of coal in longwalls, loading of coal and rock during development workings, and also to introduce more extensively mechanized methods of fastening longwalls.

To increase, in comparison with the fourth five-year period, the commissioning of the capacities of coal mines by approximately 30 per cent.

To ensure a 27 percent increase in peat production over the five-year period, as well as to provide for the further development of local coal production; to increase oil shale production by 2.3 times, especially in the Estonian SSR. On the basis of the development of the oil shale chemical industry, to increase the production of artificial liquid fuel in the Estonian SSR by approximately 80 per cent over the next five years.

10. To envisage high rates of development of mechanical engineering as the basis for a new powerful technical progress in all sectors of the national economy of the USSR. To increase the production of mechanical engineering and metalworking products in the five-year period by approximately 2 times.

Consider the complete provision of equipment for power plants, enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the construction of oil refineries and the production of artificial liquid fuel and the chemical industry as a particularly important task in mechanical engineering. To develop in the required quantities the production of hydraulic and steam turbines, generators, high-voltage apparatus and various control devices for large hydraulic and thermal power plants, metallurgical, oil refineries and other plants, large machine tools and forging and pressing equipment.

To increase in the five years the production of rolling equipment more than twofold, of high-precision machine tools, approximately twofold, of heavy press-forging machines, eightfold, the production of control and monitoring devices, automation and telemechanic, approximately 2.7fold. To determine the growth of production of chemical equipment over the five-year period, approximately 3.3 times. To significantly increase the output of heavy-duty diesel and gas-generating vehicles.

To increase, in 1955, as compared to 1950, the production of cargo ships and tankers for the sea fleet by approximately 2.9 times, river passenger ships by 2.6 times, and vessels for the fishing fleet by 3.8 times.

To ensure the further development of machine building: shipbuilding, turbine building, electrical machine building and machine tool building in the Lithuanian SSR; electrical machine building, machine tool building and shipbuilding - in the Latvian SSR; shipbuilding and electrical engineering - in the Estonian SSR.

To ensure a significant increase in the production of lifting and transport equipment, machines for the mechanization of labor-intensive work, complete equipment for the production of building materials and automatic equipment for the light and food industries. To increase the production of new looms.

To develop the production of highly productive machinery and equipment for the logging, pulp and paper, sawmill and wood processing industries.

When designing new machines, strive to reduce their weight while improving quality.

In order to fulfill the assignments for the production of the most important types of equipment in 1951 - 1955: to build and put into operation new plants and to complete the reconstruction of the existing plants of power engineering, rolling equipment, to begin construction of new plants for the production of rolling equipment, turbines and boilers;

to expand the existing and put into operation new capacities for the production of oil equipment, lifting and transport equipment and complete equipment for the building materials industry;

to significantly expand the existing and put into operation new capacities for the production of large machine tools, forging and pressing machines, as well as precision measuring instruments and devices for automatic control of technological processes.

11. In the chemical industry, to ensure the highest growth rates in the production of mineral fertilizers, soda and synthetic rubber, paying special attention to the all-round development of rubber production based on the use of petroleum gases.

To increase the production of plastics, dyes, and raw materials for rayon and to expand the range of other chemical products. To develop the production of synthetic materials - substitutes for non-ferrous metals.

To envisage an increase in production capacities for ammonia, sulfuric acid, synthetic rubber, synthetic alcohol, soda, mineral fertilizers, especially in granular form, and chemical agents for combating pests of agricultural plants.

To organize the production of superphosphate in the Estonian SSR and begin the construction of a superphosphate plant in the Lithuanian SSR.

To create groundwork in the construction of mineral fertilizer plants, ensuring the necessary development of the production of mineral fertilizers in the coming years. Fully use phosphate slag for fertilizing the fields.

To widely introduce oxygen into technological processes of various industries and, first of all, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in the production of gas from coal, in the cellulose and cement industries.

12. To eliminate the lagging behind the forest industry of the growing needs of the national economy. To increase the production of lumber and develop the production of parts for production and construction. To carry out on a large scale the relocation of logging to multi-wooded areas, especially to the regions of the North, the Urals, Western Siberia and the Karelo-Finnish SSR, reducing the felling of forests in sparsely wooded areas of the country. To reduce the seasonality of logging, for which purpose to build mechanized enterprises in new regions, providing them with permanent cadres of workers. To further develop

the comprehensive mechanization of logging operations. To improve the organization of production and the use of mechanisms, ensuring an increase in labor productivity in logging. To increase the commissioning of the capacity of sawmills in the new regions for the development of timber harvesting in the five-year period by approximately 8 times as compared with the commissioning in the previous five-year plan.

To ensure the all-round development of the paper, cellulose, furniture, plywood, wood-chemical and hydrolysis industries. To increase the production of furniture by at least 3 times.

13. To meet the growing needs of the national economy, provide for an increase in the production of basic building materials over the five-year period by at least 2 times, improve the quality and expand the range of building materials. To ensure an increase in the production of bricks, approximately 2.3 times, slate - 2.6 times, polished glass - 4 times. In the field of urban and industrial construction, more decisively introduce new progressive wall materials, increasing the production of slag concrete and large concrete blocks. Significantly increase the production of new high-quality finishing and facing building materials, parts and structures of factory production from ceramics, gypsum, concrete and reinforced concrete, contributing to the further industrialization of construction, reducing its cost and improving the architectural, construction and operational qualities of buildings and structures. To establish higher rates of growth in the production of building materials in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Volga regions, in the Far East and in Central Asia, as well as in large industrial areas where large-scale construction is underway, than in the USSR as a whole. To increase the capacity of the cement industry by approximately 2.1 times.

14. Ensure high rates of growth in the production of consumer goods. To increase the output of light and food industry products by at least 70 per cent.

In accordance with the increase in the resources of agricultural raw materials, carry out the construction of a large number of enterprises in the light and food industries, especially cotton factories, cotton ginning factories, artificial fiber factories, silk, garment, knitwear, leather and

footwear factories, sugar, butter, vegetable drying factories, confectionery factories, tea, canning, brewing, wine, meat, fish, butter and cheese industries.

By the end of 1955, compared with 1950, to increase the production capacity for the production of cotton fabrics by about 32 percent, man-made fibers by 4.7 times, footwear by 34 percent, and the capacity of granulated sugar factories by 25 percent. refined sugar - by 70 percent, tea - by 80 percent, the capacity of oil extraction plants for processing oilseeds - 2.5 times, vegetable-drying plants - 3.5 times, factories for the production of fish, vegetable and fruit canned food - 40 percent, refrigeration tanks and refrigerated fleet for freezing fish - by 70 percent, meat processing plants - by 40 percent, factories for the production of animal oil - by 35 percent, cheese factories - 2 times, dairy factories - 2.6 times, milk powder - 2 times, whole milk products - by 60 percent.

To widely introduce automation and mechanization of production processes for the production of food and industrial goods.

To carry out large-scale work on fish farming in order to increase fish stocks, especially in inland waters.

To increase the fish, catch in the Lithuanian SSR by approximately 3.9 times over the five years, in the Latvian SSR by 80 per cent, in the Estonian SSR by 85 per cent. To carry out in these republics the expansion of existing and construction of new fish processing enterprises.

To ensure further improvement of the quality and range of food and industrial goods for mass consumption, to improve packaging and packaging of food products.

15. To increase the production of industrial products at enterprises of local industry and trade cooperatives for the five years by about 60 percent and, first of all, the production of consumer goods, household and household items, local building materials and significantly improve the quality of products. To develop in the union republics their own raw material bases for local industry and industrial cooperation. To improve the work of the workshops of local industry and industrial cooperatives in servicing the household needs of the population. To

strengthen the leadership of the local Soviets of local industry and industrial cooperation.

16. To ensure the further development of the construction industry by strengthening and expanding the existing construction organizations, as well as to create new construction organizations in the areas of major construction. Strengthen the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises that carry out the construction of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, especially in the eastern regions, construction organizations of the Ministry of Power Plants, the Ministry of Oil Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Railways, construction organizations for the construction of chemical plants, and construction organizations The Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises, which build plants for energy and metallurgical equipment, oil equipment, large and unique machine-tool industry, heavy forging and pressing machines, lifting and transport equipment and shipbuilding. To widely introduce industrial construction methods.

To increase the capacity of factories for the manufacture of metal structures by at least 2 times. Build the required number of large factories for the manufacture of precast concrete structures. To expand the existing and organize new regional quarries with the comprehensive mechanization of the extraction and processing of stone, crushed stone, gravel and sand, as well as piece stone from natural rocks. To complete the mechanization of basic construction work and ensure the transition from the mechanization of individual processes to the comprehensive mechanization of construction. To increase in the five years the fleet of excavators approximately 2.5 times, scrapers and bulldozers 3-4 times, mobile cranes 4-5 times.

To improve the design business in construction, reduce design time and timely provide construction with projects and estimates, widely introducing standard design. Reinforce design organizations with qualified personnel.

17. To ensure in all branches of industry a further significant improvement in product quality. To expand and improve the assortment, and also to increase the production of scarce types and varieties of products in accordance with the needs of the national

economy. Resolutely implement state standards that meet modern requirements.

18. In order to meet the growing needs of the national economy in raw materials and fuel resources, ensure the further development of exploration of natural resources in the subsoil, the identification of mineral reserves and, first of all, non-ferrous and rare metals, coking coal, aluminum raw materials, oil, rich iron ores and other types of industrial raw materials.

II. In the field of agriculture

1. The main task in the field of agriculture will continue to be the increase in the yield of all agricultural crops, a further increase in the social livestock population with a simultaneous significant increase in its productivity, an increase in the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry by further strengthening and developing the social economy of collective farms, improving the work of state farms and MTS through the introduction of advanced technology and agriculture in agriculture.

Agriculture should become even more productive and skilled, with developed grass cultivation and correct crop rotations, a higher proportion of sown areas for industrial, fodder, vegetable crops and potatoes.

2. To increase the production of agricultural products over the five years: the gross grain harvest by 40-50 percent, including wheat by 55-65 percent; raw cotton by 55 - 65 percent; flax fiber by 40 - 50 percent; sugar beet by 65 - 70 percent; potatoes by 40 - 45 percent; sunflower by 50 - 60 percent; grapes by 55 - 60 percent; tobacco by 65 - 70 percent and varietal green tea leaves by about 75 percent.

To increase the production of curly flax, soybeans, peanuts and other oilseeds.

To increase the production of fodder: hay by 80 - 90 percent, tuber and root crops by 3-4 times, and silage by 2 times.

To increase the yield of grain crops per hectare: in the regions of Southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus up to 20-22 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30-34 centners; in the Volga region up to 14 - 15

centners and on irrigated lands up to 25 - 28 centners; in the central black earth regions up to 16 - 18 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30 - 34 centners; in the non-black earth zone up to 17 - 19 centners; in the regions of the Urals, Siberia and North-East Kazakhstan up to 15 - 16 centners and on irrigated lands up to 24 - 26 centners; in the regions of Transcaucasia up to 20 - 22 centners and on irrigated lands up to 30 - 34 centners per hectare; to bring the yield of rice on irrigated land to 40-50 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield of cotton per hectare: in the regions of Central Asia and South Kazakhstan up to 26 - 27 centners; in the Transcaucasian regions up to 25 - 27 centners and in the southern regions of the European part on irrigated land up to 11 - 13 centners and on non-irrigated land up to 5 - 7 centners per hectare.

To increase the yield per hectare:

flax fiber in the regions of the non-black earth strip up to 4.5 - 5.5 centners and in the regions of the Urals and Siberia up to 4 - 5 centners per hectare;

sugar beet in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus up to 255 - 265 centners, in the regions of the central black earth regions up to 200 - 210 centners and in the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan up to 400 - 425 centners per hectare:

potatoes in areas of the non-black earth belt up to 155 - 175 centners, in areas of the central black earth regions up to 140 - 160 centners, in the regions of the South and North Caucasus up to 135 - 155 centners and in the regions of the Urals and Siberia up to 125 - 145 centners per hectare;

sunflower in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR and the North Caucasus up to 17 - 20 centners, in the regions of the central black earth regions up to 14.5 - 16.5 centners and in the Volga region up to 10 - 12 centners per hectare.

3. To increase the production of vegetables, potatoes and livestock products in the suburban areas of Moscow, Leningrad, the cities of the Urals, Donbass, Kuzbass and other industrial centers and large cities;

to create potato, vegetable and livestock bases in new industrial regions.

To increase the production of potatoes in the zones of distillers and starch and syrup plants by about 50 per cent over the five-year period and of vegetables in the zones of canning and vegetable drying plants by 2 times.

To increase in the five years the area of orchards and berry fields on collective farms by about 70 per cent, vineyards by 50 per cent, tea plantations by 60 per cent and citrus crops by 4.5 times.

4. To increase livestock production over the five years: meat and lard by 80 - 90 percent, milk by 45 - 50 percent, wool, approximately 2 - 2.5 times, including fine wool 4 - 4.5 times, eggs (on collective and state farms) 6 - 7 times.

To increase the livestock of: cattle throughout agriculture - by 18 - 20 percent, including in collective farms, cattle - by 36 - 38 percent and cows, approximately 2 times; sheep, throughout agriculture - by 60 - 62 percent, including on collective farms - by 75 - 80 percent; pigs, throughout agriculture - by 45 - 50 percent, including on collective farms - by 85 - 90 percent; poultry livestock on collective farms - 3 - 3.5 times; horses, throughout agriculture - by 10-12 percent, including in collective farms - by 14-16 percent.

To ensure the further development in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR of highly productive livestock raising, especially dairy cattle and pigs.

To increase the milk yield per cow on collective farms in the non-black earth zone to 1,800 - 2,000 kilograms, in the central black earth regions to 1,700 - 2,000 kilograms, in the regions of the South and the Volga region to 1,600 - 1,900 kilograms, in the regions of Siberia, the Urals and North-Eastern Kazakhstan to 1,500 - 1,700 kilograms, in the regions of Central Asia up to 700 - 900 kilograms, in Transcaucasia up to 900 - 1,100 kilograms.

To increase the shearing of wool in the collective farms of the regions of the South and North Caucasus for one fine-fleece sheep to 5.2 - 5.8 kilograms, for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 4.2 - 4.8 kilograms, in

the central black earth regions for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4, 2 - 5.0 kilograms and for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 4.0 - 4.2 kilograms, in the Volga region for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4.6 - 5.4 kilograms and for one semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 3.9 - 4.5 kilogram, in the regions of Siberia for one fine-fleece sheep up to 4.3 - 4.9 kilograms and for a semi-fine-fleece sheep up to 3.8 - 4.2 kilograms.

5. To ensure the introduction into production of new, more productive varieties of grain crops, more productive and early ripening varieties of cotton, varieties of sugar beet with a higher sugar content, varieties of high oil-bearing sunflower, as well as the creation of new varieties of agricultural crops for cultivation on irrigated lands. To improve seed production of agricultural crops on collective and state farms.

6. To ensure the further expansion of works on field-protective afforestation in the steppe and forest-steppe regions, carrying out agroforestry measures to combat soil erosion, as well as afforestation of sands, the creation of economic forests, green zones around cities and industrial centers, along the banks of rivers, canals and reservoirs ...

To establish in the course of the five-year period at least 2.5 million hectares of protective forest plantations on collective and state farms and about 2.5 million hectares of crops and plantings of state forests.

7. Ensure efficient use of all irrigated and drained land. Carry out a widespread transition to a new irrigation system with temporary irrigation canals instead of permanent ones. Consider the priority work - the construction of irrigation and watering systems based on the use of electricity from the Kuibyshev hydroelectric power station and in the area of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin; to start construction of irrigation and watering systems in the zone of the Stalingrad hydroelectric power station, the Main Turkmen, South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals.

Carry out preparatory work for the construction of irrigation systems for irrigation and watering of the lands of the Kulunda steppe. Continue work on the construction of irrigation systems in the central chernozem regions, in the Kura-Araks lowland, in the basins of the Syr-Darya, Zeravshan and Kashka-Darya rivers, in the regions of Central Fergana, the Kuban-Yegorlyk system, the Orto-Tokoy reservoir and the

Big Chuy canal. To increase the area of irrigated land by 30 to 35 per cent in the five years, build 30,000 to 35,000 ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms, and ensure their comprehensive economic use.

Carry out work to drain bogs in the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR (primarily in the Polesye lowland), the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the Karelo-Finnish SSR, the northwestern and central regions of the RSFSR, in the Barabinskaya lowland and other regions. To increase in 1951-1955 the area of reclaimed land by 40-45 per cent.

8. In order to increase the milk productivity of cattle on collective and state farms, it is especially important to consider the further introduction of a more intensive system of livestock farming - a stall system for keeping livestock, taking into account the characteristics of the regions.

For the further development of sheep breeding, to organize equipped pastures in the areas of flooding of the Volga-Don navigable canal named after V.I. Lenin, in the Caspian lowland, the Nogai steppe and in the areas of the Turkmen canal, watering pastures as the watering facilities are put into operation, so that well-organized pastures for large and largest flocks of sheep were created in these areas.

In the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, ensure the creation of areas of high-yielding hayfields and pastures through the use of local irrigation and the use of artesian waters in order to gradually reduce long-distance cattle movements.

9. To complete the mechanization of basic field work on collective farms, to widely expand the mechanization of labor-intensive work in animal husbandry, vegetable growing, horticulture, transport, loading and unloading of agricultural products, irrigation, drainage of wetlands and the development of new lands.

To bring the level of mechanization in 1955: plowing, sowing grain, industrial and fodder crops to 90-95 percent, harvesting grain crops and sunflowers with combines to 80-90 percent, harvesting sugar beets to 90-95 percent, harvesting raw cotton by cotton pickers to 60 - 70 percent, sowing and harvesting of fiber flax up to 80 - 90 percent, planting, inter-

row cultivation and harvesting of potatoes up to 55 - 60 percent, haymaking and silage up to 70 - 80 percent.

To ensure the improvement of the work of the machine and tractor stations, to expand their activity in the mechanization of labor-intensive work in all branches of collective farm production and to increase the responsibility of the MTS for fulfilling plans for the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

To increase by the end of the five-year plan the capacity of the MTS tractor fleet by approximately 50 per cent, especially row-crop tractors with attachments for inter-row cultivation of agricultural crops. To ensure in the five years an increase in the daily output of the tractor by approximately 50 per cent. Complete the introduction of more economical diesel tractors.

To expand the network of machine-tractor stations in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, Estonian SSR and equip them with tractors and agricultural machines.

Consider the introduction of electric tractors and agricultural machines based on the use of electricity as one of the most important tasks, especially in the areas of large hydroelectric power plants.

10. Ensure the direction of capital investments of collective farms, first of all, for the development of public economy - the construction of farm buildings, livestock buildings, irrigation and drainage canals, reservoirs, uprooting of land from shrubs, planting forest shelter belts, construction of collective farm power plants and other structures necessary for successful development of the social economy of collective farms and an increase in the income of collective farms and collective farmers.

11. In the field of state farm construction, consider increasing the marketability of, first of all, wheat, fine and semi-fine wool, meat, as well as providing collective farm livestock breeding with pedigree producers as the most important task.

In order to create a stable fodder base and to fully provide the livestock of state farms with coarse and succulent fodder, expand the sowing of fodder crops on state farms by 45 - 55 per cent. To ensure on state farms

a significant increase in the yield of all agricultural crops. To increase the number of cattle on state farms by 35-40%, including cows by 70-75%, sheep by 75-80% and pigs by 40-45%.

To bring the milk yield per cow in state farms in 1955 to the following sizes: in the non-black earth zone - 3.500 - 3.900 kilograms, in the central black earth regions - 3.000 - 3.400 kilograms, in the South and North Caucasus - 2.800 - 3.200 kilograms, Siberia and northern regions of Kazakhstan - 2.400 - 2.900 kilograms, in the pedigree state farms of the Volga region, Central Asia, Transcaucasia and southern regions of Kazakhstan - 2.100 - 2.600 kilograms.

To bring the average wool cut per fine-woolen sheep in the state farms of the regions: South, North Caucasus and the Volga region to 5.5 - 6.5 kilograms, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and Transcaucasia to 4.3 - 5.0 kilograms.

To complete on state farms, in the main, the comprehensive mechanization of all the most labor-consuming work in field cultivation, animal husbandry, fodder production and fodder preparation. To carry out on a large scale the construction of residential, cultural, household and industrial buildings on state farms.

12. To ensure the projected growth of agricultural production to establish for the five-year period the volume of state investment in agriculture, approximately 2.1 times more, and for irrigation and land reclamation, approximately four times more than in the fourth five-year plan.

III. In the field of goods turnover, transport and communication

1. On the basis of the growth of industrial and agricultural production, to increase the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade by about 70 per cent over the five-year period.

To increase in 1955, in comparison with 1950, the sale of the most important goods to the population, approximately in the following amounts: meat products - by 90 percent, fish products - by 70 percent, animal oil - by 70 percent, cheese - 2 times, vegetable oil - 2 times, canned vegetables, fruit and dairy products - 2.5 - 3.0 times, sugar - 2 times, tea - 2 times, grape wine - 2 times, beer - 80 percent, clothes - 80

percent, cotton, woolen, silk and linen fabrics - 70 percent, shoes - 80 percent, stockings and socks - 2 times, knitwear - 2.2 times, furniture - 3 times, metal utensils - 2 times, 5 times, bicycles - 3.5 times, sewing machines - 2.4 times, radios and TVs - 2 times, hours - 2.2 times, home refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners - several times.

To expand the network of canteens, restaurants, teahouses over the next five years, and to increase the output of products by public catering enterprises by approximately 80 percent, significantly improving the range.

To increase the number of specialized stores selling food, clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, dishes, household goods, cultural items and building materials. To substantially increase the construction of refrigerators and warehouses in industry and in the trade network. To further equip food shops, canteens, restaurants and warehouses with refrigeration units and the latest equipment.

2. To provide for an increase in the freight turnover of rail transport in 1955 compared to 1950 by 35 - 40 percent, river transport by 75 - 80 percent, sea transport by 55 - 60 percent, road transport by 80 - 85 percent, air transport by no less than 2 times, pipeline transport, about 5 times.

3. Consider increasing the capacity of railways as the most important task in the field of railway transport. According to this:

a) to increase, in comparison with the past five years, the commissioning of second tracks by approximately 60 percent and electrified railways by 4 times. To increase the length of the station tracks to approximately 46 percent of the operational length of the railways;

b) to build and commission new railways, approximately 2.5 times more than in 1946-1950. To complete the construction of the South Siberian Railway in the sections from Abakan to Akmolinsk. To complete the construction of the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway line and begin the construction of the Kungrad-Makat road.

To expand the construction of railways: Krasnoyarsk - Yeniseisk, Guryev - Astrakhan, Agryz - Pronino - Surgut. Carry out the necessary

work on the reconstruction of railways in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR;

c) by the end of the five-year period, against 1950, increase the length of sections equipped with automatic blocking by about 80 percent and hitchhiking at least 2.5 times, and also increase the number of switches equipped with electric centralization by about 2.3 times. Significantly increase the use of dispatch interlocking. To ensure the further mechanization of humps. Continue work on the implementation of radio communications for train traffic control and shunting operations;

d) improve the state of the railway track facilities. To supply rail transport over the five years with new rails, approximately 85 percent more than in 1946-1950;

e) fully meet the needs of railway transport in mainline steam locomotives, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, freight, insulated and passenger cars. To complete, in the main, the transfer of the working fleet of wagons to automatic coupling and start equipping the rolling stock with roller bearings. To start production of new powerful steam locomotives, electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, including gas-generating ones.

Improve the use of rolling stock. To reduce in 1955 the turnaround time of wagons by no less than 18 percent against 1950 and to increase the average daily mileage of steam locomotives by no less than 12 percent. Significantly improve the utilization of the carrying capacity of wagons and increase the weight of freight trains.

Ensure that measures are taken to improve the organization of labor of workers associated with the movement of trains, especially locomotive crews.

4. To increase the carrying capacity of river ports, approximately, twofold. To complete the first stage of construction and reconstruction of ports in Stalingrad, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, Gorky, Yaroslavl, Molotov, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Osetrov, Kotlas and Pechora. Equip the main ports with highly efficient mechanization equipment. To expand the construction of mechanized berths at riverine industrial enterprises.

Complete work on the reconstruction of the Volga-Baltic waterway, increase the navigable depth on the river. Kame and create a unified deep-water transport system in the European part of the USSR.

To improve shipping and increase passenger and cargo traffic in the basins of the Neman and Daugava rivers. Provide for the construction of bridges across the river. Neman in Kaunas and across the river. Daugava in Riga.

To reconstruct existing and build new shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises for the river fleet. To ensure the construction of a passenger and cargo river fleet meeting the conditions of navigation in large reservoirs. To increase the role of river transport in the transportation of goods in the regions of Siberia and the Far North.

To ensure the development of transportation on small rivers for local needs.

5. To significantly increase the tonnage of the merchant marine fleet, to expand the base of domestic maritime shipbuilding by building new and expanding existing shipbuilding and ship repair plants. To carry out work on the expansion and reconstruction of the Leningrad, Odessa, Zhdanovsky, Novorossiysk, Makhachkala, Murmansk, Naryan-Mar and Far Eastern seaports. To ensure the further development of sea transport in the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR, to expand the Riga and Klaipeda ports.

To ensure an increase in the throughput capacity of seaports and to expand the capacity of marine shipyards approximately doubled. To expand the capacity of fishing ports.

To increase the transportation of goods along the Northern Sea Route. Replenish the navy with new icebreakers.

Improve the quality of the river, sea and fishing fleets, reduce the delivery time of goods to consumers, improve the operation of ports, and reduce ship downtime.

6. To build and reconstruct paved motor roads, approximately 50 percent more than in 1946-1950, especially in the southern regions, the Transcaucasia and the Baltic states.

To increase the share of public road transport in the transport of goods and passengers. To complete the enlargement of departmental car farms. Improve the use of vehicles and significantly reduce the cost of transportation. To expand the network of auto repair enterprises and car service stations. To approximately double the length of permanent intercity bus lines during the five years.

7. Significantly increase the fleet of transport aircraft of the civil air fleet, as well as the network of airlines and airports equipped for round-the-clock operation.

8. To ensure the further development of communication facilities; to increase the length of the long-distance telephone and telegraph cable by at least 2 times over the five-year period. Significantly increase the capacity of broadcasting stations. To expand work on the introduction of ultrashort-wave radio broadcasting and radio relay communications. To expand the capacity of city telephone exchanges by 30 to 35 per cent over the next five years.

To improve the work of postal services for the delivery of stamps and postal items to the population and to ensure the transportation of mail along inter-district routes, mainly by road.

9. In accordance with the plan for the further development of transport and communications, to increase state capital investments in transport and communications in 1951-1955 by approximately 63 per cent in comparison with 1946-1950.

IV. In the field of further growth of material well-being, health care and cultural level of the people

1. On the basis of the continuous growth of socialist production and an increase in the productivity of social labor, to increase the national income of the USSR for the five years by at least 60 percent and, in this connection, to ensure a further increase in the incomes of workers and employees and the income of the peasants.

In accordance with the growth of production and labor productivity, as well as the tasks in the field of cultural development, to provide for an increase in the number of workers and employees in the national

economy in 1955 - the last year of the five-year plan - in comparison with 1950, by about 15 percent.

2. Unswervingly to continue lowering retail prices for consumer goods, bearing in mind that lowering prices is the most important means of systematically raising the real wages of workers and employees and raising the incomes of peasants. To raise the real wages of workers and employees, taking into account the reduction in retail prices, by at least 35 percent.

To determine the growth of state appropriations for social insurance of workers and employees during the five-year period, by about 30 percent in comparison with 1950.

On the basis of an increase in the labor productivity of collective farmers, an increase in collective farm production, and an increase in the output of agriculture and livestock raising, to raise the monetary and natural incomes of collective farmers (in monetary terms) by at least 40 percent.

3. To further improve the living conditions of workers and employees, to expand housing construction in every possible way. To envisage in the five-year plan a broad program of state housing construction, increasing capital investments for these purposes by about two times in comparison with the previous five-year plan. New residential buildings with a total area of about 105 million square meters should be put into operation in cities and workers' settlements through state construction. To promote the construction of individual residential buildings in cities and workers' settlements, carried out by the population at their own expense and with the help of a state loan.

To improve utilities and consumer services for the population of cities and workers' settlements, to expand the network of water supply and sewerage systems, heating and gasification of houses, urban transport, and to improve urban amenities. To increase by the end of the five-year period the volume of capital investments in public utilities construction by about 50 percent against 1950.

4. To ensure further improvement and development of public health services.

To expand the network of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, sanatoriums, rest homes, nurseries, kindergartens over the five years, increasing the number of beds in hospitals by at least 20 percent, the number of beds in sanatoriums by about 15 percent, and in rest homes by 30 percent, in nurseries - 20 percent and kindergartens - 40 percent.

To increase during the five years the number of hospital beds in the Lithuanian SSR by approximately 40 per cent, in the Latvian SSR by 30 per cent and in the Estonian SSR by 30 per cent.

To ensure the further equipping of hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoriums with the latest medical equipment and to improve the culture of their work.

To increase the number of doctors in the country by at least 25 per cent over the five-year period and to expand measures to improve doctors.

To direct the efforts of medical scientists to solve the most important problems of health care, focusing special attention on prevention issues, to ensure the fastest implementation of the achievements of medical science into practice.

To increase the production of medicines, medical equipment and instruments in 1955 by no less than 2.5 times compared to 1950, paying special attention to expanding the production of the latest medicines and other effective therapeutic and prophylactic means, as well as modern diagnostic and therapeutic medical equipment.

To ensure the further development of physical culture and sports.

5. To complete by the end of the five-year plan the transition from seven-year education to general secondary education (ten-year) in the capitals of republics, cities of republican subordination, in regional, territorial and major industrial centers. To prepare the conditions for the full implementation in the next five-year period of universal secondary education (ten-year period) in the rest of the cities and rural areas.

In order to provide the growing network of schools with the necessary number of teachers, to increase the admission to pedagogical institutes in 1951 - 1955 by 45 percent in comparison with the admission in 1946 - 1950; to provide for an increase in admission to pedagogical institutes

of the Lithuanian SSR by 2.3 times, the Latvian SSR by 90 percent, and the Estonian SSR by 60 percent.

To increase the construction of urban and rural schools by about 70 per cent over the previous five-year period.

In order to further increase the socialist educational value of the general education school and provide students who graduate from secondary school with conditions for free choice of professions, begin polytechnic education in secondary school and take the measures necessary for the transition to universal polytechnic education.

6. In accordance with the tasks of further development of the national economy and cultural construction, to increase the graduation of specialists of all kinds from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions during the five-year period by approximately 30 to 35 percent.

To increase the output of specialists from higher educational institutions for the most important branches of industry, construction and agriculture in 1955 in comparison with 1950, approximately twofold.

To expand the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in the course of the five-year period through post-graduate studies at higher educational institutions and research institutes, approximately twice as compared with the previous five-year plan.

To improve the work of scientific research institutes and the scientific work of higher educational institutions, to make fuller use of scientific forces to solve the most important issues of the development of the national economy, to generalize advanced experience, ensuring broad practical application of scientific discoveries. To assist scientists in every possible way in their development of theoretical problems in all fields of knowledge and to strengthen the connection between science and production.

Taking into account the growing desire of the adult population to improve their education, ensure the further development of correspondence and evening higher and secondary specialized

educational institutions, as well as general education schools for teaching working citizens, without interrupting work.

7. To meet the growing needs of the national economy for qualified personnel, especially in connection with the further introduction of advanced technology into production, to improve the quality of training young skilled workers in the system of state labor reserves and to provide training and advanced training of workers through individual and team training and through a system of courses and schools organized by enterprises.

8. Carry out the further development of film and television. To expand the network of cinemas, by increasing the number of cinema installations by about 25 per cent over the five-year period, and also to increase the production of films.

To expand in 1955, as compared with 1950, the network of public libraries by no less than 30 percent and clubs by 15 percent, improving their work of serving the population.

To ensure a significant increase in the production of fiction and scientific literature, textbooks, magazines and newspapers, expand the printing industry and improve the quality of printing and book design.

9. In accordance with the planned development of health care, education, scientific, cultural and educational institutions, to increase the volume of capital investments for these purposes during the five-year period by approximately 50 percent compared to the previous five-year plan.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan defines a new powerful upsurge in the national economy of the USSR and ensures a further significant increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

The fulfillment of the fifth five-year plan will be a major step forward along the path of development from socialism to communism.

To fulfill the tasks of the fifth five-year plan, you must:

a) To mobilize on-farm sources for the further growth of socialist accumulation, ensuring strict adherence to state discipline and the fulfillment by each enterprise of the production plan in the range

established for it. In order to meet the five-year plan targets for the development of the national economy and an increase in the material and cultural level of the working people, it is necessary to increase the total volume of state capital construction in 1951-1955 by approximately 90 percent, and state allocations for this construction, by approximately 60 percent compared to with the fourth five-year plan so that the missing 30 percent would be covered by a corresponding reduction in the cost of construction by increasing labor productivity, reducing overhead costs, and lowering prices for building materials and equipment;

b) On the basis of introducing advanced technology into all sectors of the national economy, improving the organization of labor and raising the cultural and technical level of the working people, increase labor productivity over the five years in industry by approximately 50 percent, in construction by 55 percent, in agriculture by 40 percent. To complete, in the main during the fifth five-year plan, the mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work in industry and construction.

To ensure further improvement of labor protection in industrial enterprises;

c) Reduce the cost of industrial production by about 25 percent over the five-year period and the cost of construction work by at least 20 percent. Reduce construction time and improve the quality of construction work. To reduce the cost of tractor work at machine and tractor stations by about 25 percent, rail transportation by 15 percent, and retail distribution costs by 23 percent. Sharply reduce the overhead costs of sales organizations in industry, as well as for the procurement and sale of agricultural products;

d) To raise the mass movement of inventors and rationalizers from among engineers, technicians, workers and collective farmers for further technical improvement and expansion of production, for all-round mechanization, facilitation and further improvement of working conditions. To condemn the practice of economic organizations that underestimate the tasks of introducing new technology and mechanization of labor and allowing the misuse of labor;

e) Unswervingly pursue an economy mode in all large and small areas of economic construction and increase the profitability of enterprises. Business executives must seek, find and use the hidden reserves lurking in the depths of production, make the most of the available production capacity, systematically improve production methods, reduce the cost of production, and carry out cost accounting.

To ensure further significant savings in material resources by eliminating excesses in the use of materials and equipment, strengthening the fight against rejects, introducing economical types of materials, widespread use of full-fledged substitutes and progressive production technology.

Strengthen control of the ruble by the financial authorities over the implementation of economic plans and compliance with the economy;

f) To double the state material and food reserves that could provide the country from all accidents.

The present (fifth) five-year plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great vitality of socialism, the fundamental advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system. This five-year plan is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural development. It will contribute to the further consolidation and expansion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the countries of the people's democracy and the development of economic relations with all countries wishing to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The peaceful development of the Soviet economy, outlined by the five-year plan, is opposed to the economies of the capitalist countries, which are moving along the path of militarizing the national economy, obtaining the highest profits for the capitalists and further impoverishing the working people.

The tasks set by the five-year plan make great demands on the party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and oblige them to mobilize the broad masses of the working people to fulfill and overfulfil the new five-year plan, deploying broad criticism of shortcomings in the work of our organizations in order to eliminate these shortcomings as quickly as possible.

It is necessary to provide all-round support to innovators in industrial and collective farm production, leaders in transport and other sectors of the national economy in their efforts to increase production, increase labor productivity, and reduce costs.

The great strength of socialist competition, the unanimous striving of the workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia to defend the cause of peace, the unshakable determination of the working people to build a communist society must be directed towards fulfilling and overfulfilling the new five-year plan.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist Party, will successfully fulfill the new five-year plan.

Resolution to change the name of the batch

(Adopted unanimously on October 13, 1952)

The double name of our party "Communist" - "Bolshevik" was historically formed as a result of the struggle with the Mensheviks and had as its purpose to fence itself off from Menshevism. Since, however, the Menshevik party in the USSR has long since left the scene, the double name of the party has lost its meaning, all the more since the concept of "communist" expresses most accurately the Marxist content of the party's tasks, while the concept of "Bolshevik" expresses only a historical fact that has long lost its meaning. about the fact that at the Second Party Congress in 1903 the Leninists received the majority of votes, which is why they were called "Bolsheviks", while the opportunist part remained in the minority and received the name "Mensheviks".

In this regard, the XIX Party Congress decides:

The All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks (VKP / b /) will henceforth be called the "Communist Party of the Soviet Union" (CPSU).

Resolution on changes in the Charter of the CPSU (b)

(Adopted unanimously on October 13, 1952)

The 19th Party Congress decides:

1. To approve the draft Party Rules presented by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) with amendments and additions by the congress commission.
2. To consider henceforth the Party Charter approved by the Congress - the Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

(Adopted unanimously on October 13, 1952)

I. Party. Party members, their duties and rights

II. Party member candidates

III. Party structure. Intra-party democracy

IV. Supreme organs of the party

V. Regional, regional and republican organizations of the party

Vi. District Party Organizations

Vii. City and district (rural and urban) party organizations

IX. Party and Komsomol

X. Party organizations in the Soviet Army, Naval Forces and transport

XI. Party groups in non-party organizations

XII. Party cash

(Adopted unanimously on October 13, 1952)

The XIX Party Congress establishes that during the period since the VIII Party Congress (1919), when the existing party program was adopted, there have been fundamental changes both in the field of international relations and in the field of building socialism in the USSR, in connection with which a number of provisions of the program and the tasks of the party set forth in it, since they have already been accomplished during this period, no longer correspond to modern conditions and the new tasks of the party.

On this basis, the congress decides:

- 1) Consider it necessary and timely to revise the existing party program.
- 2) When revising the program, be guided by the basic provisions of Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."
- 3) To charge the Commission with the following composition to carry out the revision of the program:
 1. Stalin I.V. - chairman
 2. Beria L.P.
 3. Kaganovich L.M.
 4. Kuusinen OV
 5. Malenkov G.M.
 6. VM Molotov
 7. Pospelov P.N.
 8. Rumyantsev A.M.
 9. Saburov M.Z.
 10. Chesnokov D.I.
 11. Yudin P.F.
- 4) Submit a draft revised program of the party for consideration at the next congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Central Committee of the CPSU

Information about members and candidates for members of the Central Committee of the CPSU and members of the Central Committee of the CPSU is taken from the website "Handbook on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 1898 - 1991" (www.knowbysight.info).

Members of the Central Committee of the CPSU

List

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List of Congress delegates – 1342 delegate names

Composition of delegations of communist and workers' parties

Name index of speakers

ХІХ съезд ВКП(б) – КПСС

(5 – 14 октября 1952 года)

Документы
и
материалы



XIX Congress of the CPSU (b) - is the only party congress, the materials of which were not published in a separate publication. This electronic publication is intended to fill this gap.

In preparing the publication, publications of newspapers of 1952, materials of the collection "The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee" and information from the site "Handbook on the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 1898 - 1991" were used.

The main objective is to give reference to, familiarize with the context of transcripts and make them available and accessible to the largest possible readers.

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